1891

Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

No. 1 of 1891.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1891.

PART II.

GENERAL.

REVIEW OF THE DIVISIONAL REPORTS AND RETURNS OF MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION AND ACCOUNTS FOR 1889-90.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, in the Boards and Committees (Committees) Department, No. 1040, dated 20th December 1890.

READ—

The Divisional Reports and Returns of Municipal Administration and Accounts for 1889-90.

REMARKS.—These reports were due in the Government Office on 1st September 1890. Only one report, that of the Pesháwar Division, was received by the prescribed date. The Delhi and Deraját Divisional Reports were more than a month late; while the Jullundur Report was not received until October 28th, nearly two months after the date fixed for submission. The Jullundur Report was also late last year, and special attention was drawn to the fact in the Lieutenant-Governor's Review of the Report for that year. His Honor now desires the Commissioner of Jullundur to issue such orders as will ensure the punctual submission in future of the Report of his Division. The Commissioner of Delhi has forwarded to Government the separate reports of several of the districts of his Division. This is unnecessary. The District Reports should be retained in the Commissioner's office, the report prepared by the Commissioner himself for the whole Division being alone forwarded to Government, unless for

special reasons the submission of a particular report is desirable. The report of the Simla Municipal Committee has been compiled without any reference to the directions of Government as to the order of subjects and general arrangement of such reports. This should not occur again. Of all the Divisional Reports now under review that of the Jullundur Division is the most complete. The Commissioner has evidently given much attention to the administration of the Municipalities of his Division. The Delhi and Deraját Reports are somewhat meagre.

PART I.—CONSTITUTION, &C., OF COMMITTEES.

2. *Number of Municipalities.*—The total number of Municipalities in existence in the Punjab at the end of the year 1889-90 was, as last year, 158. No new Municipality was constituted during the year, and no Municipality was abolished; but with effect from April 1st, 1890, the Municipality of Pindi Bhattián in the Gujránwála District was abolished in accordance with the wishes generally of the inhabitants and because of the lack of interest in Municipal affairs displayed by the members of the Committee. The case of the Pindigheb Municipality, the abolition of which, as noted in last year's Report, was suggested by the local officers, was also considered by Government, but the Lieutenant-Governor decided that there were no sufficient grounds for withdrawing Municipal institutions from the place, especially as inquiry showed that there was a strong local feeling in favour of the maintenance of the Municipality. The remarks of the Government of India in the Review of last year's Report suggesting the propriety of considering the abolition of several Municipalities, the population of which is small and the income very petty, have received attention, and orders have recently been passed by Government directing the abolition of the Municipalities noted in the margin with effect from April 1st, 1891. In the case of many of these Municipalities the population shown in the margin, which is that ascertained at the census of 1881, is believed to have considerably declined owing to local causes. By the time next year's report is reviewed the figures of the approaching census will doubtless be available for the purpose of examining the growth and decline of the Municipalities of the Province.

Municipality.	*District.*	*Population.*	*Income.* Rs.
Ellenabad	Hissar	4,131	776
Rània	Do.	4,626	1,464
Rori	Do.	3,063	528
Garhshankar ...	Hoshiárpur ...	5,278	1,873
Moga	Ferozepore ...	6,430	917
Mudki	Do.	3,752	719
Dunyapur	Mooltan ...	2,041	1,377
Vairowál	Amritsar ...	5,409	1,681
Kunjah	Gujrát ...	5,799	1,787

3. *Revision of boundaries.*—The Municipal boundaries of the Shujabad and Chiniot Municipalities in the Mooltan and Jhang Districts respectively were extended, in the case of Chiniot the object being to prevent evasion of octroi. An extension of municipal limits at Siálkot was effected with a view to enforce sanitary jurisdiction over an area previously outside the control of the Committee. Revision of boundaries also took place in the case of the Municipalities of Nawashahr and Baffa in the Hazára District. Several Municipalities have during the year framed rules defining special boundaries for the purpose of the collection of the octroi tax.

4. *Changes in the system of appointing members.*—No changes were made during the year in the system of appointing members of Municipal Committees. The elective system has not been extended to any Muncipality in which it was not previously in force, nor has it been necessary to withdraw the privilege of election from any Municipal town. Since Act XIII of 1884 came into force, three Municipalities, Hodal in the Gurgaon District, Hoshiárpur, and Khusháb in the Shahpur District, have been deprived of the privilege of

electing members of the Municipal Committee. The power reserved to Government of directing such deprivation, where the public good demands it, is a salutary one, and its exercise in the three cases mentioned has doubtless produced a wholesome effect by way of warning to other Municipalities. The reconstitution of the Amritsar Municipal Committee referred to in last year's Report has served to smooth party factions in that city. The principle here introduced of permitting each class of inhabitants to elect its own representatives will be extended to Lahore. The question of requiring certain definite qualifications in the case of candidates for election to Municipal Committees has recently been engaging the attention of Government, and rules on the subject will probably be framed before the close of the current year. There is a considerable weight of opinion among the representative classes of the population in favour of the view that only persons of approved respectability should be eligible for election as members of Municipal Committees. During the year rules have been made for the *appointment* of members of the Municipal Committee of Dalhousie. These rules, however, effect no change in the practice of appointing members previously in force. The elective system has never been introduced into Dalhousie.

5. *Elections, &c.*—In the case of the larger Municipalities little interest is attached to the elections held during the year. There are eight Municipalities of the first class. In Dalhousie, as already stated, the elective system is not in force. In the other seven the results of elections were as follows :—

In Delhi three elected members retired in rotation and one resigned. In two wards the outgoing men were returned unopposed, in the third two candidates stood for election ; out of 590 possible votes the retiring member secured 497. There being no candidate for election to the fourth vacancy, a member was nominated by Government.

The Simla Municipal Report does not give any information in regard to voting at elections. The matter should not pass unnoticed in the next report.

At Dharmsála there were no contested elections.

In Mooltan eight vacancies among the number of elected members occurred during the year. Of the outgoing members seven were re-elected without opposition. The candidature of one only was opposed, but he too managed to secure re-election. In this case 70 per cent. of those entitled to vote were polled. The successful candidate was elected by a majority of one vote only.

In Lahore and Amritsar no vacancies occurred among the elected members during the year.

At Murree there were no contested elections.

Among the minor Municipalities, except in one or two districts, no interest was taken in municipal elections. In general the number of candidates presenting themselves for election did not exceed the number of vacancies. In some instances where no candidates came forward the vacancies had to be filled up by appointment by Government. In the following cases elections were contested :—

Twenty candidates stood for ten vacancies in the Gurgaon Municipalities, and 1,401 out of 2,135 registered votes were recorded in the elections which were held. Party feeling ran high at one of the elections in the Rewári Municipality. The successful candidate was elected by a majority of 80 votes.

In the Kángra District elections were contested in the Municipalities of Kángra and Núrpur, about 60 per cent. of the registered votes being recorded in each case.

In the Hoshiárpur District 13 candidates appeared for 9 vacancies. Particulars of the elections are not given.

In the Jullundur Municipalities 34 candidates stood for 15 vacancies. In 8 cases the retiring members were re-elected. Out of 4,417 possible voters 2,856 recorded their votes. In only one instance was any objection preferred against the election of a member. In the case referred to the election was confirmed.

In the towns of Khanna and Jagraon in the Ludhiána District 11 candidates came forward for 5 vacancies. Out of 1,349 persons entitled to vote as many as 966 actually voted.

In the Ferozepore Municipality there were 4 candidates for 3 vacancies. Out of 600 voters only half the number polled.

There was a contested election in Fázilka, of which no particulars are given.

Except in Kasúr in the Lahore District, where one vacancy was contested, and in the towns of the Gurdáspur District, where 28 candidates came forward to fill 18 vacancies, there were no contested elections in the 2nd Class Municipalities of the Lahore Division. In the case of the Gurdáspur elections only 1,802 out of 5,654 electors went to the poll. The Commissioner of Lahore remarks:—"The fact is the people in small towns are not yet sufficiently advanced to appreciate the elective system, which, experience has shown, creates and establishes ill-feeing; it being equally true, as regards minor Municipalities, that the number of persons fit to act as Municipal Commissioners, residing in small towns, is so limited that there is practically no competition."

In Pasrúr and Zaffarwál in the Siálkot District contested elections took place for one vacancy in each case. The number of voters were 63 and 46 out of 100 and 93 respectively.

In Gujránwála 5 candidates offered themselves for 4 vacancies. The election brought 2,251 voters out of 3,495 to the poll. Three new members were elected, and one outgoing member was re-elected.

In the towns of the Shahpur District 13 candidates contested for 7 vacancies. The polls were small except in the town of Sahiwál, where 731 persons out of 899 entitled to vote attended the poll. In Bhera there was considerable excitement at Municipal elections, and the provisions of the criminal law had to be enforced to restore order.

In Jhelum there were 2 vacancies for which 4 candidates came forward for election, and 1,004 persons out of 1,579 entitled to vote came to the poll.

In the Municipality of Ráwalpindi there were contested elections in two wards. In one case 86 out of 154 voters came to the poll, with the result that the outgoing member was re-elected. The other candidate failed to secure any votes. In the other ward 123 persons out of 288 voted, the outgoing member securing 113 and the other candidate 10 votes respectively.

In all the four towns of the Gujrát District there were contested elections, and the number of voters who were polled indicates that a certain amount of interest was displayed in the proceedings. In regard to these elections, however, the Commissioner of Ráwalpindi remarks: "Though the above figures would seem to indicate that the elective system works well, the Deputy Commissioner is not satisfied that this is the case. He mentions that the interest shown is purely personal, and often pecuniary, and that no regard is had to the fitness of the candidates. There is, moreover, more than a suspicion that corruption is largely resorted to."

In the Pesháwar and Deraját Divisions there are no elective Committees except in two towns of the Muzaffargarh District. No contested elections took place in these.

6. *Proportion between elected and ex-officio or nominated members.*—No change has been made during the year in the constitution of any Municipality or in the authorized proportion between elected members on the one hand, and nominated including *ex-officio* members on the other. It is observed, however, that in the case of the Municipalities noted in the margin the proportion of official members allowed by Section 5 (2) (*b*) of the Act has been exceeded. The matter should be considered and reported on by the Deputy Commissioners of the Umballa, Hazára and Kohát Districts respectively, as, unless there are special reasons which would render it desirable to make application to the Governor-General in Council under that section, appointments to the Municipal Committees mentioned should be so adjusted as to secure the prescribed proportion of two-thirds non-official members. The Municipal Committee of Anandpur in the Hoshiárpur District is mentioned by the Commissioner as one in which the elective system is not in force, and Statement No. I of the Returns of the Hoshiárpur District shows all the members of this Committee as nominated. The fact is, however, that of the 6 members 4 are elected. It is not known how the error has been introduced into the returns, not only of this, but of previous years.

Búriya, Thanesar, Ládwa, } Umballa District.

Abbott-abad, Hazára District.

Kohát, Kohát District.

7. *Meetings and Attendance.*—The 11 Municipal Committees noted in the margin met over 30 times in the year. It will be observed that 8 of these are in the Delhi Division. The Lahore and Amritsar Committees held 25 meetings each; that of Ráwalpindi 29. In 7 of the minor Municipalities, the abolition of which has been ordered, as noted in paragraph 2 above, and in the Municipalities of Kahror, Dera Ismail Khan, Mithankot and Khángarh, the number of meetings was less than 6 in each case. No meetings at all were held during the year in any of the minor Municipalities of the Dera Ismail Khan District. The Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ismail Khan, who is President of these Municipal Committees, explains that his time was too much taken up during the year by trans-frontier affairs to admit of his convening meetings of the Committees in question. This explanation cannot be accepted by Government. It is not necessary that the President of the Committee should be present at every meeting. Section 21 of the Municipal Act enables a Committee to hold a meeting with the Vice-President as Chairman, and even if the Vice-President be absent one of the members may preside. The Ferozepore Municipal Committee have hardly held a sufficient number of meetings, and the average attendance has been less than half. The Deputy Commissioner mentions that much delay resulted in

	No. of meetings.
Rewári	54
Simla	51
Delhi	49
Kaithal...	45
Shahabad	44
Umballa	43
Mukerián	42
Hoshiárpur	36
Pasrúr	35
Jagádhri	34
Bhiwáni	33

answering references made by him to this Committee. On the whole, the attendance of members at the meetings of Municipal Committees was good, and no mention is made of any difficulty in securing a quorum.

8. *General working.*—In the Delhi Division improvement is reported in the work of many of the Committees during the year, and some few are reported to have done fairly well, "but," remarks the Commissioner, "there is a considerable want of harmony in many of the Committees, and too much faction in some, notably in the districts of Gurgaon and Karnál, to warrant hope of satisfactory working." This remark is somewhat vague, and in the absence of particulars it is impossible for Government to express any judgment in the matter. If the state of things to which the Commissioner adverts continues, the circumstances of the Committees in question should be specially noticed in next year's report. In the Jullundur Division Committees generally continued to work well. The management of the school at Núrpur, however, by the Municipal Committee at that place is reported to have been unsatisfactory. The Municipal administration of Hoshiárpur has been unpopular and carried on in the midst of much opposition on account of the introduction of new conservancy measures and of a proposal to impose a house tax. In the Lahore Division it is stated that Committees worked well, with an absence of party feeling, and that complete accord has existed between the members and the executive. The working of the Municipal Committee of Lahore itself is reported to have greatly improved during the year, and "work has been more punctually done, while greater vigour is visible throughout its proceedings." This result is attributed to the presence of the Deputy Commissioner as President of the Committee. In the Siálkot District a member of the Municipal Committee of Zaffarwál resigned because he was declared an habitual receiver of stolen propety, and three members of the Municipal Committee of Nárowál resigned because, it is said, they had been conniving at the evasion of octroi. In Murree the Committee worked badly, the unofficial opposing the official members and wasting time by complaining of grievances.

In the Peshávar and Deraját Divisions Committees are reported to have worked well and without any friction.

The system of appointing Sub-Committees, either standing, or for special purposes, is in force in all Divisions. Where Standing Sub-Committees have been appointed the duties are generally divided as follows:—Finance, Education, Conservancy, Hospitals and Dispensaries, and Public Works. In the larger Municipalities Sub-Committees relieved the General Committee of much of its work. The Mooltan Sub-Committees met no fewer than 109 times during the year. In Dalhousie, the Committee of which is a small one, the duties usually assigned to Sub-Committees were delegated to individual members, and the system is said to have worked well. In Siálkot it was found that the Sub-Committees exposed themselves to unpopularity by taking too much power into their hands. The Committee has, however, recently defined the powers and duties of Sub-Committees by rules under Section 24 of the Municipal Act. In Ferozepore the Deputy Commissioner finds fault with the Education Sub-Committee for interfering too much in the internal management of schools, and with the other Sub-Committees for doing little or nothing.

9. *Proceedings overruled.*—The proceedings of Municipal Committees were overruled in the following instances:—A resolution of the Bhiwáni Committee in connection with the foundation of three Jubilee scholarships was annulled by the Deputy Commissioner of Hissar as opposed to the provisions of the Punjab Education Code. In the Jullundur Division no

formal cancellation of the orders of any Committee was directed, but in several instances Committees on the advice or suggestion of the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner withdrew proposals and resolutions which they had framed. The matters to which such resolutions related were of minor importance, however, such as increases of establishment and the like. Objection was taken by the Commissioner on two occasions to the proceedings of the Mooltan Municipal Committee. The question of a Chungi Muharrir's fine was caused to be re-considered; while in the matter of female education the Committee's attention had to be drawn to the backward state of the subject in that town, and the necessity of being more alive to its importance was urged.

In Murree the Municipal Committee contended that Government was not empowered to take up land within the Municipality for the purpose of constituting the Cantonments of Ghariál and Topa, but this contention was overruled by Government. A proposal of the Ráwalpindi Municipal Committee to give an increase of pay to the Conservancy Darogha and to appoint an Octroi Girdáwar was overruled by the Commissioner, who also directed the dismissal of an old and inefficient Hakím employed by this Committee. The proceedings of the Municipal Committees of Siálkot, Rámnagar, Akálgarh and Pind Dádan Khan were overruled in matters relating to the pay of establishments. It was not found necessary to overrule the proceedings of any of the Committees of the Peshávar and Deraját Divisions.

10. *Rules made by Government and by Committees.*—With the exception of a set of rules regarding the entertainment by Municipal Committees of Hakíms and Baids, no rules were made by Government under the Municipal Act during the year. Municipal Committees, however, were busy during the year in making rules under Section 24 regulating their own proceedings and prescribing the duties and functions of their officers. Such rules have now been framed by all the Municipalities of the Jullundur, Pesháwar and Delhi (except Umballa, Rúpar and Jagádhri) Divisions. In the Lahore Division some of the minor towns of the Mooltan, Jhang, Lahore and Amritsar are still without rules of business, as are also the Municipalities of the Gujrát and Gujránwála Districts of the Ráwalpindi Division. Little has been done in the direction of rule-making by the Municipalities of the Deraját Division. During the current year the attention of Committees has been directed to the desirability of framing bye-laws under Section 119 of the Act on such subjects as the registration of births and deaths, slaughter-houses, burial and burning grounds, and the like, and a model set of rules on these subjects, which was drafted in the Government Office, is being generally adopted by Municipal Committees. Some doubt was thrown by a Chief Court decision upon the powers of Municipal Committees to make rules for the punishment of evasion of octroi. The matter will, however, be placed beyond doubt when the Municipal Act is amended next year. The proposed amendment of the Act will be referred to further on. In connection with the particular matter alluded to above, it will probably be found necessary to give to Municipal Committees authority to make rules for the assessment and collection of taxes. Such rules may, as the Act at present stands, be made by Government alone; but as no penalty attaches to rules made by Government, which are intended to regulate only the conduct of Municipal Committees and their officials, it becomes necessary, where it is sought to affect by a rule the public generally, to provide that the authority making it may attach a penalty to its breach.

PART II.—TAXATION.

11. Excluding alterations in octroi schedules, no new taxes came into force during the year, except in Dalhousie, Delhi and Hissar. The new taxes introduced into the Dalhousie Municipality include a toll on laden animals and a dog tax; the servants' tax was extended to include all servants, and

not only jhampánís, upon whom alone the tax previously was levied. The house and land taxes were amalgamated so as to form one tax. In Delhi a tax on animals kept within municipal limits came into force at the beginning of the year, and yielded an income of Rs. 9,362. A tax on milch cows has also been imposed in this Municipality, and will come into force during the current year. The impost in this case is intended to promote a sanitary reform, as the practice of keeping cows in a crowded city is one which in the interests of sanitation should be discouraged. A tax on *thelas* or drays in Hissar came into force towards the close of the year. There are some indications that the question of introducing direct taxation with a view to lighten the burden of the octroi tax is beginning to occupy the attention of Municipal Committees. The Municipal Committee of Lahore has at length taken action in the matter, and proposals for the imposition of a tax on vehicles and a tax on dogs have recently been approved by Government. The preference which is given to octroi over other forms of taxation by public opinion in this Province has been ascribed to the circumstance that in the Punjab towns are very compactly built and are in the majority of cases surrounded by a walled enclosure, conditions which render the collection of octroi a much more easy matter than in Provinces in which municipal towns are built in a more open and straggling fashion.

The sums realized on account of taxes other than octroi in the Hill Municipalities in 1888-89 and 1889-90 were as follows :—

Tax.	Simla.		Kasumpti.		Dharmsala.		Dalhousie.		Murree.		Total.	
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Conservancy ...	...	...	...	...	402	391	2,649	2,120	3,351	2,773	6,402	5,284
Houses and lands	1,07,237	1,01,972	2,201	1,919	1,480	1,601	5,585	7,357	5,943	4,872	1,22,446	1,17,721
Vehicles ...	3,891	4,036	88	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,979	4,132
Animals ...	4,536	4,500	86	104	...	...	458	1,262	271	284	5,351	6,150
Servants ...	15,860	15,535	346	330	...	...	273	1,158	...	...	16,479	17,023
Water Tax ...	...	...	...	...	928	662	384	338	...	...	1,312	1,000
Total ...	1,31,524	1,26,043	2,721	2,449	2,810	2,654	9,349	12,235	9,565	7.929	1,55,969	1,51,310

In the Plains Municipalities direct taxation is in force in Delhi, Pesháwar and Hissar only. At the two former places the tax on animals yielded Rs. 9,362 and Rs. 1,320 respectively, while at Hissar the tax on drays already alluded to yielded Rs. 15. The falling-off in the proceeds of the house and land taxes in Simla is mainly nominal, the collections of 1888-89 having included a large sum on account of arrears of previous years.

	Rs.
Lahore	3,01,267
Delhi	2,75,465
Amritsar	2,53,726
Pesháwar	1,41,252
Ráwalpindi	1,41,224
Mooltan	1,01,291
Ludhiána	68,598
Siálkot	58,183
Simla	43,680
Bhiwáni	40,726
Rewári	40,373
Jullundur	40,172
Gujránwála ...	37,996
Dera Ismail Khan ...	36,035
Dera Gházi Khan ...	34,719
Umballa	32,564
Ferozepore	31,992
Hoshiárpur	30,252
Kasúr	25,023
Pánipat	23,350
Pind Dádan Khan ...	22,200
Karnál	21,869
Jhang	21,367
Sirsa	20,599

12 *Octroi.*—Octroi is levied in all Municipalities, except Kasumpti, Dharmsála and Murree. The gross octroi collections during the year were Rs. 25,34,224 against Rs. 23,38,729 in the previous year. The gross collections were, however, subject to deductions on account of refunds, which amounted to Rs. 90,748 in the year under report as compared with Rs. 31,412 in the previous year. In the 24 Municipalities named in the margin the octroi tax exceeded Rs. 20,000. The Municipalities in which the largest increases were obtained or in which the income considerably fell off during the year under report are shown below. The figures in the following table represent *net* octroi income after deduction of refunds :—

Increase in 1889-90.			Decrease in 1889-90.		
Municipalities.	Amount.	Per cent.	Municipalities.	Amount.	Per cent.
	Rs.			Rs.	
Phillour	2,291	52·8	Hánsi	9,302	42·9
Chúnián	4,426	48·4	Hissar	5,460	33·3
Kasúr	5,401	30·1	Alipur	1,239	25·9
Pesháwar	30,523	28·6	Beri	2,416	23·6
Pind Dádan Khan ...	4,470	25·2	Ludhiána	13,473	20·9
Dera Ismail Khan ...	6,117	20·4	Kohát	2,511	15·2
Lahore	49,488	20·1	Hoshiárpur	3,735	14·1
Jagádhri	2,602	15·7	Sirsa	2,730	11·8
Karnál	2,951	15·6	Jhelum	1,451	7·3
Kaithal	2,410	14·9	Bhiwáni	2,708	6·2
Gujránwála	3,792	11·0			
Pánipat	2,101	9·8			
Ferozepore	2,878	9·8			
Siálkot	4,579	8·5			
Amritsar	15,227	6·3			
Ráwalpindi	8,075	6·0			
Jullundur	2,085	5·7			
Delhi	10,776	4·2			

The large increases in the octroi collections in Phillour, Chúnián, Kasúr, Pind Dádan Khan, Jagádhri, Ferozepore and Jullundur are due, it is feared, to taxation of through trade. As regards Pesháwar, it is stated that the increase is in a great measure due to a wholesale change in the octroi staff in consequence of the discovery of frauds practised by the former officials. The large increase of octroi in Lahore is ascribed to an increase in the rates and to better management. In the case of this Municipality the Government standards of consumption have not been exceeded. The construction of the Delhi-Kálka Railway is assigned as a

reason for the increased octroi collections in the towns of the Karnál District. Of the 10 Municipalities which show considerable decreases in the octroi receipts 4 are in the Hissar District. In the case of these a falling-off was only to be expected, the receipts having been abnormally swollen last year by the taxation of oil-seeds collected for export. The decrease in Alipur is ascribed to reduced rates. Beri has suffered from unfavourable agricultural seasons. In Ludhiána and Hoshiárpur there was an actual increase in the gross octroi income, but the grant of refunds on export converted this into a decrease as compared with the net income of the previous year. The falling-off in Jhelum was due to the absence of troops from the neighbouring Cantonment.

13. The following statement shows the net taxation of the year under each of the eight classes of dutiable articles, and the incidence of the same on the Municipal population :—

	Net taxation.	Average incidence per head.
	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Class I.—Articles of food or drink for men or animals... ...	13,52,569	0 10 9½
" II.—Animals for slaughter	1,13,097	0 0 10⅘
" III.—Articles used for fuel, for lighting or for washing ...	1,27,749	0 1 0⅛
" IV.—Articles used in the construction of buildings ...	1,22,672	0 0 11¾
" V.—Drugs, gums, spices and perfumes	1,22,719	0 0 11¾
" VI.—Tobacco...	60,563	0 0 5⅘
" VII.—Piece-goods and other textile fabrics and manufactured articles of clothing and dress.	4,10,920	0 8 8⅗
" VIII.—Metals and articles of metals	1,34,215	0 1 0⅘
Total ...	*24,44,504	1 3 6

* After deducting refunds.

	Rs. A. P.
Sirsa...	1 9 8
Rewári	1 5 0
Delhi	1 9 5
Jagádhri	1 8 0
Simla	3 8 9
Ferozepore	1 8 6
Fázilka	1 12 8
Mooltan	1 7 7
Lahore	2 0 7
Kasúr	1 4 9
Chúnián	1 8 9
Amritsar	1 10 11
Siálkot	1 4 1
Gujránwála	1 11 6
Pind Dádan Khan ...	1 5 3
Ráwalpindi	2 9 6
Haripur	1 7 1
Abbott-abad	3 1 1
Peshâwar	1 11 3
Edwardes-abad ...	3 12 0
Dera Ismail Khan ...	1 14 4
Dera Ghâzi Khan ...	1 13 4

The average incidence of total octroi was thus Re. 1-3-6 as compared with Re. 1-2-5 last year. The average was exceeded in the case of the 22 Municipalities noted in the margin, and in 15 of these the incidence was over Re. 1-8-0 per head. Last year also this rate was exceeded in 15 Municipalities. The Municipalities of Hánsi, Rewári, Muzaffargarh and Alipur, however, which were included in last year's list, are not among the 15 in which the rate of Re. 1-8-0 was exceeded this year. On the other hand, this year's list includes Delhi, Ferozepore, Chúnián and Peshâwar, which were not shown in last year's list.

14. Another year has passed without tables of maximum taxable consumption having been submitted for the towns in the Delhi Division. That the matter is one demanding early consideration is apparent from the present

returns. The orders of the Government of India directing the exemption from octroi of oil-seeds in the Municipalities of the Hissar District were not received in time to produce any effect on the returns now under review. The report of the Delhi Division now received mentions that oil-seeds have been exempted in the Hánsi Municipality, but it is to be observed that the orders of the Government of India apply to all the Municipal towns of the Hissar District, and the Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to receive a report that due effect has been given accordingly to these orders. Draft Notifications of the exemptions ordered should also be submitted. That taxation in some of the towns of the Hissar District is a matter calling for attentive consideration will be seen from the following table :—

MUNICIPALITY.		Grain.	Refined sugar.	Unrefined sugar.	Oil-seeds.	Drugs and gums.	Cloth.	Metals.	REMARKS.
		Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
Hissar ...	Taxable consumption by Government standard.	7 0	0 6	0 15	0 4	...	...	...	The quantities and values shown in this table represent consumption per head of population.
	Actual consumption.	10 38	0 13	3 6	1 36	...	...	...	
	Excess ...	3 38	0 7	2 31	1 32	...	...	...	
Bhiwáni ...	Taxable consumption.	7 0	0 9	0 25	0 7	2 0	10 0	2 0	
	Actual consumption.	24 39	3 33	7 23	1 2	8 6	70 7	11 11	
	Excess ...	17 39	3 24	6 38	0 35	6 6	60 7	9 11	
Sirsa ...	Taxable consumption.	7 0	0 6	0 15	0 4	1 4	7 0	2 0	
	Actual consumption.	41 33	1 23	5 7	13 8	3 3			
	Excess ...	34 33	1 17	4 32	13 4	1 15	80 10	5 8	

Over-taxation in the Municipalities of the other districts of the Delhi Division is not so flagrant except in the case of Jagádhri in the Umballa District, where the value of metals taxed amounts to Rs. 31-11-0 per head of the population as compared with the Government standard of Rs. 2 per head. The trade monograph on brass and copper ware showed that Jagádhri was a centre of this trade, and in view of this circumstance the question either of exempting metals from octroi in Jagádhri altogether, or of securing freedom of trade by the liberal grant of refunds, should be considered.

In the Jullundur Division there have been several instances of over-taxation, especially in the Municipalities of Jullundur, Hoshiárpur, Phillour,

Ferozepore and Fázilka, but the Commissioner's report shows that he is fully alive to requirements of the situation, and the orders which he has issued will doubtless produce a salutary effect.

In the Lahore Division over-taxation is chiefly apparent in the case of the Municipalities of Mooltan, Amritsar, Chúnián and Kasúr, and regarding all of these orders have been passed by Government during the year under report or since its close. In the case of Chúnián it was found necessary to exempt from octroi altogether wheat and the flour of wheat, the refund system having failed to secure immunity from taxation of the large quantities of grain exported through the agency of Messrs. Ralli & Co. The orders of Government in regard to the gross abuse of the octroi tax in Amritsar will only take effect from the commencement of the current year, and it is therefore unnecessary to notice the over-taxation shown in the returns now under review.

In the Ráwalpindi Division excess taxation is chiefly noticeable in the case of the Municipalities of Siálkot (grain and unrefined sugar), Gujránwála (grain, sugar, cloth and metals), Wazirabad (cloth), Pind Dádan Khan (grain, drugs, cloth and metals) and Ráwalpindi. In the case of the last-mentioned place the excess occurs under most articles of consumption, but the Commissioner deprecates any interference with the octroi schedule until the results of the approaching census are made known. In the Pesháwar Division the only excess taxation which calls for notice is that of drugs in Pesháwar itself, which exceeded the Government standard by nearly 50 per cent. As there is a bonded-warehouse at Pesháwar, the remedy in the case of the over-taxation of drugs should be of easy application.

In the large towns on the Deraját Frontier, Edwardes-abad, Dera Ismail Khan and Dera Gházi Khan, there is a marked excess in the taxation of cloth. It is generally explained that these towns are centres of supply for a very large village population, and that estimates of consumption based on the Municipal population alone are likely to be very much under the mark. This is no doubt true, especially in the case of Edwardes-abad, the apparently high rate of taxation in which place can only thus be explained.

15. As already stated, refunds of octroi granted to exporters of dutiable goods, in pusuance of the policy of protection of through trade, amounted to Rs. 90,748 during the year under report as compared with Rs. 31,412 in the previous year. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to see that more attention is being given to this matter, but while some Municipal Committees exhibit a praiseworthy diligence in carrying the policy of Government into effect, others have simply ignored the orders and rules on the subject of the grant of refunds. In 18 Municipalities* only did the sums granted by way of refund exceed Rs. 100. The Ludhiána Municipal Committee refunded almost one-third of its total octroi income. The fact that claims to refunds of such a large amount were made good in this case indicates the extent to which the imports of a town so situated may consist of articles of through trade. The Municipal Committees of Amritsar, Mooltan and Ferozepore granted no refunds, but the orders issued by Government in the case of the former two places and by the Commissioner of Jullundur in the case of Ferozepore will, it is believed, produce an effect which will be noticeable when the returns of the current year come under review. The application of the refund system as a remedy for taxation of through trade is not unattended with difficulties in some cases. For instance, where grain is

			Rs
* Hissar	...	...	1,390
Sirsa	...	...	910
Hánsi	...	...	6,069
Rewári	...	...	9,000
Delhi	...	...	12,336
Umballa	...	...	314
Hoshiárpur	...	...	7,529
Jullundur	..	...	2,215
Ludhiána	...	...	21,178
Fázilka	...	...	443
Jhang	...	...	121
Montgomery	...	...	133
Lahore	...	...	17,844
Kasúr	...	...	2,500
Siálkot	...	...	675
Jhelum	...	..	1,120
Ráwalpindi	...	...	1,485
Pesháwar	...	...	5,111

imported in small quantities by cultivators and by them sold within the Municipality either directly or through intermediaries to the export agent, who exports in bulk, not only is proof of the original payment of octroi on each petty consignment difficult to secure, but the cultivators who import in such cases do not bestir themselves to obtain a refund. The best policy under the circumstances would be to exempt entirely from octroi any grain or other commodity, the export trade in which had assumed large proportions; but without going so far as this it might be found feasible in many cases, where local circumstances admit of the arrangement, to place the grain mart or *gunj* outside octroi limits.

16. The draft rules for the regulation of bonded-warehouses referred to in last year's Report have been brought into force and adopted by the Municipal Committees of Jullundur, Ludhiána, Jagraon, Ráekot, Hoshiárpur, Siálkot, Dínanagar, Pathánkot, Wazirabad, Pind Dádan Khan and Edwardes-abad. Both in regard to refunds of octroi and to bonded-warehouses a want has been experienced of some provision in the Municipal Act which would empower Municipal Committees to frame rules on these subjects. So far as the conduct and duties of Municipal officers and servants may be affected, Committees have full power to frame rules of procedure, but subsidiary rules are also required for the guidance generally of importers of dutiable goods and of all persons interested in the system of refunds of octroi and bonded-warehouses. The Government rules on these subjects are necessarily general in their terms so as to suit the circumstances of all Municipalities, but arrangements for collection of octroi differ in different places, and such local divergences can be provided for most appropriately by rules made by the Municipal Committees concerned. Not much information is given in the reports in regard to the actual working of the bonded-warehouse system. The Lieutenant-Governor desires that the subject may be specially noticed in the reports next submitted in all cases in which bonded-warehouses have been brought into use.

PART III.—INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

17. IN the statements of income and expenditure which were published with the annual reviews of Municipal administration for previous years the balances shown to be at the credit of the several Municipal Funds included investments, besides the cash balances in Government Treasuries and private banks. But in the returns for 1889-90 now published only the latter are accounted for, the former being omitted because the revised forms do not appear to contemplate the exhibition of investments of the Municipal Funds as part of the balances. The fact that certain Municipalities hold invested funds in addition to the balances shown against them is, however, prominently stated in the returns.

18. The following is an abstract of the account of balances, receipts and charges for the year under review :—

		Rs.
Opening balance		... 9,12,417
Receipts		... 36,48,070
		45,60,487
Charges—		
Purchase of securities	... 1,42,283	
Other charges ...	... 35,66,079	
		37,08,362
Closing balance		... 8,52,125

The purchase for Rs. 1,42,283 of securities of the nominal value of Rs. 1,41,300 by the Delhi (Rs. 74,000), Umballa (Rs. 5,000) and Simla (Rs. 62,300) Municipalities raised the total amount of the invested Municipal Funds from Rs. 3,95,100 to Rs. 5,36,400. These investments were held by the Committees named on the margin, and for the most part are reserved for special purposes. The invested funds of the Delhi and Umballa Municipalities, for example, will be required presently for outlay on the water-works which are being constructed in these towns. The water-supply project which is in contemplation for the City of Amritsar will no doubt absorb all the accumulated savings of that Municipality. A considerable portion of the invested funds of the Simla Municipal Committee is set apart for the liquidation of loans raised for the building of the Town Hall.

	Rs.
Delhi	3,74,500
Umballa	30,000
Simla	95,900
Hoshiárpur	2,000
Jhang	1,500
Amritsar	32,500
Total ...	5,36,400

Turning to the cash or treasury balances of the several Municipal Funds, it is found that the largest sum standing to the credit of any one Municipality at the end of the year was Rs. 67,000, the balance of the Lahore Committee. The scale of Municipal expenditure in Lahore was about the same as in the previous year, but the octroi receipts increased very considerably, and the result of the year's transactions was a surplus of Rs. 35,000, which brought the balance up from Rs. 32,000 to Rs. 67,000. This decided improvement in the financial position of the head-quarters Municipality of the Province affords the Lieutenant-Governor great pleasure, and His Honor trusts that the Committee will endeavour by every legitimate means possible to still further develop the Municipal income with a view to the active prosecution of sanitary works in this important city. There was a marked increase of octroi and other income in Pesháwar also, in consequence of which the balance of the Municipal Fund rose from Rs. 4,679 to Rs. 38,533. The financing of the water-works now under construction in Pesháwar at the expense of the Municipality, assisted by a loan from Government, will no doubt be greatly facilitated by this substantial addition to the surplus funds of the Committee. The Delhi Municipality held a cash balance of Rs. 35,857 over and above the sum of Rs. 3,74,500 invested and reserved for outlay on the water-supply project on which the Committee has recently embarked. The balances of the Ráwalpindi, Ludhiána and Gujránwála Municipalities amounted to Rs. 56,299, Rs. 55,554 and Rs. 21,709, and are now being spent on the extension of the water-works in Ráwalpindi and the drainage and sewerage works in Ludhiána and Gujránwála. The Dera Gházi Khan Municipal Fund had a balance of Rs. 22,749, which will enable the Committee to meet any demands that may be made on it before additional taxation is imposed on account of the loan taken for the city protective works. The only other Municipalities with balances exceeding Rs. 15,000 were Hissar (Rs. 19,473), Hánsi (Rs. 18,782), Bhiwáni (Rs. 38,308), Kaithal (Rs. 17,366), Jagádhri (Rs. 15,733), Fázilka (Rs. 15,465), Chunian (Rs. 15,095), Amritsar (Rs. 22,426). Of the balances of the remaining 143 towns 79 were less than Rs. 2,000, 41 others were below Rs. 5,000, 15 others fell short of Rs. 10,000, and 8 did not exceed Rs. 15,000. The incomes of most of the Punjab Municipalities are small, and the accumulation of reserve funds for sanitary works of any magnitude, or indeed for the most ordinary public works, is impracticable. In not a few of the minor towns, however, the income more than suffices for the ordinary expenditure, including outlay on repairs and Minor Public Works, and where this is the case the Committees will do well to invest the annual surplus and thus create reserve funds for the construction in time of water-works and other large projects of sanitary improvement. The Municipalities of Hissar, Hánsi, Bhiwáni, Kaithal, Jagádhri, Fázilka, Chunian and some other towns are apparently in a position to invest considerable sums.

19. The income of the several Municipal funds during the year under review amounted to Rs. 36,48,070, or about Rs. 62,000 more than the receipts of 1888-89. The latter, however, include Rs. 83,500 of loans to the Simla and Ráwalpindi Municipalities, besides a contribution of Rs. 1,00,000 made by the Military Department to the funds of the latter on account of the water-works project; and these special items being deducted, the receipts of 1889-90 are more by Rs. 2,45,000. Of this increase Rs. 2,00,000 were realized under the head "Taxation," and Rs. 45,000 appear in the account of miscellaneous receipts. The income from Taxation has been dealt with in the preceding section of this Review. The details of the miscellaneous account are as follows :—

	1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.
Realizations under special Acts	3,861	5,017
Proceeds of land	43,026	26,611
Income from markets (rents, fees, sale of refuse, &c.)	93,166	49,905
Conservancy and road-cleaning	1,12,880	1,16,997
Municipal Fines	11,035	13,228
Payments to Municipal services rendered to individuals	5,082	5,110
Grants-in-aid	3,45,608	2,52,953
Sundries	3,90,476	4,79,837
Loans, deposits and advances	84,560	2,181
Total ...	10,89,694	9,51,839

20. *Realizations under Special Acts.*—The receipts consist entirely of license fees taken under the Hackney Carriage Act in Delhi, Mooltan, Lahore, Amritsar, Siálkot, Ráwalpindi and Pesháwar. A larger number of licensed carriages plied for hire in Lahore, and *ekkas* were for the first time brought under the rules in Delhi. The collections were better in the other towns also except Amritsar, where they fell-off by about one-third.

21. *Proceeds of land.*—This is only an occasional item in the accounts of most Municipalities. Out of Rs. 26,611 collected in 1889-90 Rs. 13,955 were realized in Pesháwar, Rs. 5,314 in Lahore, and Rs. 2,666 in Amritsar. In the previous year the income of the Lahore Municipality under this head included the sale proceeds of the Taksáli gate of the city, which amounted to Rs. 27,500. Land and other property within Municipal limits which has not been specially vested in the Committees by Government or acquired by purchase or gift is nazúl, and cannot be sold without the sanction of the Local Government.

22. *Income from Markets.*—The principal incomes from markets are Rs. 23,811 in Delhi, Rs. 7,346 in Simla, Rs. 3,484 in Murree, and Rs. 4,396 in Edwardes-abad. The receipts in Delhi are Rs. 14,000 higher than they were last year, but the increase is nominal, being due to revised classification. Decreases of about Rs. 24,000 and Rs. 23,000 in the receipts of the Simla and Pesháwar Municipalities, respectively, are apparently due for the most part to the same cause. In Lahore there was no income at all under this head, although a sum of Rs. 5,500 was credited in the previous year. There is apparently no reason why where there is any income from markets at all it should vary much in amount from year to year, and the Lieutenant-Governor fears that sufficient care is not taken with the classification of receipts under this head. Probably much of the receipts classed as "income from markets" is not really so, and should be shown elsewhere in the returns. There should be no difficulty

in determining what receipts should be classified under the head in question, but if any doubt exists on the point they should be referred for the orders of Government.

23. *Conservancy.*—There was on the whole an increase of about Rs. 4,000 in the conservancy receipts of the several Municipal Funds as compared with the collections of the previous year. In 42 of the 158 Municipalities no income at all was realized under this head, but in 76 the receipts were larger. The income of the Amritsar Municipality was again the largest in the Province, and amounted to Rs. 33,489, or not far short of a third of the total for all the towns. The only other incomes of any magnitude are those of the Municipalities of Delhi (Rs. 7,008), Hoshiárpur (Rs. 2,046), Ludhiána (Rs 2,819), Mooltan (Rs. 3,098), Lahore (Rs. 7,806), Batála (Rs. 2,534), Siálkot (Rs. 13,171), Gujránwála (Rs. 6,980) and Pesháwar (Rs. 2,992). More attention is now being paid by Municipal Committees generally to this source of income and to the subject of conservancy as a whole. There is still no doubt, as the Commissioner of Delhi has remarked, a strong passive resistance to reforms in this direction, and in one case during the year, *viz.*, that of the Hoshiárpur Municipality, an adverse decision by a court of law has in a great measure frustrated a system of conservancy which was working satisfactorily. These are difficulties, however, which time and experience will remove, and no Committee need be discouraged by them.

The total cost of conservancy, including road-cleaning, in all the Municipal towns of the Province rose from Rs. 4,10,613 to Rs. 4,15,343, the expenditure in 1889-90 being between three and four times larger than the income. The comparison of receipts and charges in the principal plains Muncipalities is as follows :—

	Receipts.	*Charges.*
	Rs.	Rs.
Bhiwáni	750	6,059
Rewári	161	4,149
Delhi	7,008	47,247
Umballa	531	5,582
Hoshiárpur	2,046	6,023
Jullundur	1,511	9,469
Ludhiána	2,819	9,200
Ferozepore	907	4,170
Mooltan	3,098	13,462
Amritsar	33,489	59,127
Lahore	7,806	23,268
Batála	2,534	3,240
Siálkot	13,171	13,006
Gujránwála	6,989	8,352
Ráwalpindi	1,932	19,268
Pesháwar	2,992	15,015
Dera Ismail Khan...	...	5,383
Dera Ghází Khan...	463	6,108

A conservancy tramway has since been completed in Delhi, and judging from the results obtained from the similar service at Amritsar, the returns of the former Municipality should show a large reduction of the net cost of conservancy in future. In Batála, Siálkot and Gujránwála, where special attention was paid to the development of this source of income, the receipts equalled or nearly equalled the charges. The incomes of the Hoshiárpur, Ludhiána, Mooltan, Lahore and Pesháwar Municipalities are fairly large and increasing. The conservancy arrangements of a large number of towns are reported to be efficient or fairly so.

24. The amounts of *Municipal fines* and *Recoveries for Municipal services rendered to individuals* are unimportant and call for no remark. The decrease of nearly Rs. 1,00,000 in *grants-in-aid* occurs in the return from the Ráwalpindi Municipality, and is due to the presence in the previous year's return of the grant of one lakh contributed by the Military Department for the use of the city water-works. Grants-in-aid are given to Municipal Funds from Provincial revenues on account of schools, public works and Provincial properties made over to the Committees for maintenance, and from District Funds for the support of dispensaries. It is highly probable that the Provincial grants for the maintenance of the Municipal Board Schools will be in great part, if not wholly, withdrawn after the year 1891-92, as the fee income of the schools has increased very greatly and receipts more nearly balance expenses.

25. *Sundries.*—The details of the receipts classed as sundries are as follows :—

	Rs.
Education Receipts—	
School fees	1,44,763
Other receipts	2,988
Dispensary Receipts—	
Subscriptions	13,657
Interest on investments	4,216
Sales of medicines	9,512
Other receipts	682
Leper Asylum receipts	9,028
Rents of Municipal lands, houses, including land revenue assigned to Municipalities	77,967
Garden receipts	38,390
Sales of trees, grass, &c.	22,438
Receipts from nazúl properties	30,142
Cattle-pound income	23,512
Dâk bungalow and sarái fees and receipts	4,398
Sales of water	14,629
Receipts from cattle fairs	18,010
Slaughter-house fees	1,559
Bonded-warehouse fees	3,163
Interest on invested Municipal balances	18,680
Refunds	7,535
Miscellaneous	34,568
Total ...	4,79,837

26. The income from school fees is Rs. 26,000 higher than that realized in the previous year, and added to the other school receipts is a little less than one-third of the whole expenditure from the Municipal funds on education. This expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,68,676, as compared with Rs. 4,49,498 spent in the previous year, and is about 13 per cent. of the total income of the year. These statistics are for the official year, and differ to some extent from those supplied by the Director of Public Instruction for the school year (twelve months preceding the last annual inspection in each district during 1889-90) which are as follows :—

(*a*). Income of Municipalities from fees :—

	Rs.
Fees in Colleges	670
" Secondary Schools	1,22,737
" Primary Schools	11,850
Total ...	1,35,257

(*b*). Expenditure by Municipalities on Education :—

	From Municipal Funds.	*From District Funds and other sources.*	*Total.*
1. Schools under direct control of Committees—			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	4,759	...	4,759
Secondary Schools ...	3,08,441	38,401	3,46,842
Primary Schools ...	63,356	7,294	70,650
2. Grants-in-aid to Schools not directly managed by Committees—			
Colleges	1,626	...	1,626
Secondary Schools ...	11,542	...	11,542
Primary Schools ...	3,487	...	3,487
Indigenous and other private schools ...	1,744	...	1,744
3. Other expenditure ...	55,714	16,046	71,760
Total ...	4,50,669	61,741	5,12,410

As in the previous year, all schools for natives situated within Municipal limits, except private schools and model or practising schools attached to training institutions, were under the direct control of Municipal Committees. It will be seen that the income from fees in Secondary and Primary Schools is about one-third and one-seventh respectively of the total expenditure in these classes of schools. The net expenditure on Primary Schools under the direct control of the Committees increased from Rs. 44,000 to Rs. 51,500, and there was a decrease in grants-in-aid to other Primary Schools from Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 3,500. The decrease is, however, only nominal, being due to the fact that certain girls' schools in Amritsar which were formerly shown as aided schools are now under the direct control of the Committee.

The Lieutenant-Governor regrets that the Director of Public Instruction has not been able to comply with the request of the Government of India that the expenditure on the Primary Departments of Secondary Schools should be shown separately. The Director's inability is due to the existing authorized system of school accounts, and the circumstances under which the information cannot be supplied will be separately reported to the Government of India.

27. The income of the Municipal Funds from Dispensaries is unimportant, private subscriptions and sales of medicines being still comparatively insignificant. A sum of Rs. 9,028 was realized by the Amritsar Municipality on account of the Tarn Táran Leper Asylum ; this sum represents the recoveries made from other Local Bodies for the support of lepers from their respective areas. The other public leper asylums in the Province are maintained by District Boards.

The remaining details of the head Sundries in the account of Municipal income call for no remark.

28. *Loans.*—In the year under review no loans were granted to or raised in the open market by Municipalities which were credited to the Municipal Funds, but out of the outlay incurred by the Public Works Department on the Pesháwar water-works a sum of Rs. 1,50,000 was adjusted against a loan of that amount which was sanctioned on the security of the Pesháwar Municipal Fund. The loan liabilities of the Simla, Lahore and Ráwalpindi Municipalities were reduced by Rs. 26,327, Rs. 19,107 and Rs. 56,040. These Municipalities also paid Rs. 38,211, Rs. 75,893 and Rs. 8,530 as interest on the loans outstanding against them, and their liabilities at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 8,75,548, Rs. 16,87,975 and Rs. 1,24,000.

In Lahore the whole loan was owed to Government, and in Ráwalpindi the entire liability was on account of a loan taken with the sanction of Government from local bankers. The outstandings against Simla were due partly (Rs. 7,25,547) to Government and partly (Rs. 1,50,000) to debenture holders. The Accountant-General had Rs. 26,674 and Rs. 29,913 in deposit on behalf of the Simla and Lahore Committees as sinking funds for the liquidation of the loans due by them, and in addition the Simla Committee held investments to the value of Rs. 28,400 for the same purpose. No loans were outstanding against the other Municipalities of the Province. At the end of the year arrangements were in progress for the grant of loans to the Delhi and Umballa Municipalities for the construction of water-works, and the Municipal Committee of Dera Ghâzi Khan engaged to take a loan to meet its share (one-third) of the outlay incurred on the works set on foot by Government for the protection of the town and cantonments from the encroachments of the River Indus.

29. The total Municipal expenditure, excluding money invested (Rs. 1,42,283), was Rs. 35,66,079 as compared with Rs. 33,76,892 in 1888-89. The comparison in detail for the two years is as follows:—

	1888-89.	1889-90.
General Establishment—	Rs.	Rs.
Office Establishments, Inspection, Honorary Magistrates' establishment, &c.	1,63,244	1,71,306
Collection of Municipal taxes, including octroi establishment.	2,59,634	2,68,072
Octroi refunds	31,412	90,748
Total	4,54,290	5,30,126
Public Safety—		
Fire (establishments, engines, buckets &c.) ...	2,561	8,121
Lighting	57,167	59,895
Police	5,02,927	5,07,440
Total	5,62,655	5,75,456
Public Health—		
Registration of births and deaths ...	5,777	5,731
Buildings and other works (erection of slaughter-houses, latrines, &c.)	36,969	24,153
Repairs (to markets, dispensaries, &c.) ...	30,746	23,100
Maintenance of medical institutions (dispensary establishment, purchase of medicines, &c.)	2,64,262	2,84,066
Vaccination establishment	21,241	22,558
Water-works	1,00,974	1,63,286
Road-watering	54,458	57,297
Road-cleaning	67,743	82,472
Conservancy	3,44,818	3,36,236
Drainage	1,19,577	1,08,355
Markets and slaughter-houses (establishment and contingencies).	6,339	6,160
Public gardens	99,674	97,739
Contributions	...	4,342
Total	11,52,578	12,15,495
Public Instruction—		
Contributions to schools	4,49,498	4,68,676
Public Convenience—		
Public Works Establishment	26,712	28,928
Construction and maintenance of roads ...	1,83,764	1,75,617
Other new works	1,59,224	1,13,057
Other repairs	49,722	67,529
Survey of land	2,019	925
Other charges (printing, rewards, &c.) ...	15,890	12,678
Total	4,37,331	3,98,734
Contributions to other Funds	27,630	30,466
Miscellaneous	92,428	1,21,561
Debt—		
Loans repaid	58,975	1,01,474
Interest on loans	1,40,353	1,22,634
Deposits and advances	1,154	1,457
GRAND TOTAL	33,76,892	35,66,079

30. *General Establishment.*—There was an increase of about Rs. 76,000 under this head, of which Rs. 60,000 are due to the development of the system of octroi refunds, refunds having been granted by 43 Municipalities against only 28 in 1888-89. The charge for office inspection and Honorary Magistrates' establishments was generally the same in both years, except in Delhi, where it rose from Rs 12,063 to Rs. 18,550. This increase is not explained. The subject of the strength and cost of office establishments in Municipal offices engaged the attention of Government towards the end of the year under review, and Commissioners were directed (Punjab Government Resolution No. 2546, dated 10th December 1889) to examine the scales prevailing in their Divisions and endeavour to secure uniformity of arrangements and efficiency at the lowest possible cost consistent with the principle that all the work performed on account of the Committtees should be paid for from the Municipal Funds.

31. *Public Safety.*—The increase from Rs. 2,561 to Rs. 8,121 under the head "Fire Establishments, &c.," occurred principally at Peshâwar, the Committee having purchased a new fire engine and also granted rewards for assistance rendered in the putting out of fires in the city. The Râwalpindi Committee also purchased a new fire engine. The expenditure on "lighting" was incurred in 71 out of the 158 Municipalities in the Province, but, as was remarked in last year's review, there is as yet little or no public lighting except in the largest plains Municipalities and Simla. The outlay in the principal of these was as follows :—

	Rs.
Delhi	9,519
Simla	5,724
Mooltan	2,257
Lahore	12,023
Amritsar	6,143
Peshâwar...	3,607

The scale of Delhi Town Police was revised at a saving of about Rs. 2,000 to the Municipality. With this exception there was little or no variation in the demands made on the Municipal revenues on account of Police. Arrear contributions were, however, recovered from the Jhelum Municipality, and to them, in the main, is due the increase of about Rs. 4,000 in the total expenditure under this head.

32. *Public Health.*—The expenditure on medical relief (maintenance of medical institutions, &c.) exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 20,000, and is about 8 per cent of the total income of the year. The largest increase (Rs. 7,000) appears in the accounts of the Simla Municipality, but is not explained in the Committee's report, which, as already stated, is not compiled in accordance with the directions of Government as to the order of subjects and general arrangement. The Commissioner of the Delhi Division is requested to see that the directions in question are not overlooked when the reports for 1890-91 and future years come to be submitted. The report in its present form is by no means sufficiently explanatory of the prescribed returns. The working of the medical institutions maintained by Municipalities is reviewed in the Annual Dispensary Reports and calls for no remark here. The Lieutenant-Governor notices with pleasure that the Punjab Municipalities in general continue to take an interest in the Medical education of women and the training of native midwives and nurses.

33. The outlay on water and drainage works was fairly large. The Delhi Water-Works project was at length taken in hand and an expenditure of Rs. 66,217 incurred on it. The works are estimated to cost Rs. 10,41,000, of which the Committee propose to borrow Rs 6,00,000. Water-Works were also under construction in the Peshâwar City at the expense of the Municipal Fund, from which a sum of Rs. 25,672 was disbursed to meet outlay in excess of the loan given for the works on the security of the Municipal revenues. The

Ráwalpindi Municipality laid out Rs. 27,911 in extending the water-works of that city. A project for water-supply was prepared for the city of Umballa, and is now being executed, and the experimental borings for a water-supply for Amritsar were continued.

Under the head drainage the Jullundur Municipal Committee incurred an outlay of Rs. 6,000 on a project estimated to cost Rs. 26,000, and to which the Provincial revenues are contributing Rs. 11,000. Large drainage works were in progress in Ludhiána and Gujránwála, and at Amritsar a further expenditure of Rs. 33,000 was incurred in the filling up of the hollow lands about the city—a sanitary work of great importance and rapidly approaching completion. The plans and estimates of a large sewerage project for the city of Delhi were under revision by the Public Works Department during the year.

The remaining expenditure classed under the heading Public Health is of the ordinary description, and there is nothing of importance to be said regarding it. The expenditure on "*Public Instruction*" (Education) has been noticed in paragraph 26 of this Review.

34. Under the head "*Public Convenience*" the total outlay was Rs. 3,98,734, or about Rs. 38,000 less than the previous year's charges. The outlay on repairs (other than road repairs) was Rs. 18,000 higher, but the sum spent on communications, including streets, was Rs. 8,000 less, and the amount of outlay on new works shows a decrease of about Rs. 46,000. In the latter case, however, the decrease is partly nominal, being to some extent due to the fact that the outlay on water-works incurred by the Ráwalpindi Committee in 1889-90 is classified under the head *Public Health*, whereas in 1888-89 the charges were exhibited as expenditure on new works of "Public Convenience."

The following statement of the Public Works as distinct from the Civil expenditure incurred from the Municipal Funds exhibits the various classes of works undertaken by the Committees during the year :—

Civil buildings.	*Original works.*	*Repairs.*
	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue buildings	...	2,171
Excise buildings	...	341
Law and Justice buildings	50	467
Ecclesiastical buildings	1,021	13
Police buildings	6,903	7,606
Educational buildings	13,303	8,985
Medical buildings	18,551	11,896
Public Works buildings	...	214
Total ...	39,828	31,693
Communications.		
Metalled and bridged roads	201	1,979
Boat-bridges and ferries	...	3
Accommodation for travellers	...	2,586
Arboriculture	1,176	11,058
Total ...	1,377	15,626
Miscellaneous public improvements.		
Town buildings	72,807	27,793
Markets	4,892	3,425
Paving and streets	55,003	1,49,913
Lighting	194	104
Water-supply	1,27,368	26,283
Sewage and drainage	59,562	28,461
Conservancy	10,224	5,401
Miscellaneous	5,762	3,111
Total ...	3,35,812	2,44,491
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,77,017	2,91,810

The outlay was short of the final allotment for Public Works by nearly five-and-a-quarter lakhs of rupees. The lapses of this amount is to a great extent due to unavoidable delay in starting work on the Delhi water-works and conservancy tramway, but large lapses occurred in the marginally-noted Municipalities also, and it is feared that in the majority of these cases the failure of the Committees to fully utilize the grants at their disposal may be due to defective arrangements for the prosecution of Public Works Commissioners of Divisions are requested to ascertain and report the causes of the lapses in the districts above mentioned, with a view to steps being taken for the prevention of their recurrence in future.

	Rs.
Hissar	8.481
Umballa	8.058
Ludhiána	56.798
Ferozep re	11,905
Hoshiárpur	8.904
Amritsar	18,537
Lahore ..	21,409
Siálkot	5,255
Gujránwála	21,598
Ráwalpindi	18,231
Pesháwar	5,245
Bannu	7,495
Dera Gházi Khan	8,261

35. The following are the details of the expenditure classed as "Miscellaneous" in the accounts for 1889-90 :—

	Rs.
Charges connected with the maintenance of nazúl properties ...	8,035
Ditto ditto Municipal cattle-pounds ...	6,138
Dâk Bungalow and Serais	2,345
Destruction of dogs and snakes	2,530
Interment of paupers	2,419
Cattle fàirs	12,593
Law expenses	5,865
Museums and Menageries	6,669
Poor-houses	9,644
Fire insurance charges	891
Leper asylums	1,390
Pensions and gratuities	556
Grants to public libraries	1,230
Miscellaneous petty establishments	2,934
Other miscellaneous charges	58,322
Total ...	1,21,561

The last item, Other Miscellaneous charges, in the above list includes expenditure connected with the reception of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor of Wales in the several towns visited by him, ground rent and compensation for Abkári income paid in respect of the area comprised within the Kasumpti Municipality, the cost of survey maps of the Amritsar Municipality, and various other expenses.

36. *Provincial Properties.*—The financial results of the management of Provincial Properties made over to the care of Municipalities are as follows :—

	Receipts including compensation grants from Government.	*Charges, including compensation grants to Government.*	*Loss (—) or gain (+) to Municipality.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nazúl properties ...	30,047 ...	10,938 ...	(+) 19,109
Cattle-pounds ...	22,427 ...	18,886 ...	(+) 3,541
Dâk Bangalows ...	1,375 ...	1,427 ...	(—) 52
Cattle fairs ...	18,010 ...	18,743 ...	(—) 733

Of the 24 Committees who undertook the management of nazúl properties, 15 realized a net income from them and 9 incurred a net loss. In 45 Municipalities cattle-pound receipts exceeded charges, and in 29 the expenditure on this account was above the income. Under the head Dâk Bungalows the account of 1 Municipality shows a small gain and those of the 5 others who had charge of this class of property a small loss. The only important cattle fair which has been placed under the management of a Municipality is the annual fair held at Amritsar, the income of which fell short of the expenditure by Rs. 772.

No. 2 of 1891.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1891.

PART II.

GENERAL.

CATALOGUE of Books registered in the Punjab under Act XXV of 1867 during the quarter ending 31st December 1890.

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS REGISTERED IN THE PUNJAB UNDER ACT XXV OF

Serial No.	Registration No.	Title of the Book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents when the same are not in the English language.	Language in which the Book is written.	Name of the Author, Translator, or Editor of the Book, or any part thereof.	The subject.	Name of the firm, and place of printing.
		Books, English.				
1	1345	Digest of Indian Law Reports, Bombay Series, Volumes I to XIII, from 1876 to 1889, with an Index of names, Acts and contents.	English.	Báwa Naráyan Singh.	Law.	Amritsar Press, Amritsar.
2	1346	The Indian Law Reports, Allahabad Series, Volume XI, for 1889.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
3	1347	The Indian Law Reports, Madras Series, Volume XII, for 1889.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
4	1348	The Indian Law Reports, Calcutta Series, Volume XVI, for 1889.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
5	1399	Vedic Doctrine of Sacrifice ...	Ditto.	Aryan Tract Society, Lahore.	Religion (Arya).	Virajanand Press, Lahore.
6	1400	The Realities of Inner Life ...	Ditto.	Pandit Gurú Datta Vidyárthí, M. A.	Philosophy.	Ditto.
		Designed for Educational purposes.				
7	1509	The Muhammadan School English First Reader with Elements of English Grammar.	Ditto.	Anjuman-i-Himáyat-i-Islám, Lahore.	Language.	Islámíá Press, Lahore.
		Books, Arabic.				
8	1444	Sunan-i-Abí Dáúd, Gháyat-ul-Maqsúd fí Hall-i-Sunan-i-Abí Dáúd, Talkhís-ul-Manzarí. Tahzíb-i-Sunan-i-Abí Dáúd (Sunan-i-Abí Dáúd or traditions collected by Abí Dáúd and three commentaries on it as named above).	Arabic.	Sulaimán Bin-ul-'Ashas Abí Dáúd (Editor), Abí-ut-Tíb Muhammad, 'Abd-ul-'Azím-ul-Manzarí and Abí Bakr Bin-ul-Qaíyam (Commentators.)	Religion (Muhammadan).	Ansárí Press, Delhi.
9	1445	I'lám-o-Ahl il' Asr bi ahkám-i-rak'at il Fajr, Khalq-o-Af'ál il 'Ibad, Kitáb-ul-'Uluww, Al Qaul-ul-Muhaqqaq (Four tracts on religious observances of Muhammadans).	Ditto.	Maulawí Shams-ul-Haqq, Muhammad bin Isma'íl, Bukhárí, Muhammad bin Ahmad, and Muhammad Idrís (Editors).	Ditto.	Ditto.

1867 DURING THE QUARTER ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1890.

Date of issue from the Press, or of Publication.	Number of pages.	Size.	First, second or other number of the Edition.	Number of copies of which the Edition consists.	Whether the Book is printed or lithographed.	Price at which the Book is sold to the Public. Rs. A. P.	Name and residence of the Proprietor of the copy-right, or of any portion of such copy-right.	Remarks.
23rd Augt. 1890.	790	8vo.	I.	1,000	Printed.	5 4 0		
Ditto.	48	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 4 0		
Ditto.	50	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 4 0		
Ditto.	68	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 4 0		
4th Augt. 1890.	8	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 1 0	...	Is a reply to a pamphlet written by Reverend W. Hooper, M. A., in which an attempt has been made to show that the doctrine of sacrifice is not inculcated by the Vedas.
7th Augt. 1890.	10	8vo.	I.	320	Ditto.	0 2 0	...	Is a lecture delivered in the Lahore Arya Samáj by the late Lála Gurú Datta, M. A., on the relation between matter and spirit as manifested in the world.
10th Octr. 1890.	80	16mo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0 4 6	...	This Reader has been compiled by the Anjuman-i-Himáyat-i-Islám for the Muhammadan children with a view to instruct them the rudiments of the Islám, and at the same time afford them an elementary knowledge of the English language.
2nd Augt. 1890.	198	4to.	I.	2,100	Lithographed.	1 0 0	Maulawí Talattuf Husain and Maulawí Shams-ul-Haqq.	
30th July 1890?	162	4to.	I.	1,050	Ditto.	1 0 0	Maulawí Talattuf Husain and Maulawí Shams-ul-Haqq, 'Azímábádí.	

Catalogue of Books registered in the Punjab under Act XXV of

Serial Number.	Registration Number.	Title of the Book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents, when the same are not in the English language.	Language in which the Book is written.	Name of the Author, Translator, or Editor of the Book, or any part thereof.	The subject.	Name of the firm, and place of printing.
10	1446	Al Juzus Sádiso 'Ashra min Sahíh il Bukhárí ma'i sharh-i-hí Fath il Bárí (Part sixteenth of Sahih-ul-Bukhárí, with a commentary called Fath-ul-Bárí).	Arabic.	Háfiz bin Hajr Asqalání.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Ansárí Press, Delhi.
11	1447	Al Juz us Sábi'o 'Ashra min Sahíh il Bukhárí ma'i Sharh-i-hí Fath il Bárí (Part seventeenth of Sahíh-ul-Bukhárí, with a commentary called Fath-ul-Bárí).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
12	1460	Sípára-i-'Amm (The last chapter of the Qurán).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Yúsufí Press, Delhi.
13	1463	Qá'ida-i-Baghdádíya Hindíya (Arabic Primer used in India).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.
14	1550	Durar-ul-Masáyil wa Ghurar ud Daláyil (Collection of fifteen tracts on religious observances of Muhammadans).	Ditto.	Muhammad Ayúb.	Ditto.	Mujtabáí Press, Lahore.
15	1577	Pára-i-Tilk ar Rusul (The third chapter of the Qurán).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Fakhr-ud-dín Press, Lahore.
		Designed for Educational purposes.				
16	1393	Matn-i-Matín (The strong text) ...	Ditto.	Maulawí Abdur Rasúl.	Language.	Sahafí Press, Lahore.
17	1483	Qawá'id-i-Baghdádí (Arabic Primer)	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Iftikhár-i-Delhi Press, Delhi.
		Books, Hindi.				
18	1378	Bibek Tat Bodhá (Instructor of the true knowledge).	Hindí in Gurmukhí character.	Hans Dás.	Poetry.	Chashma-i-Núr Press, Amritsar.
19	1401	Mánas Vinod (Amusement of mind)	Hindí.	Badri Datt.	Ditto.	Virajanand Press, Lahore.

1867 *during the quarter ending* 31st *December* 1890—continued.

Date of issue from the Press, or of the Publication.	Number of pages.	Size.	First, second or other number of the Edition.	Number of copies of which the Edition consists.	Whether the Book is printed or lithographed.	Price at which the Book is sold to the Public.	Name and residence of the Proprietor of the copy-right, or of any portion of such copy-right.	REMARKS.
						Rs. A. P.		
5th August 1890.	92	4to.	I.	1,150	Lithographed.	1 0 0		
Ditto.	82	4to.	I.	1,150	Ditto.	1 0 0		
13th Octr. 1890.	32	8vo.	R.	1,000	Ditto.	0 0 6		
Ditto.	56	16mo.	R.	6,250	Ditto.	0 0 9		
29th Novr. 1890.	100	8vo.	I.	1,050	Ditto.	0 8 0		
...	64	8vo.	R.	...	Ditto.	...		
3rd Septr. 1890.	332	8vo.	I.	550	Ditto.	1 4 0	...	A book on Arabic Grammar treating of the syntax.
8th Octr. 1890.	8	8vo.	R.	...	Ditto.	0 0 3		
25th Septr. 1890.	16	8vo.	I.	825	Ditto.	0 0 6	...	This small pamphlet contains an account of the names and functions of the inner and outer senses according to the Vedantists.
Ditto.	56	16mo.	I.	1,500	Printed.	0 3 0	...	An attempt has been made in this little book to compare the teachings of the Arya Samájists ,and the orthodox Hindús and to criticise the doctrines of the Vedantists.

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20	1403	Srí Gurú Nának Prabodh (An account of Gurú Nának).	Hindí in Gurmukhí character.	Bhái Ditt Singh, Gyání.	Poetry.	Vidyáprakáshak Press, Lahore.
21	1406	Bání Bhagtán kí (Words of the pious men).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.
22	1419	Sáruktáwalí (The essence of speech)	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Ganesh Parkásh Press, Lahore.
23	1484	Lanká kánd Tusí kirit (A canto of the Ramáyan by Tulsí Dás).	Hindí.	Tulsí Dás.	Ditto.	Gyán Press, Delhi.
24	1499	Bára Mása (Calendar) ...	Hindí in Gurmukhí character.	Bishan Dás.	Ditto.	Narankárí Press, Ludhiána.
25	1532	Astotar Harí Har (Hymns) ...	Hindí.	...	Ditto.	Mujtabái Press, Lahore.
26	1540	Qisa Bainí Mádho Jí ká (The story of Bainí Mádho).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.
27	1557	Dohre Phutkal (Verses) ...	Hindí in Gurmukhí character.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.
		Books, Panjabi.				
28	1341	Jang Náma-i-Imám 'Alí-ul-Haqq (An account of the battle of 'Alí-ul-Haqq).	Panjábí in Persian character.	Mián Mustafa.	Ditto.	Panjáb Press, Siálkot.
29	1344	Sí harafí (Verses) ...	Ditto.	Haidar Alí, &c.	Ditto.	Ditto.
30	1350	Har seh Bárán Máh Púran Bhagat (Three calendars of Púran Bhagat).	Ditto.	Kalyán Dás.	Ditto.	Anand Parkásh Press, Amritsar.

1867 *during the quarter ending* 31*st December* 1890—continued.

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						Rs. A. P.		
15th Septr. 1890.	156	8vo.	I.	1,200	Printed.	0 8 0	...	Contains an account of the life and religious discussions with the followers of different sects by Gurú Nának, with explanatory notes by the compiler. The language is good.
27th Septr. 1890.	493	16mo.	R.	1,000	Ditto.	0 8 0	...	Is a collection of dovotional and religious signs by Hindú and Sikh devotees.
Ditto.	64	16mo.	R.	750	Lithographed.	0 1 0	...	A metrical discussion of religious topics from the Pantheistic (Vedant) point of view.
25th Octr. 1890.	74	4to.	R.	600	Ditto.	0 5 0		
11th Novr. 1890.	16	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 0 6		
Ditto.	8	16mo.	R.	800	Ditto.	0 0 3		
19th Novr. 1890.	8	16mo.	R.	800	Ditto.	0 0 3		
6th Decr. 1890.	20	8vo.	R.	1,400	Ditto.	0 0 9		
24th Augt. 1890.	32	8vo.	I.	800	Ditto.	0 2 0	...	Contains an exaggerated account of an invasion of Siálkot by Imám 'Alí-ul-Haqq. The Imám is said to have invaded the city with a view to revenge the murder of a young Muhammadan, the only son of an old woman, who was sacrificed by the Rája at the foundation of the citadel.
12th Septr. 1890.	8	8vo.	I.	800	Ditto.	0 0 3		
13th Augt. 1890.	32	8vo.	I.	750	Ditto.	0 0 9	...	Is a very popular story of a pious prince who rejected with contempt and horror, certain unbecoming overtures of his step mother.

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31	1353	Sí harafí-i-Gangá Rám Dham ma'i Bárán máh (Verses by Gangá Rám, Dham, together with a calendar).	Panjábí in Persian character.	Gangá Rám, Dham.	Poetry.	Gulshan-i-Panjáb Press, Ráwalpindi City.
32	1355	Bárán Máh Hidáyat Ulla (The calendar by Hidáyat Ulla).	Ditto.	Hidáyat Ulla.	Ditto.	Ditto.
33	1357	Jang Náma-i-Hazrat Imám Qásim (An account of battle of Imám Qásim).	Ditto.	Ghasítá.	Ditto.	Ditto.
34	1358	Sí harafí-i-Barda, jadíd (Verses by Barda, new edition).	Ditto.	Míán Sálih Muhammad, Barda.	Ditto.	Ditto.
35	1376	Qasída-i-Kaljug (A poem on the iron age).	Ditto.	Bhái Kishan Singh, 'Arif.	Ditto.	Chashma-i-Núr Press, Amritsar.
36	1380	Jiv Siyápá (The dirge of life). ...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Anand Parkásh Press, Amritsar.
37	1381	Chhand Náma (Couplets repeated by a bridegroom at a wedding ceremony).	Panjábí.	Harí Singh.	Ditto.	Ditto.
38	1386	Sí harafí Rám Naráyan kí (Verses by Rám Naráyan).	Ditto.	Rám Naráyan.	Ditto.	Amar Press, Amritsar.
39	1387	Bára Más Vijog (Calendar of separation).	Ditto.	Diyál Singh.	Ditto.	Ditto.
40	1408	Saif-ul-Mulúk Qissa-i-Badí'-ul-Jamál (The story of Saif-ul-Mulúk and Badí'-ul-Jamál).	Panjábí in Persian character.	Muhammad Bakhsh.	Ditto.	Ganesh Parkásh Press, Lahore.
41	1410	Sassí wa Punnún (The story of Sassi and Punnún).	Ditto.	Maulawí Ghulám Rasúl.	Ditto.	Ditto.

1867 *during the quarter ending* 31*st December* 1890—continued.

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						Rs. A. P.		
11th Septr. 1890.	16	16mo.	I.	1,000	Lithographed.	0 0 6		
13th Septr. 1890.	4	8vo.	R.	1,000	Ditto.	0 0 3		
16th Septr. 1890.	16	8vo.	R.	600	Ditto.	0 0 6		
18th Septr. 1890.	8	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 0 3		
20th Septr. 1890.	8	16mo.	I.	750	Ditto.	0 0 3		
Ditto.	8	16mo.	R.	1,000	Ditto.	0 0 3		
27th Septr. 1890.	8	8vo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0 0 3		
20th Septr. 1890.	8	8vo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0 1 0		
30th Septr. 1890.	8	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 0 6		
10th Septr. 1890.	372	8vo.	R.	750	Ditto.	0 5 0		
Ditto.	16	8vo.	R.	750	Ditto.	0 0 6		

Catalogue of Books registered in the Punjab under Act XXV of

Serial No.	Registration No.	Title of the Book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents when the same are not in the English language.	Language in which the Book is written.	Name of the Author, Translator, or Editor of the Book, or any part thereof.	The subject.	Name of the firm, and place of printing.
42	1411	Sí harfí-i-Dholá (Love verses) ...	Panjábí in Persian character.	Tálib.	Poetry.	Ganesh Parkásh Press, Lahore.
43	1412	Bárán Máh Jalwá-i-Haqíqí (Calendar of the true splendour).	Ditto.	Khushí Rám, 'Arif.	Ditto.	Ditto.
44	1413	Qissa Chúhe wa Billí dá (The story of mouse and a cat).	Panjábí.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.
45	1414	Hír wa Ránjhá (The story of Hír and Ránjhá).	Panjábí in Persian character.	Saiyad Fazl Sháh.	Ditto.	Ditto.
46	1415	Qissa-i-Sohní Mahínwál, Qádir (The story of Sohní and Mahínwál by Qádir).	Ditto.	Qádir.	Ditto.	Ditto.
47	1416	Jhagrá Sone Chándí dá (Quarrel between gold and silver).	Panjábí.	Pír Bakhsh.	Ditto.	Ditto.
48	1417	Bait-i- Bává Faríd (Verses on Bává Faríd).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
49	1418	Dhorá-i-Phutkal (Verses) ...	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.
50	1420	Sí harafi-i-Bulhe Sháh (Verses by Bulhe Sháh).	Panjábí in Persian character.	Bulhe Sháh.	Ditto.	Ditto.
51	1421	Ditto (Ditto) ...	Panjábí.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
52	1422	Tankhwáh Náma (The book of fines)	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.

1867 *during the quarter ending 31st December* 1890—continued.

Date of issue from the Press, or of Publication.	Number of pages.	Size.	First, second or other number of the Edition.	Number of copies of which the Edition consists.	Whether the Book is printed or lithographed.	Price at which the Book is sold to the Public. Rs. A. P.	Name and residence of the Proprietor of the copy-right, or of any portion of such copy-right.	REMARKS.
10th Septr. 1890.	8	16mo.	R.	650	Lithographed.	0 0 3		
15th Septr. 1890.	8	16mo.	R.	650	Ditto.	0 0 3		
Ditto.	8	8vo.	I.	300	Ditto.	0 0 3		
Ditto.	164	8vo.	New.	1,100	Ditto.	0 6 0		
Ditto.	16	8vo.	R.	750	Ditto.	0 0 6		
Ditto.	8	8vo.	R.	650	Ditto.	0 0 3		
Ditto.	8	8vo.	R.	650	Ditto.	0 0 3		
27th Septr. 1890.	16	8vo.	R.	650	Ditto.	0 0 6		
Ditto.	8	8vo.	R.	800	Ditto.	0 0 3		
Ditto.	8	8vo.	R.	650	Ditto.	0 0 3		
Ditto.	16	16mo.	R.	650	Ditto.	0 0 3	...	Contains directions as to how the follower of Gurú Gobind Singh should deport himself and prescribes penances for the violation of some of them.

Catalogue of Books registered in the Punjab under Act XXV of

Serial No.	Registration No.	Title of the Book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents when the same are not in the English language.	Language in which the Book is written.	Name of the Author, Translator, or Editor of the Book, or any part thereof.	The subject.	Name of the firm, and place of printing.
53	1428	Shalok Shaikh Faríd ke (Verses of Shaikh Faríd).	Panjábi.	Shaikh Faríd.	Poetry.	Ganesh Parkásh Press, Lahore.
54	1429	Shalok Kabír Jí ke (Verses by Kabír).	Ditto.	Kabír.	Ditto.	Ditto.
55	1430	Bhajan Manjarí (Collection of religious songs).	Panjábí in Persian character.	Lála Ralyá Rám and Lála Sáín Dás.	Ditto.	Ditto.
56	1432	Pop Darshan (Popism exposed) ...	Ditto.	Lábh Chand.	Ditto.	Panjab Press, Siálkot.
57	1433	Bhajan Dípak hissa-i-awwal (Light of religious songs, Part I).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
58	1434	Bárán Máh Bhagat Singh (Calendar by Bhagat Singh).	Ditto.	Bhagat Singh.	Ditto.	Ditto.
59	1435	Bárán Máh Suthrián dá (Calendar of Suthrás, a sect of Hindú Faqírs).	Ditto.	Lábh Chand.	Ditto.	Ditto.
60	1436	Sí harafí-i-Bhagat Singh (Verses by Bhagat Singh).	Ditto.	Bhagat Singh.	Ditto.	Ditto.
61	1438	Sí harafí ma'rúf Máhnja (Verses called Máhnja).	Ditto.	Shaikh Ghulám Qádir Sháh.	Ditto.	Qaisarí Press, Jullundur.
62	1489	Hír Bhagwán Singh kí (The story of Hír by Bhagwán Singh).	Panjábí.	Bháí Bhagwán Singh.	Ditto.	Narankárí Press, Ludhiána.
63	1504	Hír-i-Bhagwán Singh (The story of Hír by Bhagwán Singh).	Panjábí in Persian character.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.

1867 *during the quarter ending* 31*st December* 1890—continued.

Date of issue from the Press, or of Publication.	Number of pages.	Size.	First, second or other number of the Edition.	Number of copies of which the Edition consists.	Whether the Book is printed or lithographed.	Price at which the Book is sold to the Public.	Name and residence of the Proprietor of the copy-right, or of any portion of such copy-right.	REMARKS.
						Rs. A. P.		
1st Octr. 1890.	24	16mo.	R.	750	Lithographed.	0 0 6		
Ditto.	32	16mo.	R.	700	Ditto.	0 0 6		
Ditto.	120	16mo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 1 3		
20th Octr. 1890.	8	16mo.	R.	800	Ditto.	0 0 3		
24th Octr. 1890.	32	32mo.	I.	800	Ditto.	0 0 6		
Ditto.	4	16mo.	I.	400	Ditto.	0 0 3		
7th Novr. 1890.	8	16mo.	I.	800	Ditto.	0 0 3		
8th Novr. 1890.	8	16mo.	I.	800	Ditto.	0 0 3		
30th Octr. 1890.	20	16mo.	I.	300	Ditto.	0 0 9		
1st Novr. 1890.	144	8vo.	New.	1,000	Ditto.	0 6 0		
25th Novr. 1890.	68	8vo.	I.	800	Ditto.	0 3 0	...	The old love tale of Hír and Ránjha has been reproduced by the author in Panjábí verses called Kabits. The language is simple and the verses are praiseworthy.

Catalogue of Books registered in the Punjab under Act XXV of

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64	1505	Qissa Rel Náma (The story of Railway).	Panjábí.	Sádhú Ishar Dás.	Poetry.	Narankári Press, Ludhiána.
65	1506	Qissa-i-Makr-i-Zanán (Story of the tricks of women).	Panjábí. in Persian character.	Faqír Híre Sháh	Ditto.	Ditto.
66	1533	Janj-i-Jíwá Singh (marriage procession by Jíwá Singh).	Ditto.	Jíwá Singh.	Ditto.	Mujtábái Press, Lahore.
67	1535	Qissa-i-Mahbúb Jání (Story of beloved).	Ditto.	Muhammad Akbar 'Ali.	Ditto.	Ditto.
68	1539	Hír-i-Jog Singh (The story of Hír by Jog Singh).	Panjábí.	Jog Singh.	Ditto.	Ditto.
69	1541	Qissa-i-Mahbúb Jání (Story of the beloved).	Panjábí in Nágrí character.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.
70	1542	1. Hír-i-Husain (The story of Hír by Husain). 2. Sí harafí-i-Ashraf (Verses by Ashraf). 3. Sí harafí-i-Arúrá Rái (Verses by Arúrá Rái). 4. Sí harafí-i-Ghulám (Verses by Ghulám).	Panjábí in Persian character.	Husain. Ashraf. Arúra Rái. Ghulám.	Ditto.	Ditto.
71	1543	1. Madh-i-Amír 'Alí (Praise by Amír 'Alí). 2. Ghará Gharolí (Preliminary ceremonies on the occasion of a marriage). 3. Madh-i-Tasníf Laddhá (Praise by Ladha). 4. Madh-i-Raushan (Praise by Raushan). 5. Madh-i-Sharf-ud-dín (Praise by Sharf-ud-dín).	Ditto.	Amír 'Alí. Azím. Laddhá. Raushan. Sharf-ud-dín.	Ditto.	Ditto.
72	1544	Sí harafí-i-Faríd Bakhsh (Verses by Faríd Bakhsh).	Ditto.	Faríd Bakhsh.	Ditto.	Ditto.
73	1545	1. Madh-i-Hazrat Pír (Praise of Ghaus-ul-Azam Jílání). 2. Madh-i-Muqbal (Praise by Muqbal). 3. Kalima-i-Taiyib (Versified religious tract of Muhammadans).	Ditto.	Muqbal.	Ditto.	Ditto.

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Date of issue from the Press, or of the Publication.	Number of pages.	Size.	First, second or other number of the Edition.	Number of copies of which the Edition consists.	Whether the Book is printed or lithographed.	Price at which the Book is sold to the Public.	Name and residence of the Proprietor of the copy-right, or of any portion of such copy-right.	REMARKS.
						Rs. A. P.		
26th Novr. 1890.	16	16mo.	R.	800	Lithographed.	0 0 6		
Ditto.	8	16mo.	R.	800	Ditto.	0 0 3		
12th Novr. 1890.	8	8vo.	R.	800	Ditto.	0 0 3		
14th Novr. 1890.	8	16mo.	R.	800	Ditto.	0 0 3		
18th Novr. 1890.	152	8vo.	R.	1,050	Ditto.	0 2 6		
20th Novr. 1890.	8	16mo.	R.	800	Ditto.	0 0 3		
21st Novr. 1890.	16	8vo.	R.	1,400	Ditto.	0 0 6		
22nd Novr. 1890.	16	8vo.	R.	1,400	Ditto.	0 0 6		
23rd Novr. 1890.	8	8vo.	R.	1,200	Ditto.	0 0 3		
24th Novr. 1890.	16	8vo.	R.	2,100	Ditto.	0 0 6		

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74	1546	Jang-i-Imám Qásim (Battle of Imám Qásím).	Panjábí in Persian character.	Ghasítá.	Poetry.	Mujtabái Press, Lahore.
75	1547	Qissa-i-Sháh Muhammad (Story by Sháh Muhammad).	Panjábí.	Sháh Muhammad.	Ditto.	Ditto.
76	1549	1. Sí harafí-i-Hazrat Yúsuf (Verses on Joseph). 2. Qissa-i-Jáhil wa Mullán (The story of an illiterate man and a learned man). 3. Qissa-i-Solan Sahelíán (The story of the sixteen handmaids). 4. Káfí-i-Bullhe Sháh (Verses by Bullhe Sháh).	Panjábí in Persian character.	Sa'd-ud-dín. Yásín. Mustafá. Bullhe Sháh.	Ditto.	Ditto.
77	1554	Bárán Máh Rám Chand (The calendar of Rám Chandra).	Panjábí.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.
78	1558	Qissa Púran Bhagat ká (The story of Púran Bhagat).	Ditto.	Qádir Yár.	Ditto.	Ditto.
79	1562	Qissa-i-Sohní Mahínwál (The story of Sohní and Mahínwál).	Panjábí in Persian character.	Saiyid Fazl Sháh.	Ditto.	Fakhr-ud-dín Press, Lahore.
80	1563	Qissa-i-Sassí wa Punnún (The story of Sassí and Punnún).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
81	1564	1. Tauba Náma (Book of repentance). 2. Roza Náma (Book on fasting). 3. Maddh-i-Ghaus ul A'zam (Praise of Ghaus ul A'zam).	Panjábí in Arabic character.	... Qádir. Raushan.	Ditto.	Ditto.
82	1566	1. Qissa i Nuh, Sas (The story of a daughter-in-law and a mother-in-law). 2. Charkhe Náma (The spinning wheel).	Panjábí in Persian character.	Raushan.	Ditto.	Ditto.
83	1568	Qissa Sassi Punnún dá (The story of Sassí and Punnún).	Panjábi.	Ghulám Rasúl.	Ditto.	Ditto.

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						Rs. A. P.		
25th Nov. 1890.	16	8vo.	R.	2,100	Lithographed.	0 0 6		
26th Nov. 1890.	24	8vo.	R.	2,100	Ditto.	0 0 9	...	This little pamphlet contains a description of the anarchy that prevailed in the Sikh Government after the death of Mahárája Ranjít Singh, and a brief account of the battles fought by the Sikhs with the British. The verses are in the plain Panjábí and are sung and heard with interest by the people.
28th Nov. 1890.	16	8vo.	R.	1,400	Ditto.	0 0 6		
3rd Decr. 1890.	16	8vo.	I.	800	Ditto.	0 0 6		
7th Decr. 1890.	24	8vo.	R.	3,100	Ditto.	0 0 6		
...	44	8vo.	New.	...	Ditto.	...		
...	54	8vo.	New.	...	Ditto.	...		
...	16	8vo.	R.	...	Ditto.	...		
...	32	8vo.	R.	...	Ditto.	...		
...	24	8vo.	R.	...	Ditto.	...		

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Serial Number.	Registration Number.	Title of the Book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents, when the same are not in the English language.	Language in which the Book is written.	Name of the Author, Translator, or Editor of the Book, or any part thereof.	The subject.	Name of the firm, and place of printing.
84	1573	Záiqa-i-Mátamí al ma'rúf ba Majmúa-i-Marsíyah Ghulám (Collection of funeral songs by Ghulám).	Panjábí in Persian character.	Sikandar Khán, Ghulám.	Poetry.	Fakhr-ud-dín Press, Lahore.
85	1365	Gurú prichhá (Test of spiritual guide).	Panjábí.	...	Religion (Christian).	Mission Press, Ludhiána.
86	1366	Dharam Pustak vichchon Prabhú' Yasú' Masíh mukt dáte dá mangal samáchár Jihá ki Yúhanná Rasúl ne us non likhyá hai (The Gospel according to St. John).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.
87	1391	Srí Gurú Granth Sáhib Jí (The Sikh Granth).	Ditto.	Gurú Nának.	Religion (Sikh).	Gurú Parkásh Press, Lahore.
88	1409	Shabad Nanwen Mahal Jí ke (The words of the Ninth Gurú).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Ganesh Parkásh Press, Lahore.
89	1425	Jap Jí (Sikh prayers) ...	Ditto.	Gurú Nának.	Ditto.	Ditto.
90	1426	Pakkí rotí wa Nasíhat Náma (The baken bread and admonitions).	Panjábí in Arabic character.	Maulaví Ghulám Rasúl.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Ditto.
91	1427	Jap Jí satík (Sikh prayer with commentary).	Panjábí.	Gurú Nának.	Religion (Sikh).	Ditto.
92	1553	Pakkí rotí ma'-i-Nasíhat Náma (The baken bread together with admonitions).	Panjábí in Arabic character.	Maulaví Ghulám Rasúl.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Mujtabái Press, Lahore.
93	1556	Naját ul Muminín (Salvation of the faithful).	Ditto.	Abdul Karím.	Ditto.	Ditto.
94	1565	Ditto (Ditto) ...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Fakhr-ud-dín Press, Lahore.
95	1567	Pothí Jap Jí (Sikh prayer book) ...	Panjábí in Persian character.	Gurú Nának.	Religion (Sikh).	Ditto.

1867 *during the quarter ending 31st December* 1890—(continued).

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						Rs. A. P.		
...	64	8vo.	R.	...	Lithographed.	...	...	Contains doleful verses on the martyrdoms of Imáms Hasan, Husain and their young relatives who were killed in the Karbela.
October 1890.	56	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 2 6		
Ditto.	144	8vo.	R.	5,000	Ditto.	0 2 0		
31st Augt. 1890.	2,248	Folio.	R.	370	Ditto.	25 0 0		
10th Septr. 1890.	64	16mo.	R.	700	Ditto.	0 1 0		
1st Octr. 1890.	32	16mo.	R.	1,400	Ditto.	0 0 6		
Ditto.	16	8vo.	R.	1,050	Ditto.	0 0 6		
Ditto.	112	16mo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 2 0		
2nd Decr. 1890.	16	8vo.	R.	1,400	Ditto.	0 1 0		
5th Decr. 1890.	16	8vo.	R.	4,100	Ditto.	0 0 6		
...	16	8vo.	R.	...	Ditto.	...		
...	12	8vo.	R.	...	Ditto.	...		

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96	1485	Jotish Mushtí Prashn (An astrological tract by which anything placed in closed hand can be described).	Panjábí.	Munshí Rám Chand.	Miscellaneous.	Jaláli Press, Hoshiárpur.
97	1486	Ditto (Ditto) ...	Panjábí in Persian character.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
		Designed for Educational purposes.				
98	1382	Dulhan Darpan (Mirror for the bridegroom).	Panjábí.	Bhái Hazára Singh.	Language.	Amar Press, Amritsar.
99	1404	Gurmukhí dí pahlí pustak (Gurmukhí Primer).	Ditto.	Charat Singh प. P. A. (B. A). Punjab University.	Ditto.	Vidyápraká-shak Press, Lahore.
100	1405	Istrí Sikhyá dá dúja bhág (Female Instructor, Part II).	Ditto.	Bihári Lál.	Ditto.	Ditto.
101	1407	Istrí Sikhya dá pahlá bhág (Female Instructor, Part I).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
		Books, Pashto.				
102	1462	Jannat-ul-Firdaus (The paradise named Firdaus).	Pashto.	...	Religion (Muhammadan).	Yúsufi Press, Delhi.

1867 *during the quarter ending* 31*st December* 1890—(continued).

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						Rs. A. P.		
5th Nov. 1890.	8	8vo.	I.	1,000	Lithographed.	0 2 6	Munshí Rám Chand, resident of Kalwán (a village in the Hoshiarpur District).	
Ditto.	8	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 2 6	Ditto.	
5th Septr. 1890.	128	16mo.	New.	350	Ditto.	0 8 0	..	Is a Gurmukhí rendering of the story contained in the well-known Urdú book called the Mirát-ul-Urús. The translator has improved the story with additions from other sources.
15th Septr. 1890.	51	16mo.	I.	600	Printed.	0 2 0		Contains graduated lessons in a simple and easy language likely to be of great use to the beginners. The book has been compiled for the Jubilee Girls' School at Siálkot.
Ditto.	15	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 0 3		
30th Septr. 1890.	15	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 0 3		
13th Octr. 1890.	180	8vo.	.	1,000	Lithographed.	0 5 0		

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		Books, Persian.				
103	1571	Masnawí-i-Bú 'Alí Sháh, Qalandar (Poems by Bú 'Alí Sháh, Qalandar)	Persian.	Bú 'Alí Sháh, Qalandar.	Poetry.	Fakhr-ud-dín Press, Lahore.
		Designed for Educational purposes.				
104	1576	Panj Ganj Murawwaja-i-Punjab (The five treasures).	Ditto.	Muslih-ud-dín Sa'dí.	Ditto.	Ditto.
		Books, Sanskrit.				
105	1423	Sandhyá prayog (Way of repeating Sandhyá or Hindú prayer).	Sanskrit.	...	Religion (Hindú).	Ganesh Parkásh Press, Lahore.
106	1537	Horá Chakra (An astrological Circle).	Ditto.	...	Miscellaneous.	Mujtabáí Press, Lahore.
		Books, Sindhí.				
107	1514	Káfíyon bhágon choton (Verses Part IV).	Sindhí.	Mr. Harí Singh.	Poetry.	Islámiá Press, Lahore.
108	1515	Bait-i-Zulaikhá bhágo bio (Verses of Zulaikha, Part II).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
109	1574	Qissa-i-Kám Sain (The story of Kám Sain).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Fakhr-ud-dín Press, Lahore.
		Designed for Educational purposes.				
110	1516	Panjí kitáb jí ahanjan lafzan, jí ma'ní sabaq wár (Meanings of the difficult words occurring in the Fifth Book lesson by lesson).	Sindhí.	Chetá Nand.	Language.	Islámiá Press, Lahore.

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...	16	8vo.	R.	...	Lithographed.	...	...	Is a well-known small poem on Sufiism by Bú 'Alí Sháh Qalandar, a celebrated Muhammadan saint.
...	36	8vo.	R.	...	Ditto.	...		
27th Sept. 1890.	16	16mo.	I.	650	Ditto.	0 0 3		
16th Nov. 1890.	12	8vo.	R.	1,400	Ditto.	0 0 6		A small but popular treatise on the elements of astrology.
20th Octr. 1890.	48	16mo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0 2 0		
Ditto.	16	16mo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0 0 6		
...	72	8vo.	R.	...	Ditto.	...		
Ditto.	48	16mo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0 2 0		

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		Books, Urdú.				
111	1340	Shahíd Ganj, ya'ní Hindú-Shahídon ke mukhtasar hálát (Treasury of martyrs, or a short description of the Hindú martyrs).	Urdú.	Malk Ráj Bhalla.	Biography.	Egerton Press, Ráwalpindi.
112	1461	Tazkirat-ul-Ma'súmín (An account of the defended).	Ditto.	Saiyid 'Alí Taqí.	Ditto.	Yúsufí Press, Delhi.
113	1360	Káshif-i-Jurm-i-'Adam (The sin of man).	Ditto.	...	Religion (Christian.)	American Mission Press, Ludhiána.
114	1362	Khulása-i-Mazámín (The substance of subjects).	Ditto.	Maulaví Safdar 'Alí.	Ditto.	Ditto.
115	1363	Rasúlon ke 'Amál (Acts of the Apostles).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.
116	1364	Sahargáh dar Inglistán (Day-dawn in Britain).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.
117	1367	Rel ká Tikat (Railway Ticket) ...	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.
118	1368	Khudá kí 'Adálaten (Justice of God)	Ditto.	Major Jacob, R.E.	Ditto.	Ditto.
119	1369	Qissa-i-Habashí Ghulám (Story of an African slave).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.

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Date of issue from the Press, or of the Publication.	Number of pages.	Size.	First, second or other number of the Edition.	Number of copies of which the Edition consists.	Whether the Book is printed or lithographed.	Price at which the Book is sold to the Public.	Name and residence of the Proprietor of the copy-right, or of any portion of such copy-right.	Remarks.
						Rs. A. P.		
23rd Septr. 1890.	112	12mo. Demy.	R.	1,000	Lithographed.	0 5 0	...	This little book contains in simple Urdú a description of those of the pious Hindús who suffered persecution, and, in most cases death, for the sake of their religion.
10th Octr. 1890.	248	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	1 0 0	Saiyid 'Ali Husain, Proprietor, Yúsufí Press, Delhi.	Traditional accounts of the Prophet Muhammad and his twelve successors or Imáms.
Octr. 1890.	18	12mo.	R.	1,000	Ditto.	0 0 9		
Ditto.	36	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 2 0	...	Contains subject matter of the lectures and conversation by Maulaví Safdar 'Alí on the work of Missionaries and the education of the Native Christians.
Ditto.	72	8vo.	R.	10,000	Ditto.	0 3 0		
Ditto.	66	8vo.	R.	1,000	Ditto.	0 3 0		
Ditto.	11	32mo.	I.	2,000	Ditto.	0 0 1		
Ditto.	30	16mo.	R.	500	Ditto.	0 0 9		
Ditto.	71	16mo.	I.	2,000	Ditto.	0 2 0		

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Serial No.	Registration No.	Title of the Book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents when the same are not in the English language.	Language in which the Book is written.	Name of the Author, Translator, or Editor of the Book, or any part thereof.	The subject.	Name of the firm, and place of printing.
120	1370	Istihkám kí 'Ibádat ki Tartíb (The order of confirmation).	Urdú.	...	Religion (Christian).	American Mission Press, **Ludhiána.**
121	1371	Ditto (Ditto) ...	Urdú in Roman character.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.
122	1383	Yathárath Parkásh (The truth is revealed).	Urdú.	Devi Diyál.	Religion (Hindú).	Amar Press, Amritsar.
123	1439	Risála-i-Mubáhasa ek Doctor Pádrí Sáhib wa Bhaundú Ját ká (Discussion between a Doctor Missionary and Bhaundú Ját).	Ditto.	Lála Kashmírá Mal.	Religion (Arya).	Sat Dharam Parchárak Press, Jullundur.
124	1441	Galatíon ke Khatt kí Tafsír aur naya Tarjuma (Commentary on Epistle to Galatians).	Urdú in Roman character.	Major S. L. Jacob.	Religion (Christian).	Mission Press, Ludhiána.
125	1443	Roshaní (Light)	Urdú.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.
126	1450	Tahzir-ul-Anám min zallát-i-ba'zil 'Allám al mulaqqab ba Husn-ul Makálama fí Tahqíq-il-Mulázama (Warning to all from errors of some of the learned men called good speech in ascertaining the truth regarding service).	Ditto.	Maulaví Muhammad 'Abd-ul-Ghaní.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Ansári Press, Delhi.
127	1452	Fazáíl-i-Murtazawí (Excellencies of Murtazá).	Ditto.	Mirzá Báqir 'Alí.	Ditto.	Yúsufí Press, Delhi.
128	1455	Qandíl-i-'Arsh (Heavenly light). ...	Ditto.	Azíz-ur-Rahmán	Ditto.	Ditto.
129	1458	Mújiz-ul-Bayán fí Tartíl-il-Qurán (Short description on the recitation of the Qurán).	Ditto.	Saiyid 'Alí Taqí	Ditto.	Ditto.
130	1459	Hidáyat-us-Salát ma'-i-Taríqat-us-Salát (Guide to Muhammadan prayer together with the method of performing it).	Ditto.	Saiyid 'Abbás Husian.	Ditto.	Ditto.

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						Rs. A. P.		
October 1890.	23	12mo.	I.	350	Lithographed.	0 0 6		
Ditto.	18	12mo.	I.	250	Printed.	0 0 6		
8th Septr. 1890.	40	16mo.	I.	700	Lithographed.	0 2 0		
28th Octr. 1890.	79	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 1 9	...	In this book the author has attempted to show that the Missionary could not satisfy the objections advanced against Christianity by the rustic Bhaundú.
Novr. 1890.	60	16mo.	I.	500	Printed.	0 2 0		
Ditto.	2	4to	R.	5,000	Lithographed.	0 0 1		
16th Augt. 1890.	48	8vo.	I.	525	Ditto.	0 1 6	...	Is a criticism of the statements of a learned Muhammadan who advocated that the service of Government is the means of attaining worldly greatness, which affords great help to the diffusion of religion. The reviewer has attempted to bring forward religious authorities deprecating the acquirement of wealth and rank unless they proceed from efforts made for the progress of the religion.
13th Octr. 1890.	224	8vo.	R.	1,000	Ditto.	0 8 0		
Ditto	32	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 1 0		
Ditto.	40	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 1 3		
Ditto.	44	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 2 0		

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131	1494	Mazhar-ul-Islám ism-i-táríkhí ba radd-i-Ishtihár-i-hidáyat-i-'am ma'i zamíma-i-manzúm musamma ba Shamsher-i-Tawáná ism-i-táríkhí bar gardan-i-Juhlá (Discloser of Muhammadanism, being a refutation of notice for public guidance together with a versified supplement entitled the strong sword on the neck of the ignorant).	Urdú.	Mazhar-ul-Haqq.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Narankárí Press, Ludhiána.
132	1496	Dayánand kí ghalat táwílen nambar-i-duwum, Varn Biwasthá (Wrong interpretations of Dayánand, No. 2, regarding caste system).	Ditto.	Pandit Thákur Dás.	Religion. (Hindú).	Ditto.
133	1497	Likchar nambar alif (Lecture No. A).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto
134	1498	Likchar nambar be (Lecture No. B).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
135	1361	Guldasta-i-Safír (Nosegay of Safír)	Ditto.	Hasan 'Alí, Safír.	Poetry.	American Mission Press, Ludhiána.
136	1453	Intikháb-ul-Marásí (Selected elegies)	Ditto	Tálib Husain.	Ditto.	Yusúfí Press, Delhi.
137	1456	Nuskha-i-Bayáz-i-Nauha (Book of elegies).	Ditto.	Mír Wájid 'Alí.	Ditto.	Ditto.
138	1457	Majmú'a-i-Mukhammasát (Collection of verses).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.
139	1475	Musaddas-i-Sat Dharam (Stanzas on true religion).	Ditto.	Munshi Banwári Lál.	Ditto.	Iftikhár-i-Delhi Press, Delhi.
140	1476	Musaddas-i-Nir Bhai Parkásh (Stanzas manifesting fearlessness).	Ditto.	Lála Kidárí Lál.	Ditto.	Ditto.

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						Rs. A. P.		
4th Novr. 1890.	12	8vo.	I.	250	Lithographed.	0 1 0	...	A controversial tract by an Ahl-i-Hadís written in refutation of an adverse criticism of the religious opinions of the other party called Muqallids.
6th Novr. 1890.	32	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 3 0	...	The author has attempted to show that the Aryan followers of the late Pandit Dayánand Suraswati do not practically follow the system of caste as explained by the late Pandit, who maintained that the four castes, *viz.*, Brahman, Khshattrí, Vaisha and Shudra, are based on the several occupations assigned them by Manu, and that each individual should have his caste after the occupation followed by him, and not stick to the caste in which he was born.
8th Novr. 1890.	24	16mo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 0 9		
9th Novr. 1890.	24	16mo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 0 9		
October 1890.	56	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 2 6	...	Is a collection of Urdú verses (Ghazals, etc.) in praise of Jesus Christ. The language is easy and graceful.
13th Octr. 1890.	108	8vo.	R.	1,000	Ditto.	0 3 6		
Ditto.	432	32mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 6 0		
Ditto.	274	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 10 0		
1st Octr. 1890.	8	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 0 3		
Ditto.	22	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 1 0	...	Urdú verses recited at a meeting of the Warn Ashram Dharm Wardhaní Sabha held on 13th August 1890 at Delhi, exhorting the Orthodox Hindús to exert themselves in the cause of their religion, which it was said, was being attacked on all sides. The language is spirited and effective.

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141	1480	Díwán-i-Karan Singh (Poems by Karan Singh).	Urdú.	Karan Singh.	Poetry.	Iftikhár-i-Delhi Press, Delhi.
142	1487	Rám Rasoí (The Feast of Rám) ...	Ditto.	Amar Náth.	Ditto.	Saran Press, Hissár.
143	1488	Masnawí-i-Chahár Gulzár (Verses of four gardens).	Ditto.	Munshi Shuja'-at-Alí, Munshi Muhammad 'Abd-ul-Latíf, Munshi 'Abd-ur-Rahmán, and Munshi Mu'íyan-ud-Dín.	Ditto.	Rifáh-'Am Press, Karnál.
144	1508	Pope Násh Málá (Rosary of the destruction of Brahmans called Popes).	Ditto.	Múl Ráj.	Ditto.	Dabdaba-i-Iqbál-i-Rabbí Press, Ludhiána.
145	1534	Hár phúlon ke (The garland of flowers).	Ditto.	Muhammad Akbar 'Alí.	Ditto.	Mujtabáí Press, Lahore.
146	1536	Qissa Kaljug ká (The story of Iron Age).	Urdú in Gurmukhí character.	Jaimal Dás.	Ditto.	Ditto.
147	1538	Bárán Máh Gurú Nának (Calendar of Gurú Nának).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.
148	1572	Tabar Jawáb-i-Lath (A hatchet or reply to cudgel).	Ditto.	Muhammad Rahmat-ulla.	Ditto.	Fakhr-ud-Dín Press, Lahore.
149	1575	Gulbun-i-Na't (The garden of praise)	Ditto.	Mahjúb.	Ditto.	Ditto.
150	1431	Makhzan-ul-Akhláq hissa-i-awwal (Magazine of Morality, Part I).	Urdú.	Lála Maíyá Dás	Miscellaneous.	Ganesh Parkásh Press, Lahore.
151	1454	Drill Book ma'i Easy Gymnastic (Drill Book together with Easy Gymnastic).	Ditto.	Pandit Munshí Rám.	Ditto.	Yúsufí Press, Delhi.
152	1490	Infantry Sword aur Carbine Sword, Bayonet Exercise san 1889 (Infantry Sword, Carbine Sword and Bayonet Exercise, 1889).	Urdú in Nágrí character.	Master Ghulám Muhy-id-Dín (Translator).	Ditto.	Narankárí Press, Ludhiána.
153	1491	Physical Training ...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
154	1492	Manual Exercise ...	Urdú in Persian character.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
155	1500	Ditto ...	Urdú in Nágrí character.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.

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						Rs. A. P.		
4th Octr. 1890.	8	8vo.	I.	1,000	Lithographed.	0 0 3		
...	8	8vo.	I.	...	Ditto.	0 0 6		
10th Novr. 1890.	16	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 0 9		
24th Novr. 1890.	12	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 0 9		
13th Novr. 1890.	8	16mo.	R.	800	Ditto.	0 0 6		
15th Novr. 1890.	16	8vo.	R.	1,200	Ditto.	0 0 6		
17th Novr. 1890.	8	8vo.	R.	800	Ditto.	0 0 6		
...	8	8vo.	R.	...	Ditto.	...		
...	40	8vo.	R.	...	Ditto.	...		
1st Octr. 1890.	44	16mo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0 1 6	...	Is one of the 7 parts in which the author intends to complete his book on morals. The author seems to have drawn his inspirations from books on the Hindú religion and philosophy. The subjects have, however, been so arranged and dressed that they can be read by the follower of any religion.
13th Octr. 1890.	54	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 3 0	Pandit Munshí Rám, Gymnastic Master, Normal School, Delhi.	
2nd Novr. 1890.	60	16mo.	I.	400	Ditto.	0 8 0		
Ditto.	50	16mo.	I.	400	Ditto.	0 8 0		
Ditto.	52	16mo.	I.	400	Ditto.	0 6 0		
15th Novr. 1890.	56	16mo.	I.	400	Ditto.	0 6 0		

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156	1501	Infantry Sword aur Carbine Sword, Bayonet Exercise san 1889 (infantry Sword, Carbine Sword and Bayonet Exercise, 1889).	Urdú in Gurmukhí character.	Master Ghulám Muhy-id-Dín (Translator).	Miscellaneous.	Narankári Press, Ludhiána.
157	1502	Firing Exercise ...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
158	1507	Ditto ...	Urdú in Nágrí character.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Dabdaba-i-Iqbál-i-Rabbí Press, Ludhiána.
159	1529	'Arif bází 'urf Gyán Chausar (Holy man's game known game of wisdom).	Urdú.	...	Ditto.	Mujtabái Press, Lahore.
160	1440	Division Drill ...	Ditto.	Kartár Singh (Translator).	Ditto.	Sat Dharam Parchárak Press, Jullundur City.
161	1477	Shakuntala 'urf Gawáya húá chhallá (Shakuntala or the lost ring).	Ditto.	Nasrwánjí Mihrbánji and Munshí Wanáyak Parshád.	Drama.	Ifti-khár-i-Delhi Press, Delhi.
162	1478	Zulm-i-Azlam 'urf jaisá bo waisá lo (Oppression of Azlam,—known as you will sow, so you will reap).	Ditto.	Munshí Mahmúd Mián and Munshí Wanáyak Parshád.	Ditto.	Ditto.
163	1479	Naql-i-Núr-ud-Dín aur Husn Afroz 'urf parhezgárí nám kí yá kám kí (Drama of Núr-ud-Dín and Husn Afroz).	Ditto.	Munshí Mahmúd Mián.	Ditto.	Ditto.
164	1493	Urdú Novel ya'ní Dilchasp drama (Urdú Novel, *i.e.*, interesting drama).	Ditto.	Lála Gangá Bishan.	Ditto.	Narankári Press, Ludhiána.
165	1495	Zamíma-i-Urdú Novel (Supplement to Urdú Novel).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.

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20th Novr. 1890.	48	16mo.	I.	400	Lithographed.	0 8 0		
24th Novr. 1890.	40	16mo.	I.	400	Ditto.	0 3 0		
15th Novr. 1890.	40	16mo.	R.	400	Ditto.	0 3 0		
8th Novr. 1890.	1	Folio.	I.	2,000	Ditto.	0 0 6		
28th Octr. 1890.	12	16mo.	I.	266	Ditto.	0 1 6		
4th Octr. 1890.	17	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 3 0	Victoria Nátak Company and Naráyan Dás, Jangli Mul.	
Ditto.	47	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 4 0	Ditto.	
Ditto.	15	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 3 0	...	This dramatic piece, composed for the Victoria Theatrical Company, is an adaptation of a story from the Arabian Nights. The style is simple and not void of dramatic effect.
3rd Novr. 1890.	28	8vo.	I.	300	Ditto.	0 2 0		
5th Novr. 1890.	8	8vo	I.	500	Ditto.	0 0 6		

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166	1525	Áína-i-Hind, Jild-i-awwal (Mirror of India, Volume I).	Urdú.	Malk Hem Ráj.	Travels.	Islámía Press, Lahore.
167	1531	'Iláj-ul-Ghurabá (Treatment for the poor).	Ditto.	Hakím Ghulám Imám.	Medicine.	Mujtabái Press, Lahore.
168	1559	Risála-i-Dáfi'-i-Amráz-i-'Uzw-i-Tanásul (Cure of the diseases of the sexual organs).	Ditto.	Saíyid Fazl Husain.	Ditto.	Ditto.
169	1552	Totá Kahání (Tales of a parrot) ...	Ditto.	Saíyid Haidar Bakhsh (Translator).	Fiction.	Ditto.
		The following are designed for Educational purposes.				
170	1343	Mu'allim-i-Hisáb (Teacher of Arithmetic).	Ditto.	Master Gobind Rám.	Science (Mathematical).	Punjab Press, Siálkot.
171	1351	Pahára-i-Urdú (Multiplication tables in Urdú).	Ditto.	Lála Buláqí Chand.	Ditto.	Anand Parkásh Press, Amritsar.
172	1352	Ditto (Ditto) ...	Ditto.	Shaikh A'bdur Rahmán.	Ditto.	Ditto.
173	1373	Hisáb ke dúsre hisse ká Hall (Solution of exercises contained in Arithmetic, Part II).	Ditto.	Maulaví Ghulám Muhammad.	Ditto.	Wilson Press, Bhera, in the Shahpur District
174	1375	Zínat-ul-Muhásibín hissa-i-awwal (Arithmetic, Part I).	Ditto.	Munshí Khán Chand.	Ditto.	Chashma-i-Núr Press, Amritsar.
175	1468	Paháron kí kápí (Multiplication tables).	Ditto.	Maulaví Muhammad 'Abd-Ulla.	Ditto.	Iftikhár-i-Delhi Press, Delhi.

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						Rs. A. P.		
10th Novr. 1890.	688	8vo.	I.	200	Lithographed.	1 12 0	...	Contains novel descriptions of places met with by the author in his travels, in which his pantheistic ideas are so thickly interwoven that an ordinary reader is apt to feel tired of the book. The style is rhythmical throughout. The author has given, by way of introduction, a brief sketch of his own life, from which it would appear that he is one of the devoted followers of the Vedant and Sufí systems of the Eastern philosophy.
Ditto.	227	8vo.	I.	1,050	Ditto.	0 4 0	...	Is a collection of the cheap medical receipts designed for the poor. The work is based on Greco-Arabic system of medicine.
8th Decr. 1890.	88	8vo.	R.	700	Ditto.	0 4 0		
1st Decr. 1890.	64	8vo.	R.	1,050	Ditto.	0 2 0		
1st Septr. 1890.	120	8vo.	I.	800	Ditto.	0 6 0	Gobind Rám, 2nd Master, American Mission High School, Siálkot.	Treats of the rules of Arithmetic with copious explanations and illustrations. The book seems to have been compiled for the use of candidates for the Middle School Examination.
15th Augt. 1890.	16	32mo.	I.	350	Ditto.	0 0 3		
20th Augt. 1890.	16	32mo.	I.	3,000	Ditto.	0 0 3		
22nd Septr. 1890.	146	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 3 0		
15th Septr. 1890.	110	16mo.	I.	750	Ditto.	0 3 0		
22nd Septr. 1890.	16	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 0 3		

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176	1481	Risála-i-Mashaqí Hisáb, hissa-i-awwal (Arithmetical examples for exercise, Part I).	Urdú.	Pandit Tej Rám	Science (Mathematical.)	Iftikhár-i-Delhi Press, Delhi.
177	1548	Pahára (Multiplication tables) ...	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Mujtabáí Press, Lahore.
178	1349	Urdú kí Tísrí Kitáb ya'ní Gulistán ke pahle do báb ke intikháb ká ma'-i-rabá'iyát manzúma aur sahíh Urdú tarjama bá muháwara (The Third Urdú Book or an idiomatic Urdú translation of the selections from the first two chapters of the Gulistán).	Ditto.	Maulaví Niyáz 'Alí Khán, (Translator).	Language.	Anand Parkásh Press, Amritsar.
179	1354	Urdú ká Qá'ida (Urdú Primer) ...	Ditto.	Bútá Mal.	Ditto.	Gulshan-i-Punjab Press, Ráwalpindi.
180	1449	Taubat-un-Nasúh (Repentance of Nasúh).	Ditto.	Maulaví Háfiz Nazír Ahmad Khán.	Ditto.	Ansárí Press, Delhi.
181	1465	Gulzár-i-Urdú (Garden of Urdú literature).	Ditto.	Maulaví Muhammad 'Abd-Ulla.	Ditto.	Iftikhár-i-Delhi Press, Delhi.
182	1503	Qawá'id-i-Rájandarí 'urf Makhzan-ul-Qawá'id (Rules of Rájandar called Treasury of Rules).	Ditto.	Munshi Rikhí Rám.	Ditto.	Narankári Press, Ludhiána.
183	1528	Wakíl-ul-Qawá'id manzúma (The Persian Grammar versified).	Ditto.	Gújar Mal.	Ditto.	Islámia Press, Lahore.

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						Rs. A. P.		
4th Octr. 1890.	72	8vo.	I.	1,000	Lithographed.	0 3 6		
27th Novr. 1890.	16	32mo.	I.	2,000	Ditto.	0 0 3		
8th August 1890.	72	16mo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0 2 6		
12th Septr. 1890.	16	16mo.	R.	1,000	Ditto.	0 0 3		
28th July 1890.	218	8vo.	New.	2,625	Ditto.	0 10 0	Maulaví Háfiz Nazír Ahmad Khán, Delhí.	
22nd Septr. 1890.	116	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 6 0	Maulaví Muhammad 'Abd-Ulla, 1st Persian Teacher, Anglo-Vernacular School, Rúpar, in the Umballa District.	Is a collection of selected verses involving idiom and figurative language by various Urdú authors of Delhi and Central India. The book is designed as a help to students who take up Urdú in the Middle School Examination. Explanatory notes have been added by the compiler.
25th Novr. 1890.	80	16mo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 4 0	...	A small book on grammar in which the author has brought together rules on the Urdú, Persian and, in some cases, English Grammar. The book seems to be useful.
10th Novr. 1890.	169	8vo.	I.	750	Ditto.	0 8 0	...	The book treats of Persian Etymology and Syntax. The verses are defective.

Catalogue of Books registered in the Punjab under Act XXV of

Serial No.	Registration No.	Title of the Book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents when the same are not in the English language.	Language in which the Book is written.	Name of the Author, Translator, or Editor of the Book, or any part thereof.	The subject.	Name of the firm, and place of printing.
184	1374	Shahpur ke zil' ká Jughráfíya bataur sawál-o-jawáb (Geography of the Shahpur District in the form of a catechism).	Urdú.	Gobind Rám.	Miscellaneous.	Wilson Press, Bhera, in the Shahpur District.
185	1394	Dunyá ká Jughráfíya (Geography of the world).	Ditto.	Shaikh Ghulám 'Ali.	Ditto.	Saháfi Press, Lahore.
186	1424	Fann-i-Zará'at kí Pahlí Kitáb (The First Book of Agriculture).	Ditto.	J. B. Fuller.	Ditto.	Ganesh Parkásh Press, Lahore.
187	1466	Mashq-i-Nasta'líq, hissa-i-duwum (Caligraphy, Part II).	Ditto.	Muhammad 'Abd-Ullah.	Ditto.	Iftikhár-i-Delhi Press, Delhi.
188	1467	Mukhtasar Jughráfíya-i-Eshiyá, (Short Geography of Asia).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
189	1469	Sar Mashq-i-Mubtadí (Caligraphy for the beginner).	Ditto.	Abul Habíb Mahbúb Ahmad.	Ditto.	Ditto.
190	1530	Fann-i-Zará'at kí Pahlí Kitáb (The First Book of Agriculture).	Ditto.	J. B. Fuller.	Ditto.	Mujtabái Press, Lahore.
191	1482	Lethbridge Táríkh-i-Hind ká Khulása (An epitome of the History of India by Lethbridge).	Ditto.	Shaikh Zákir Husain.	History.	Iftikhár-i-Delhi Press, Delhi.
		BOOKS, BILINGUAL.				
		Arabic-Urdu.				
192	1342	Du'á-i-Ganj-ul-'Arsh mutarjam (The prayer of heavenly treasure, translated).	Arabic and Urdú.	Maulaví Muhammad Firoz-ud-Dín (Translator).	Religion (Muhammadan).	Panjab Press, Siálkot.
193	1392	Qurán Sharíf mutarjam (The Qurán translated).	Ditto.	Sháh Rafí'-ud-Dín (Translator).	Ditto.	Saháfi Press, Lahore.
194	1448	Al Hizb-ul-Maqbúl min Ahádís ir Rasúl (Approved collection of traditions from Muhammad the Prophet).	Ditto.	Shaikh Abú Sa'íd Muhammad.	Ditto.	Ansárí Press, Delhi.
195	1569	Tanwír-ul-Hása fí Manáqib-il-'Aimmat is Salásah (Senses enlightened by the praise of three Imáms).	Ditto.	Maulaví Muhammad Hasan.	Ditto.	Fakhr-ud-Dín Press, Lahore.
		Panjabi-Urdu.				
196	1359	Ráhat-i-Dil (Ease of mind) ...	Panjábí and Urdú.	Rahmat Masíh	Poetry.	American Mission Press, Ludhiána.

1867 *during the quarter ending 31st December* 1890—continued.

Date of issue from the Press, or of the Publication.	Number of pages.	Size.	First, second or other number of the Edition.	Number of copies of which the Edition consists.	Whether the Book is printed or lithographed.	Price at which the Book is sold to the Public.	Name and residence of the Proprietor of the copy-right, or of any portion of such copy-right.	Remarks.
						Rs. A. P.		
8th Octr. 1890.	32	16mo.	I.	250	Lithographed.	0 2 0		
5th Septr. 1890.	194	16mo.	New.	1,000	Ditto.	0 4 0		
1st Octr. 1890.	88	8vo.	R.	700	Ditto.	0 4 3		
22nd Septr. 1890	28	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 1 6		
Ditto.	28	16mo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 1 6		
Ditto.	3	Folio.	I.	2,500	Ditto.	0 0 3		
9th Novr. 1890.	109	8vo.	R.	1,050	Ditto.	0 5 0		
8th Octr. 1890.	95	16mo.	I.	...	Ditto.	0 3 0		
25th Augt. 1890.	16	16mo.	I.	2,000	Ditto.	0 1 0		
1st Septr. 1890.	868	8vo.	R.	750	Ditto.	1 12 0		
12th Augt. 1890.	148	8vo.	I.	2,350	Ditto.	0 4 0		
...	60	8vo.	R.	...	Ditto.	...		
October 1890.	180	12mo.	I.	2,000	Ditto.	0 5 0		

Catalogue of Books registered in the Punjab under Act XXV of

Serial Number.	Registration Number.	Title of the Book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents, when the same are not in the English language.	Language in which the Book is written.	Name of the Author, Translator, or Editor of the Book, or any part thereof.	The subject.	Name of the firm, and place of printing.
		Hindi-Panjabi.				
197	1377	Astotar Srí Súraj ká ar Bára Máh Motí Rám ká (The praise of the sun and a calendar by Motí Rám).	Hindí and Panjábí.	Tahkanjí and Motí Rám.	Poetry.	Chashma-i-Núr Press, Amritsar.
		English-Urdu.				
198	1451	Selected Agricultural Proverbs of the Punjab, with notes.	English and Urdú.	R. Maconachie, Esquire, B. A., B. C. S.	Miscellaneous.	Imperial Medical Hall Press, Delhi.
		Designed for Educational purposes.				
199	1379	English Primer ká Urdú tarjama (Urdú translation of the English Primer).	English and Urdú.	Basheshar Dás.	Language.	Anand Parkásh Press, Amritsar.
200	1464	Atálíq-i-Angrezí al mulaqqab ba Tauzíh ut Tarjuma jild-i-duwum (The English Instructor called the manifester of translation, Volume II).	Ditto.	Master Zákir Husain.	Ditto.	Iftikhár-i-Delhi Press, Delhi.
201	1473	Farhang-i-Pearson Reader Jadíd (Glossary of Pearson's Reader, new edition).	Ditto.	Lála Rám Pershád.	Ditto.	Ditto.
202	1474	Farhang-i-Piyárí Charan Sarkár Reader nambar pánch (Glossary of Piyári Charan Sarkár's Reader No. 5).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
203	1526	Angrezí Bol Chál in English and Hindustání (English conversation).	Ditto.	Shaikh Ziyá Ulla.	Ditto.	Islámia Press, Lahore.

1867 *during the quarter ending* 31st *December* 1890—continued.

Date of issue from the Press, or of Publication.	Number of pages.	Size.	First, second or other number of the Edition.	Number of copies of which the Edition consists.	Whether the Book is printed or lithographed.	Price at which the Book is sold to the Public.	Name and residence of the Proprietor of the copy-right, or of any portion of such copy-right.	REMARKS.
						Rs. A. P.		
20th Septr. 1890.	8	8vo.	I.	825	Lithographed.	0 0 3		
October 1890.	334	8vo	I.	500	Printed.	*Nil.*	...	This compilation is a collection of agricultural proverbs from the various parts of the Punjab, and forms a convenient book of reference. A perusal of it will be found most interesting and likely to afford a clear insight into the feelings and doings of the rural population. A general summary of the agricultural maxims, arranged according to the several subjects treated of in them, is given in the front of the book, and can be utilized to some extent in agricultural primers for schools.
10th Septr. 1890.	32	16mo.	I.	750	Lithographed.	0 1 6		
22nd Septr. 1890.	136	16mo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 5 0		
1st Octr. 1890.	60	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 5 0		
Ditto.	36	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 2 6		
10th Novr. 1890.	73	8vo.	I.	2,500	Litho. & Printed.	0 6 0		

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204	1551	Bahár Afzá, hissa-i-awwal (The increase of amusement, Part I).	English and Urdú.	Ghulám Nabi.	Language.	Mujtabái Press, Lahore.
		Designed for Educational purposes.				
		Urdu-Persian.				
205	1402	'Itr-i-Majmu'a (Perfume of collection).	Urdú and Persian.	'Abd-ul Ahd Khán.	Miscellaneous.	Shabáh-i-Sáqib Press, Lahore.
206	1470	Fársí kí Pahlí Kitáb kí farhang (Glossary of the First Persian Book).	Persian and Urdú.	Maulaví Báqir Husain.	Language.	Iftikhár-i-Delhi Press, D lhi.
207	1471	Fársí kí Dúsrí Kitáb kí farhang (Glossary of the Second Persian Book.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
208	1472	Farhang-i-Sarmáya-i-Khirad (Glossary of the Sarmáya-i-Khirad or Stock of Wisdom).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
		Arabic-Panjabi.				
209	1555	Du'á-i-Suryáni (Syrian prayer) ...	Arabic and Panjábi.	...	Religion (Muhammadan).	Mujtabái Press, Lahore.
210	1570	Tuhfat-ul-Ikhwán fí Huqúq il 'Ibád wa Huqúq ir Rahmán (A presentation to brethren in the duties of man to man and God).	Ditto.	'Abd-ul-Hey.	Ditto.	Fakhr-ud-Dín Press, Lahore.
		BOOKS, TRILINGUAL.				
		Persian-Arabic-Urdu.				
		Designed for Educational purposes.				
211	1356	Karím-ul-Lughát (Dictionary by Maulví Karím-ud-Dín.)	Persian, Arabic and Urdú.	Maulaví Karím-ud-Dín.	Language.	Gulshan-i-Punjab Press, Ráwalpindi City.
		Urdu-Persian-Panjabi.				
212	1437	Majmú'a-i-Qádrí (Collection of works by Qádrí.)	Urdú, Persian and Panjábí.	Shaikh Ghulám Muhy-id-Dín Kádrí.	Poetry.	Qaisarí Press, Jullundur.

1867 *during the quarter ending* 31*st December* 1890—continued.

Date of issue from the Press, or of Publication.	Number of pages.	Size.	First, second or other number of the Edition.	Number of copies of which the Edition consists.	Whether the Book is printed or lithographed.	Price at which the Book is sold to the Public.	Name and residence of the Proprietor of the copy-right, or of any portion of such copy-right.	Remarks.
						Rs. A. P.		
30th Novr. 1890.	44	8vo.	I.	1,050	Lithographed.	0 8 0		
15th Octr. 1890.	80	8vo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0 8 0	...	Contains hints and notes on the Urdú language and literature, epitomized History of India and geography, and sanitation in the form of catechism, and important rules of Mensuration. The book is designed as a help to candidates for the Middle School and Entrance Examinations.
22nd Septr. 1890.	32	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 1 0		
28th Septr. 1890.	32	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 1 0		
Ditto.	128	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 4 6	Lála Naráyan Dás and Jangli Mal, Booksellers, Delhi.	
4th Decr. 1890.	16	8vo.	I.	1,050	Ditto.	0 0 6		
...	40	8vo.	R.	...	Ditto.	...		
15th Septr. 1890.	212	8vo.	R.	1,050	Ditto.	0 12 0		
7th Octr. 1890.	116	16mo.	New.	500	Ditto.	0 2 0		

Catalogue of Books registered in the Punjab under Act XXV of

Serial No.	Registration No.	Title of the Book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents when the same are not in the English language.	Language in which the Book is written.	Name of the Author, Translator, or Editor of the Book, or any part thereof.	The subject.	Name of the firm and place of printing.
		Designed for Educational Purposes.				
		Pashto-English-Urdu.				
213	1512	Sawál-o-Jawáb-i-Afgháni má-i-tarjuma-i-Angrezí wa Hindustáni (Pashto Self-Instructor, with English and Urdú translation).	Pashto, English and Urdú.	Maulaví Muhammad Isma'íl.	Language.	Islámia Press, Lahore.
		Periodicals.				
214	1372	'Ímán (P. R. B. Society's Monthly Hand Bill No. 121).	Urdú.	...	Religion (Christian).	American Mission Press, Ludhiána.
215	1442	Ek daulatmand korhí kí tamsíl (P. R. B Society's Monthly Hand Bill No. 122.)	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.
216	1518	Anjuman-i-Himáyat-i-Islám Lahore ká máhwárí risála (Monthly Journal of the Anjuman-i-Himáyat-i-Islám, Lahore) for August and September 1890.	Ditto.	Anjuman-i-Himáyat-i-Islám, Lahore.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Islámia Press, Lahore.
217	1522	Anjuman-i-Himáyat-i-Islám Lahore ká máhwárí risála (Monthly Journal of the Anjuman-i-Himáyat-i-Islám, Lahore) for October 1890.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
218	1384	'Aftáb-i-Sukhan (The Sun of Rhetoric) for May 1890.	Ditto.	Sundar Singh.	Poetry.	Amar Press, Amritsar.
219	1385	Aftáb-i-Sukhan (The Sun of Rhetoric) for June 1890.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
220	1388	Ganjína-i-Qawánín (The Treasury of Law) for 31st July 1890.	Ditto.	Báwá Nárayan Singh.	Law.	Qánúní-i-Hind Press, Lahore.
221	1389	Ganjína-i-Qawánín (The Treasury of Law) for 15th August 1890.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
222	1390	Ganjína-i-Qawánín (The Treasury of Law) for 31st August 1890.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
223	1560	Ganjína-i-Qawánín (The Treasury of Law) for 15th September 1890.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
224	1561	Ganjína-i-Qawánín (The Treasury of Law) for 30th September 1890.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.

1867 *during quarter ending 31st December* 1890—continued.

Date of issue from the Press, or of Publication.	Number of pages.	Size.	First, second or other number of the Edition.	Number of copies of which the Edition consists.	Whether the Book is printed or lithographed.	Price at which the Book is sold to the Public. Rs.	A.	P.	Name and residence of the Proprietor of the copy-right, or of any portion of such copy-right.	REMARKS.
11th October 1890.	361	8vo.	I.	500	Lithographed and printed.	4	0	0	...	This book is designed to help European Officers who wish to go up for Examinations in Urdú and Pashto, in acquiring an elementary knowledge of the languages named above. The compilation seems to be useful for beginners.
Octr. 1890.	4	8vo.	I.	10,000	Lithographed.	0	0	1		
Novr. 1890.	4	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0	0	1		
3rd Novr. 1890.	44	8vo.	I.	2,000	Ditto.	0	2	0		
10th Novr. 1890.	24	8vo.	I.	2,500	Ditto.	0	2	0		
9th Septr. 1890.	20	8vo.	I.	200	Ditto.	0	4	0		
Ditto.	20	8vo.	I.	200	Ditto.	0	4	0		
20th Augt. 1890.	96	8vo.	I.	525	Ditto.	0	4	0		
28th Augt. 1890.	84	8vo.	I.	525	Ditto.	0	4	0		
5th Septr. 1890.	74	8vo.	I.	525	Ditto.	0	4	0		
6th Novr. 1890.	76	8vo.	I.	525	Ditto.	0	4	0		
12th Novr. 1890.	84	8vo.	I.	525	Ditto.	0	4	0		

Catalogue of Books registered in the Punjab under Act XXV of

Serial Number.	Registration Number.	Title of the Book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents, when the same are not in the English language.	Language in which the Book is written.	Name of the Author, Translator, or Editor of the Book, or any part thereof.	The subject.	Name of the firm, and place of printing.
225	1395	Háfiz-i-Sihhat (The guardian of health) for 15th July 1890.	Urdú.	Hakím Ghulám Nabí.	Medicine.	New Imperial Press, Lahore.
226	1396	Háfiz-i-Sihhat (The guardian of health) for 31st July 1890.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
227	1397	Háfiz-i-Sihhat (The guardian of health) for 15th August 1890.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
228	1398	Háfiz-i-Sihhat (The guardian of health) for 31st August 1890.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
229	1510	Takmíl-ul-Hikmat (The complement of Medical Science) for August 1890.	Ditto.	Hakím Ahmad 'Ali.	Ditto.	Islámiá Press, Lahore.
230	1511	Takmíl-ul-Hikmat (The complement of Medical Science) for September 1890.				
231	1527	Takmíl-ul-Hikmat (The complement of Medical Science) for October 1890.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
232	1513	Risála-i-Davis-al-ma'rúf Intikháb-ul-Hikmat (Selections from Medical works) for August 1890.	Ditto.	Dr. 'Agyá Rám.	Ditto.	Ditto.
233	1517	Risála-i-Davis-al-ma'rúf Intikháb-ul-Hikmat (Selections from Medical works) for September 1890.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
234	1519	Risála-i-Sarín Sabhá Lahore (Proceedings of the Sarín Sabhá, Lahore) for Bhádon Sammat 1947.	Ditto.	Sarín Sabhá.	Miscellaneous.	Ditto.
235	1523	Risála-i-Sarín Sabhá Lahore (Proceedings of the Sarín Sabhá, Lahore) for Asoj Sammat 1947.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto
236	1524	Risála-i-Sarín Sabhá Lahore (Proceedings of the Sarín Sabhá, Lahore) for Kátak Sammat 1947.				
237	1520	The Indian Architect for September 1890.	Ditto.	Munshí Muhammad 'Abd-ulla.	Science (Mechanical).	Ditto.
238	1521	The Indian Architect for October 1890.				

LAHORE:
The 20th January 1891.

1867 *during the quarter ending 31st December* 1890—concluded.

Date of issue from the Press, or of Publication.	Number of pages.	Size.	First, second or other number of the Edition.	Number of copies of which the Edition consists.	Whether the Book is printed or lithographed.	Price at which the Book is sold to the Public.	Name and residence of the Proprietor of the copy-right, or of any portion of such copy-right.	REMARKS.
						Rs. A. P.		
7th Septr. 1890.	8	8vo.	I.	650	Lithographed.	0 2 0		
11th Septr. 1890.	8	8vo.	I.	650	Ditto.	0 2 0		
17th Septr. 1890.	8	8vo.	I.	650	Ditto.	0 2 0		
30th Septr. 1890.	8	8vo.	I.	650	Ditto.	0 2 0		
10th Octr. 1890.	28 each.	8vo.	I.	275	Ditto.	0 6 0 each.		
10th Novr. 1890.	28	8vo.	I.	275	Ditto.	0 6 0		
15th Octr. 1890.	16	8vo.	I.	200	Ditto.	0 2 0		
31st Octr. 1890.	16	8vo.	I.	200	Ditto.	0 2 0		
3rd Novr. 1890.	16	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 1 0		
10th Novr. 1890.	16 each.	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 1 0 each.		
3rd Novr. 1890.	12 each.	4to.	I.	450	Ditto.	0 6 0 each.		

RAM KISHAN,

Registrar, Education Department.

List of Books whose copy-right has been registered in the Punjab during the quarter ending 31*st December* 1890.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Serial number.	Title of book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents when the same are not in the English Language.	Place of printing and the place of publication.	Name or firm of the printer and the name or firm of the publisher.	Date of issue from the Press, or of publication.	Name and residence of the Proprietor of the copy-right, or of any portion of such copy-right.	Date on which the entry was registered.	REMARKS.
1	Sunan-í-Abí Dáúd Gháyat-ul-Maqsúd-fi-Hall-i-Sunan-i-Abí Dáúd, Talkhús-ul-Manzarí, Tahzíb-i-Sunan-i-Abí Dáúd (Sunan-i-Abí Dáúd or traditions collected by Abí Dáúd and three commentaries on it as named above).	Delhi.	Ansári Press.	2nd August 1890.	Maulví Talattuf Husain and Maulví Shams-ul-Haqq.	16th September 1890.	
2	I'lám-o-abl-il-asr-bi-Ahkám-i-rak'at-il-Fajr, Khalq-o-Af'ál-il-'Ibád, Kitáb-ul-Uluww, Al Qaul-ul-Muhaqqaq (Four tracts on religious observances of Muhammadans).	Ditto.	Ditto.	30th July 1890.	Ditto.	Ditto.	
3	Jotish Mushtí Prashn (An astrological tract by which anything placed in closed hand can be described).	Hoshiárpur	Jalálí Press.	5th November 1890.	Munshí Rám Chand, resident of Kálwán (a village in the Hoshiár pur District).	27th November 1890.	In Gurmukhí character.
4	Ditto (Ditto).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	In Persian character.

5	Tazkirat-ul-Má'súmín (An account of the defended).	Delhi.	Yúsufi Press.	10th Octr. 1890.	Saiyid 'Alí Husain, Proprietor Yúsufí Press, Delhi.	24th Novr. 1890.	
6	Drill book ma'i Easy Gymnastic (together with Easy Gymnastic).	Ditto.	Ditto.	13th Octr. 1890.	Pandit Munshí Rám, Gymnastic Master, Normal School, Delhi.	Ditto.	
7	Zulm-i-Azlam, urf jaisa bo waisá lo (Oppression of Azlam, known as you will sow, so you will reap).	Ditto.	Iftikhár-i-Delhi Press.	4th Octr. 1890.	Victoria Nátak Company and Naráyan Dás, Janglí Mal.	Ditto.	
8	Shakuntala 'urf Gawáyá húá Chhallá (Shakuntala or the lost ring).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	
9	Mu'allim-i-Hisáb (Teacher of Arithmetic).	Siálkot.	Punjab Press.	1st Septr. 1890.	Gobind Rám, 2nd Master, American Mission High School, Siálkot.	3rd Novr. 1890.	
10	Taubat-un-Nasúh (repentance of Nasúh).	Delhi	Ansárí Press.	28th July 1890.	Maulaví Háfiz Nazír Ahmad Khán.	16th Septr. 1890	
11	Gulzar-i-Urdú (Garden of Urdú literature).	Ditto.	Iftikhár-i-Delhi Press.	22nd Septr. 1890.	Maulaví Muhammad 'Abd-ulla, 1st Persian Teacher, Anglo-Vernacular School, Rupar, in the Umballa District.	24th Novr. 1890.	
12	Farhangi Sarmáya-i-Khirad (Glossary of the Sarmáya-i-Khirad or stock of wisdom).	Ditto.	Ditto.	28th Septr. 1890.	Lála Naráyan Dás and Janglí Mal, Booksellers, Delhi.	Ditto.	

LAHORE: }
The 20th January 1891. }

RAM KISHAN,
Registrar, Education Department.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore.—5-2-91—690.

No. 3 of 1891.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1891.

PART II.

GENERAL.

REVIEW OF THE PROVINCIAL SERVICES ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 1889-90.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in the Financial Department,—No. 593, dated the 19th March 1891.

READ—

Review of the Provincial Services Accounts for the year 1889-90.

REMARKS.—In the appended statements, of which the following is an abstract, are published, side by side for comparison, the Accounts and Budget Estimates for 1889-90, the Accounts for the previous year and the Revised Estimates for 1890-91 of the Revenues and Expenditure which have been surrendered to Provincial uses and management :—

	Accounts, 1888-89.	Budget Estimates, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1889-90.	Revised Estimates, 1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance	18,60,139	21,40,000	21,81,561	24,74,000
Receipts	1,64,11,929	1,64,08,000	1,68,59,011	1,71,19,000
Total ...	1,82,72,068	1,85,48,000	1,90,40,572	1,95,93,000
Charges ...	1,60,90,507	1,69,51,000	1,65,66,376	1,67,55,000
Closing balance	21,81,561	15,97,000	24,74,196	28,38,000
Surplus (+) or deficit (—)	+3,21,422	—5,43,000	+2,92,635	+3,64,000

A.—Accounts, 1889-90, compared with Accounts, 1888-89.

2. The revenue and receipts of 1889-90 exceed those of the previous year by Rs. 4,47,000, the principal item of increase being Rs. 3,89,000 under I—Land Revenue. Owing to revisions of assessment, recovery of arrears and a marked expansion of the income from mutation fees under the operation of new rules, the ordinary or fixed Provincial share 40·7193 of the Land Revenue rose from Rs. 89,94,000 to Rs. 92,29,000, and, in addition, the Local Government received from the collections special assignments aggregating Rs. 2,92,000 as compared with Rs. 1,38,000 net in 1888-89. In the special assignment for 1889-90 is included a grant of Rs. 95,000 contributed by the Imperial Government to the Dera Ghází Khan Protective Works. Improved administration in the Excise and Income Tax Departments caused the provincialized moieties of the receipts from those sources to advance from Rs. 7,23,000 and Rs. 5,11,000 to Rs. 7,95,000 and Rs. 5,60.000; but the Provincial half of the Forest Revenue fell short of the amount realized in the previous year by Rs. 62,000, and under the head VI—Provincial Rates there was a decrease of Rs. 59,000, which is due to revision of the Local Rate in September 1889, when the Rate was reduced and the allowances previously allowed to Lambardárs and Patwárís for collecting it were withdrawn. In the Judicial Department the amount of magisterial fines and forfeitures realized was nearly Rs. 36,000 higher than in the previous year, and in the Miscellaneous account larger receipts were obtained from the toll levied in the Khaibar Pass and by lapse of unclaimed deposits. The income of the Jail Department diminished by Rs. 36,000 owing to sickness and the closing of two minor Jails; and under the head XXXII—Civil Works there was a decrease of Rs. 21,000 in the Ferry and other receipts, including sale proceeds of nazúl property.

3. The Provincial expenditure in 1889-90 exceeded that of the year before by a net total of Rs. 4,76,000. An additional outlay of Rs. 5,08,000 was incurred on Public Works alone, including the Dera Ghází Khan Protective Works, on which Rs. 2,36,000 were spent. The cost of the Jail Department fell from Rs. 9,15,000 to Rs. 8,44,000, and the charge for collecting the Local Rate diminished by Rs. 82,000 in consequence of the withdrawal of allowances to Patwárís and Lambardárs from September 1889. The grant of travelling allowances to Tahsíldárs simultaneously with the withdrawal of Registration allowances from these officers caused an increase of charges in the account under 3—Land Revenue and a decrease under the head 12—Registration. A revision of the Deraját Border Police was carried out at extra expense under 3—Police. In the Minor Departments a special grant of Rs. 20,000 was given in aid of the Jubilee Institute at Lahore. Superannuation pensions rose from Rs. 7,34,000 to Rs. 7,52,000, and the charge for stationery received by the Calcutta Depôt increased by Rs. 47,000 owing chiefly to larger supplies of printing paper to the Government Press and of the water-marked paper prescribed for petitions.

B.—Accounts compared with the Budget-Estimates of 1889-90.

4. In the budget for 1889-90 the Provincial Revenues were estimated to a grand total of Rs. 1,64,08,000, or, as near as possible, the sum actually realized in 1888-89, on the revised estimates of which the budget was principally based. The collections of the year amount to Rs. 1,68,59,000, and are therefore better than the forecast by Rs. 4,51,000. The estimate of the Land Revenue erred on the side of caution, the income from mutation fees in particular having increased much beyond the expected amount. Sufficient allowance was also not made in the budget for expansion of the revenue from Excise and the Income Tax, to which special attention was paid in the year under review, and the collections under XVI A—Law and Justice, XXII—Superannuations, XXV—Miscellaneous and XXXII—Civil Works were considerably larger than the

amounts indicated as probable by the facts of previous years. On the other hand, the reduction of the Local Rate which was decided upon and carried out in the middle of the year caused a large deficiency in the actual as compared with the estimated revenue from Provincial Rates. The receipts of the Jail Department also fell short of the estimate in consequence of the closing of two minor Jails, prevalence of sickness in certain Jails and a decrease of the number of prisoners employed on carpet-making in the Lahore Central Jail.

5. The budget grants for the Provincial services amounted to a total of Rs. 1,69,51,000, and the actual expenditure was Rs. 1,65,66,000, or Rs. 3,85,000 less. The following statement shows the grant and expenditure against each head of the budget :—

	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure more + or less —.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1—Refunds	45,000	68,000	+ 23,000
3—Land Revenue	22,13,000	21,53,000	− 60,000
6—Stamps	98,000	86,000	− 12,000
7—Excise	33,000	25,000	− 8,000
8—Provincial Rates	1,75,000	99,000	− 76,000
10—Assessed Taxes	1,000	1,000	...
11—Forests	3,29,000	3,23,000	− 6,000
12—Registration	56,000	35,000	− 21,000
13—Interest	1,87,000	1,69,000	− 18,000
15—Post Office	92,000	93,000	+ 1,000
18—General Administration	9,43,000	9,14,000	− 29,000
19 A—Law and Justice—Courts	28,76,000	28,47,000	− 29,000
19 B— Ditto— Jails	9,70,000	8,44,000	− 1,26,000
20—Police	31,48,000	31,39,000	− 9,000
22—Education	7,93,000	7,52,000	− 41,000
24—Medical	5,70,000	5,33,000	− 37,000
26—Scientific and other Minor Departments	99,000	95,000	− 4,000
29—Superannuation, &c.	7,41,000	7,52,000	+ 11 000
30—Stationery and Printing	4,32,000	4,35,000	+ 3,000
32—Miscellaneous	86,000	48,000	− 38,000
38—State Railways	1,99,000	1,98,000	− 1,000
41—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure ...	17,000	17,000	...
43—Irrigation Minor Works	31,000	29,000	− 2,000
45—Civil Works	28,17,000	28,95,000	+ 78,000
Contribution from Local to Provincial	...	16,000	+ 16,000
Total ...	1,69,51,000	1,65,66,000	− 3,85,000

The more important of these variations are explained below :—

1—*Refunds.*—The excess is due to a transfer to the accounts of the Irrigation Department of water-rate revenue from the Soһág and Pára Canals in Montgomery erroneously treated as Land Revenue in 1887-88 and 1888-89.

3—*Land Revenue.*—Travelling allowances to Náib-Tahsíldárs were over-estimated and Settlement Establishments were kept below the scale provided in the budget.

6—*Stamps.*— }
7—*Excise.*— }
12—*Registration.*— } In these cases the saving of grant is for the most part nominal only, the grants for the office of Inspector-General of Registration, Superintendent of Stamps and Commissioner of Excise being under these heads, whereas expenditure is under the head 18—Administration. There was, however, a reduction in the cost of Stamp paper supplied by the Superintendent of Stationery as compared with the estimate, and under the head Registration a saving was effected by withdrawing Registration allowances from Tahsíldárs.

8—*Provincial Rates.*—Similarly about a moiety of the grant for the cost of collecting the Local Rate remained unutilised in consequence of the withdrawal in September 1889 of the allowances previously paid to Lambardárs and Patwárís.

13—*Interest.*—The interest payable by the Local Government on the Provincial Loan Account was overestimated.

18—*General Administration.*— }
19 *A*—*Law and Justice.*— } Here the lapses of grant are due principally to delay in carrying out the recent revisions of the Civil Secretariat Establishment and the Law Department.

19 *B*—*Jails.*— Provision was made in the Budget for three additional Central Jails, but only one was established during the year. Further savings occurred in consequence of reduction of work in the factories and contraction of the prison population accompanied by improvement in prices.

22—*Education.*—The Budget provision for grants-in-aid proved to be excessive.

24—*Medical.*—The difference between Budget and Accounts is due mainly to savings in the salaries of Commissioned and Uncovenanted Medical Officers caused by leave vacancies, Assistant Surgeons being employed instead.

32—*Miscellaneous.*—The Budget grant included a reserve of Rs. 30,000.

45—*Civil Works.*—The excess over grant is due to outlay amounting to Rs. 2,86,000 on the Dera Ghází Khan Protective Works.

C.—ACCOUNTS, 1889-90, COMPARED WITH THE REVISED ESTIMATES FOR 1890-91.

6. In the Revised Estimates for the current year the Revenue and Expenditure are put at Rs. 1,71,19,000 and Rs. 1,67,55,000 respectively, or Rs. 2,60,000 and Rs. 1,89,000 more than the Accounts of 1889-90. Increases of Rs. 1,24,000, Rs. 59,000 and Rs. 52,000 are anticipated under I—Land Revenue, V—Excise and IX—Forests, and the Income Tax collections are expected to be higher by Rs. 28,000. About Rs. 24,000 extra will probably also be realized in the account XII—Interest on new loans granted from the Provincial Loan Account, and a special adjustment has tended to raise the Receipts in aid of Superannuation above the previous year's total under this head. The most important items of decrease are Rs. 74,000 under VI—Provincial Rates, due, as already explained, to the reduction of the Local Rate in September 1889, Rs. 18,000 in the Judicial income, chiefly magisterial fines, and Rs. 20,000 in the Miscellaneous Receipts.

The principal items of increase and decrease in the Revised Estimates of expenditure are as follows:—

	Increase.	*Decrease.*
	Rs.	Rs.
1.—Refunds	...	26,000
3.—Land Revenue (District Administration and Settlement) ...	57,000	...
8.—Provincial Rates	...	89,000
11.—Forests	66,000	...
18.—General Administration ...	53,000	...
19 B.—Jails	36,000	...
26.—Minor Departments	...	19,000
29.—Superannuation pensions ...	41,000	...
30.—Stationery and Printing ...	22,000	...
45.—Civil Works	40,000	...

The Revised Estimates result in a surplus of Rs. 3,64,000, as compared with a deficit of Rs. 4,00,000 in the original Budget Estimate for the year, and close with a balance of Rs. 28,38,000 or Rs. 18,38,000 over and above the sum which the Local Government is required to maintain permanently as a minimum balance.

ORDER—Ordered that a copy of the foregoing remarks and of the appended statements be forwarded to all Heads of Provincial Departments and to the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce; and also that they be published in the *Punjab Government Gazette.*

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

H. C. FANSHAWE,

Offg. Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Accounts and Estimates for 1888-89, 1889-90 *and* 1890-91 *of the Revenues and Services surrendered to Provincial uses and management.*

RECEIPTS.

Revenue and Receipts by Major and Minor Head.	Accounts, 1888-89.	Budget, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1889-90.	Revised Estimates, 1890-91.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Opening balance ...	18,60,139	21,40,000	21,81,561	24,74,000	
I—Land Revenue—					
Ordinary Revenue ...	2,12,03,146	2,15,02,000	2,16,17,533	2,17,04,000	A considerable amount of additional revenue was brought upon the rent-roll and collected in 1889-90 on completion of revised settlements in certain districts. The collections of the year also include arrears from 1888-89. The Revised estimate for 1890-91 anticipates a further increase from new Settlements. Under the head "Miscellaneous," mutation fees increased from Rs. 1,54,000 to Rs. 2,73,000 under the operation of revised rules. The Revised estimate of these fees is Rs. 45,000 less, but the deficiency is more than made up in the estimate of other miscellaneous receipts.
Sale of Government estates ...	276	1,000	67	12,000	
Sale proceeds of waste lands and redemption of land tax.	1,670	3,500	896	1,000	
Rent of resumed Police service land and service commutation.	1,92,768	2,06,000	2,09,158	1,97,000	
Rents, &c., of Fisheries ...	3,493	3,000	5,079	5,000	
Miscellaneous ...	6,86,496	6,66,500	8,31,840	8,40,000	
Total ...	2,20,87,849	2,23,82,000	2,26,64,573	2,27,59,000	

Deduct—Imperial share	...	1,29,55,753	1,30,99,000	1,31,43,661	1,31,14,000
Provincial share	...	91,32,096	92,83,000	95,20,912	96,45,000

The Provincial share of the Land Revenue in 1888-89 and 1889-90 is calculated as follows :—

	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.
Fixed share at 40·7193 per cent.	89,94,017	92,28,855
Add—		
(1). Net result of inter-provincial adjustments (see item (6) of deductions below).	...	7,186
(2). A second quarter of the duty on Shahjahánpur rum recoverable from the Government of India.	23,408	28,464
(3). Special grants for—		
(*a*).—Revision of the Law (Government Advocate) Department.	10,000	10,000
(*b*).—Additional Kanúngo establishment	63,862	66,782
(*c*).—Reorganization of the Punjab Commission.	2,27,000	2,27,000
(*d*).—Maintenance of Forts Michni and Shabkadar.	17,000	17,000
(*e*).—The Thall Outpost	2,385	2,385
(*f*).—Contribution for the construction of a duct for the supply of water to the Jamrúd Fort.	5,412	...
Imperial share of charges of Inspector-General of Stamps, &c.	...	21,062
Imperial share of Dera Gházi Khan Protective works.	...	95,360

Accounts and Estimates for 1888-89, 1889-90 *and* 1890-91 *of the Revenues and Services surrendered to Provincial uses and management*—continued.

RECEIPTS—continued.

Revenue and Receipts by Major and Minor Head.	Accounts, 1888-89.	Budget, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1889-90.	Revised Estimates, 1890-91.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	

	Rs.	Rs.
(4). Compensation for—		
(*a*).—Revenue record-room receipts transferred from the Provincial to the Imperial account.	21,000	21,000
(*b*).—Forest Public Works charges transferred from Imperial to Provincial.	2,250	2,250
(*c*).—Cost of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture and his establishment transferred from Imperial to Provincial.	22,546	17,871
(*d*).—Pensions and other charges of other Governments sanctioned before 1887-88 and paid in the Punjab.	36,000	36,000
(*e*).—Forest survey charges	2,800	2,800
Maintenance of Fázilwah Canal Establishment	...	320
Remuneration for Mahsúd Border Service.	..	8,533
(5).—Adjustment connected with the Birbangah Mines.	24	36
Total additions ...	4,33,687	5,64,049

Deduct—		
(1). On account of reduction in Provincial expenditure due to the abolition of the office of Military Secretary to Government, Punjab.	8,000	8,000
(2). Punjab share of the cost of trade registration at Sukkur.	552	552
(3). Ferry income on the Jumna realized in the Punjab and scholarships.	4,000	4,000
(4). Charges for office rents in the Settlement Department transferred from Provincial to Imperial.	3,131	2,568
(5). Surrendered to Imperial in exchange for an additional assignment of Income Tax collections to Provincial.	2,46,000	2,46,000
(6). Increased Revenue and Succession Certificate Act.	...	10,872
(7). Net inter-provincial adjustments (including net of share, *viz.*, one-fourth—of Shahjahánpur rum duty due to Punjab by North-Western Provinces for 1888-89, and refund of two-fifths of the sum over-credited to Punjab on the same account in previous year.	33,925	...
Total deductions ...	2,95,608	2,71,992
Net additions or deductions ...	+1,38,079	+2,92,057
Net provincial share	91,32,096	95,20,912

Accounts and Estimates for 1888-89, 1889-90 *and* 1890-91 *of the Revenues and Services surrendered to Provincial uses and management*—continued.

RECEIPTS—continued.

Revenue and Receipts by Major and Minor Head.	Accounts, 1888-89.	Budget, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1889-90.	Revised Estimates, 1890-91.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	Rs.	Bs.	Rs.	
IV.—Stamps.—					
Sale of General Stamps ...	13,16,011	13,31,000	12,92,855	12,78,000	The probability of increase indicated by the Revised estimate for the current year is based on the collections of the first ten months of the year.
Sale of Court-fee Stamps ...	25,04,658	25,01,000	25,06,085	25,30,000	
Sale of plain paper to be used with Court-fee Stamps.	33,266	32,000	59,264	64,000	
Duty on Impressing Documents.	29,303	27,000	28,276	33,000	
Fines and Penalties ...	8,403	8,500	9,497	8,500	
Miscellaneous ...	483	500	645	500	
Total ...	38,92,124	39,00,000	38,96,622	39,14,000	
Deduct—Imperial share ...	19,46,062	19,50,000	19,48,311	19,57,000	

Provincial share ...	19,46,062	19,50,000	19,48,311	19,57,000	
V.—Excise—					
License and Distillery Fees and duties for sale of liquors and drugs.	10,65,082	10,74,000	11,69,091	12,41,000	The increase of revenue from liquors in 1889-90 and 1890-91 is due partly to increased vigilance in the prevention of illicit practices, partly to improved distillery arrangements and partly to the introduction of a revised scale of fees in some localities. The growth of the opium revenue is the result of matured arrangements for supplying the Province with Málwa and Ghazipur opium.
Sale proceeds of Excise Opium	3,47,044	3,51,000	3,56,785	3,83,000	
Transit duty on Excise Opium	13,318	30,000	40,160	48,000	
Gain on sale proceeds of Excise Opium.	18,360	8,000	18,740	32,000	
Fines, confiscations and miscellaneous.	1,777	2,000	6,021	3,000	
Total ...	**14,45,581**	**14,65,000**	**15,90,797**	**17,07,000**	
Deduct—Imperial share ...	7,22,790	7,33,000	7,95,398	8,53,000	
Provincial share ...	7,22,791	7,32,000	7,95,399	8,54,000	
VI.—Provincial Rates— Rates and Cesses on Lands ...	6,91,625	6,89,000	6,32,960	5,59,000	The progressive decrease is due to a reduction of the local rate in favour of the rate-payers simutaneously with the withdrawal of allowances to Lambardárs and Patwárís for collecting the rate.
VIII.—Assessed Taxes—					
Income-Tax ...	10,22,200	10,06,000	11,20,149	11,75,000	The improvement has occurred almost entirely in the tax on private incomes and is due to increased care and attention in the work of assessment.
Deduct—Imperial share ...	5,11,100	5,03,000	5,60,074	5,87,000	
Provincial share ...	5,11,100	5,03,000	5,60,075	5,88,000	

Accounts and Estimates for 1888-89, 1889-90 *and* 1890-91 *of the Revenues and Services surrendered to Provincial uses and management*—continued.

RECEIPTS—continued.

Revenue and Receipts by Major and and Minor Head.	Accounts, 1888-89.	Budget, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.	Revised Estimates, 1890-91.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
IX.—Forests—					
I.—Timber and other products removed from Forests by Government Agency.	6,16,682	5,08,850	5,50,125	7,30,400	The revenue of 1888-89 was swelled by sales of balance stocks in Chamba. In 1890-91 increase is expected to result from the Department undertaking to supply the Railway with fuel direct instead of through contractors.
II.—Timber and other products removed by Consumers and Purchasers.	3,92,14	3,58,100	3,28,419	2.56,000	
III.—Confiscated drift and waif wood.	12,684	17,410	20,165	18,000	
IV.—Revenue from Forests not managed by Government	1,613	1,900	1,510	2,000	
V.—Miscellaneous ...	22,375	12,740	21,494	18,600	
Total ...	10,45,768	8,99,000	9,21,713	10,25,000	
Deduct—Imperial share ...	5,22,884	4,49,000	4,60,856	5,12,000	

Provincial share ...	5,22,884	4,50,000	4,60,857	5,13,000	
X.—Registration—					
Fees for registering documents	1,84,199	1,82,000	1,79,327	1,77,000	
Fees for copies of registered documents.	44,743	45,500	43,298	45,000	
Miscellaneous ...	453	500	849	9,000	
Total ...	2,29,395	2,28,000	2,23,474	2,31,000	
Deduct—Imperial share ...	1,14,698	1,14,000	1,11,737	1,15,000	
Provincial share ...	1,14,697	1,14,000	1,11,737	1,16,000	
XII.—Interest—					
Interest on loans to Municipal and other public corporation, &c.	1,12,018	1,04,000	98,580	1,19,000	The increase in 1890-91 is due to fresh loans to Municipalities and growth in the balance of outstanding advances to cultivators.
Interest on loans to land-holders, &c.	18,427	86,000	20,183	12,500	
Interest on advances to cultivators.	71,097		74,599	86,000	
Interest on Government securities.	7,400	8,000	7,400	7,500	
Total ...	2,08,942	1,98,000	2,00,762	2,25,000	

Accounts and Estimates for 1888-89, 1889-90 *and* 1890-91 *of the Revenues and Services surrendered to Provincial uses and management*—continued.

RECEIPTS—continued.

Revenue and Receipts by Major and Minor Head.	Accounts, 1888-89.	Budget, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.	Revised Estimates, 1890-91.	REMARKS.
XIII.—Post Office—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
District Post Collections ...	507	...	7	...	
XVI A.—Law and Justice, Courts of Law—					
Sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property.	13,479	15,000	13,313	10,000	
Court fees realized in cash ...	8,928	6,000	9,496	10,000	
General Fees, Fines and Forfeitures.	4,01,732	3,60,000	4,37,460	4,17,000	There was a considerable increase of magisterial fines in 1889-90.
Miscellaneous Fees and Fines	5,080	3,000	25,899	30,000	The increase in "Miscellaneous Fees and Fines" since 1888-89 is due to a transfer to this head of fees for search of records formerly classed under I, Land Revenue.
Miscellaneous	1,882	2,000	2,334	3,000	
Total ...	4,31,101	3,86,000	4,88,502	4,70,000	

XVI B.—Law and Justice.—Jails—					
Jails ...	30,704	14,000	26,672	43,000	Manufactures have decreased owing to the employment of a smaller number of prisoners in the factories, the closing of two minor jails, and prevalence of sickness in others. A larger number of prisoners are, however, employed on Public Works and the probable recoveries on account of convict labour are consequently higher in 1890-91.
Jail Manufactures ...	2,00,402	2,00,000	1,68,765	1,64,000	
Total ...	2,31,106	2,14,000	1,95,437	2,07,000	
XVII.—Police—					
Police supplied to Municipal, Cantonments and Town Funds.	5,34,805	5,42,000	5,42,142	5,45,000	The increase is due to revisions of Municipal Police establishments.
Police supplied to Public Departments, Private companies and persons.	23,222	29,700	35,851	36,000	The increase is on account Punitive Police.
Recoveries on account Village Police.	75	...	50	100	
Cash receipts under the Arms Act.	1,526	1,000	86	200	
Fines, Fees and Forfeitures ...	63,401	63,500	56,891	56,000	The decrease is accounted for by transfers of additional cattle-pounds to District Boards for management.
Superannuation Receipts ...	971	500	1,110	1,500	
Miscellaneous ...	5,772	6,300	6,278	6,200	
Total ...	6,29,772	6,43,000	6,42,408	6,45,000	

Accounts and Estimates for 1888-89, 1889-90 *and* 1890-91 *of the Revenues and Services surrendered to Provincial uses and management*—continued.

RECEIPTS—continued.

Revenue and Receipts by Major and Minor Head.	Accounts, 1888-89.	Budget, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1890-91.	Revised Estimates, 1890-91.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
XIX.—Education—					
Fees, Colleges, General ...	7,244	8,800	6,086	7,500	
Fees, Schools, General ...	4,589	5,200	4,081	3,800	
Fees, Schools, Special ...	...	...	...	...	
Miscellaneous ...	6,963	6,000	5,589	1,700	
Total ...	18,796	20,000	15,756	13,000	
XX.—Medical—					
Medical College Fees ...	648	1,000	1,336	1,700	
Lunatic Asylum receipts ...	9,578	10,500	8,961	9,900	
Medicines sold by Civil Surgeons.	1,613	1,400	1,368	1,600	

Contributions ...	8,680	8,000	9,584	9,300
Miscellaneous ...	1,161	1,100	2,373	1,500
Hospital receipts ...	14	...	...	...
Total ...	21,694	22,000	23,622	24,000
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments—				
Botanical and other Public Garden receipts.	15,950	14,500	12,719	16,000
Experimental cultivation ...	6,305	5,500	5,213	8,000
Receipts on account of Public Exhibitions and Fairs.	14,909	12,000	15,220	12,500
Examination fees ...	180	...	190	...
Miscellaneous ...	3,784	4,000	5,508	3,500
Total ...	41,128	36,000	38,850	40,000

Accounts and Estimates for 1888-89, 1889-90 *and* 1890-91 *of the Revenues and Services surrendered to Provincial uses and management*—continued.

RECEIPTS—continued.

Revenue and Receipts by Major and Minor Head.	Accounts, 1888-89.	Budget, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1889-90.	Revised Estimates, 1890-91.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances—					
Contributions for pensions and gratuities.	52,661	53,000	62,475	82,000	The estimate for 1890-91 includes a special adjustment connected with establishments employed in previous years on the construction of the Sirhind Canal.
Miscellaneous ...	1	...	529	...	
Total ...	52,662	53,000	63,004	82,000	
XIII.—Stationery and Printing—					
Stationery receipts ...	2,343	2,000	3,790	2,500	
Sale of Gazettes and other Publications.	2,276	3,000	2,220	3,000	
Other Press receipts ...	34,948	49,000	42,991	54,500	The increase in 1890-91 is on account of work done in jails for the Judicial Department.
Total ...	39,567	54,000	49,001	60,000	

XXV.—Miscellaneous—					
Unclaimed deposits ...	31,641	20,000	51,312	30,000	An unusually large amount of unclaimed deposits lapsed to the credit of Government in 1889-90.
Sale proceeds of Darbár Presents.	347	2,000	752	2,000	
Sale of old stores and materials	5,128	4,000	3,004	3,000	
Sale of lands, houses, &c. ...	3	...	284	...	
Rents ...	21,556	23,000	20,383	21,000	
Miscellaneous Fees, Fines and Forfeitures.	997	2,000	1,744	3,000	
Treasure Trove ...	...	...	48	...	
Miscellaneous ...	71,146	75,000	84,401	83,000	The increase is in the Khaibar Toll receipts.
Total ...	1,30,818	1,26,000	1,61,928	1,42,000	
XXVI.—State Railways—					
Gross Traffic receipts ..	87,385	1,02,000	1,01,545	1,12,000	This is the percentage on capital outlay on the Amritsar-Pathánkot Railway paid to the Provincial Revenues in lieu of the net earnings under contract with the North-Western Railway to which the line is leased. The percentage increases annually by a quarter per cent.

Accounts and Estimates for 1888-89, 1889-90 *and* 1890-91 *of the Revenues and Services surrendered to Provincial uses and management.* continued

RECEIPTS—concluded.

Revenue and Receipts by Major and Minor Head.	Accounts, 1888-89.	Budget, 1889-90.	Accounts, 1889-90.	Revised Estimates, 1890-91.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
XXX.—Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation—					
In charge of Civil Officers ...	44,435	45,000	47,926	64,000	Chiefly receipts from Provincial canals in Shahpur.
XXXII.—Civil Works—					
In charge of Civil Officers—					
Tolls (on roads and ferries)	2,90,823	2,81,000	2,80,891	2,65,000	
Rents ...	30,871	35,000	34,169	32,000	
Sale of lands, houses, &c....	52,519	25,000	46,071	21,500	The decrease is in sales of Nazúl properties.
Miscellaneous ...	6,372	8,000	5,865	5,500	
Total ...	3,80,585	3,49,000	3,66,996	3,24,000	

In-charge of Public Works Officers.	54,921	44,000	47,064	50,000
Total ...	4,35,506	3,93,000	4,14,060	3,74,000
Contribution from Local to Provincial	3,97,255	3,95,000	3,85,952	4,29,000
Total Revenue and Receipts ...	1,64,11,929	1,64,08,000	1,68,59,011	1,71,19,000
GRAND TOTAL INCLUDING OPENING BALANCE.	1,82,72,068	1,85,48,000	1,90,40,572	1,95,93,000

Accounts and Estimates for 1888-89, 1889-90 *and* 1890-91 *of the Revenues and Services surrendered to Provincial uses and management.*

EXPENDITURE.

Expenditure by Major and Minor Heads.	Actuals, 1888-89.	Budget, 1889-90.	Actuals, 1889-90.	Revised Estimate, 1890-91.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. *Refunds and Drawbacks*—					
Revenue Refunds, Provincial	46,792	45,000	67,755	42,000	The increase in 1889-90 is on account refunds to the Irrigation Department of canal revenue erroneously credited to I—Land Revenue, in 1887-88 and 1888-89.
3. *Land Revenue*—					
Charges of District Administration.	18,23,543	18,60,000	18,45,473	18,92,000	The increase is due mainly to travelling allowances having been sanctioned for Tahsíldárs and Náib-Tahsíldárs since June 1889. The charge for the salaries of Deputy, Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners is higher in 1890-91 than in previous years. The settlement charges in 1890-91 are swelled by special outlay on the survey and demarcation of lands on the Chenab Canal.
Survey and Settlement, Provincial.	2,38,698	2,85,000	2,38,601	2,49,000	
Land Records and Agriculture.	38,033	36,000	30,146	34,000	

Allowances to District and Village Officers.	34,811	32,000	39,056	35,000	
Total ...	21,35,085	22,13,000	21,53,276	22,10,000	
6. *Stamps—*					
Superintendence ...	13,371	12,620	...	...	Transferred to 18 General Administration in 1889-90.
Charges for the sale of general Stamps.	62,528	60,940	62,147	60,800	
Charges on sale of Court Fee Stamps.	35,498	35,500	35,201	35,100	
Discount on plain paper ...	2,207	1,940	9,724	9,100	
Stamp paper supplied from Central Stores.	63,062	85,000	64,786	57,000	
Total ...	1,76,666	1,96,000	1,71,858	1,62,000	
Deduct Imperial share ...	88,333	98,000	85,929	81,000	
Provincial share ...	88,333	98,000	85,929	81,000	

Accounts and Estimates for 1888-89, 1889-90 *and* 1890-91 *of the Revenues and Services surrendered to Provincial uses and management*—continued.

EXPENDITURE.

Expenditure by Major and Minor Heads.	Actuals, 1888-89.	Budget, 1889-90.	Actuals, 1889-90.	Revised Estimate, 1890-91.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
7. *Excise*—					
Collectors', Commissioners' and Cantonment Magistrates' establishment.	55,258	66,000	50,542	55,000	
Deduct Imperial share ...	27,629	33,000	25,271	28,000	
Provincial share ...	27,629	33,000	25,271	27,000	
8. *Provincial Rates*—					
Collection of Rates and Cesses	1,80,840	1,75,000	98,902	10,000	The decrease is due to the withdrawal of the allowances formerly paid to Lambardárs and Patwárís for collecting the Local Rate.
10. *Assessed Taxes*—					
Collection of Income Tax ...	18,282	14,000	10,852	12,000	

Deduct Imperial share ...	17,721	13,000	10,291	1,0001
Provincial share ...	561	1,000	561	1,000
11. *Forests*—				
A. Conservancy and Works—				
I.—Timber and other produce removed from forests by Government Agency.	1,99,863	1,99,940	2,51,166	3,12,500
II.—Timber and other produce removed from forests by consumers and purchasers.	2,179	3,190	1,863	2,000
III.—Confiscated drift and waif wood.	4,008	6,060	6,584	7,000
V.—Rent of leased forests and payments to shareholders in forests managed by Government.	38,213	37,910	36,086	37,500
VI.—Live and dead stock ...	4,273	4,800	2,871	14,750
VII.—Communications and Buildings.	12,580	16,170	12,025	23,250
Carried over ...	2,61,116	2,68,070	3,10,595	3,97,000

Accounts and Estimates for 1888-89, 1889-90 *and* 1890-91 *of the Revenues and Services surrendered to Prov'ncial uses and management*—co ntinued.

EXPENDITURE.

Expenditure by Major and Minor Heads.	Actuals, 1888-89.	Budget, 1889-90.	Actuals, 1889-90.	Revised Estimate, 1890-91.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Brought forward ...	2,61,116	2,68,070	3,10,595	3,97,000	
11. *Forests*—concluded.					
A. Conservancy and Works—*concluded.*					
VIII.—Demarcation, Improvement and Extention of Forests.	42,867	69,960	47,759	80,500	
IX.—Miscellaneous ...	915	2,870	949	1,500	
B. Establishment—					
I.—Salaries	2,37,168	2,56,110	2,34,015	2,43,900	
II.—Travelling Allowances	33,849	42,500	34,024	37,100	
III.—Contingencies ...	17,927	18,490	17,980	19,000	
Total ...	5,93,842	,568,000	6,45,322	7,79,000	

Deduct Imperial share ...	2,96,921	3,29,000	3,22,661	3,90,000	
Provincial share ...	2,96,921	3,29,000	3,22,661	3,89,000	
12. *Registration*—					
Superintendence ...	19,967	18,930	...	...	Transferred to 18 General Administration.
District charges ...	93,496	93,070	71,131	70,000	The decrease is on account of Registration allowances withdrawn from Tahsíldárs on the grant to them of travelling allowances.
Total ...	1,13,463	1,12,000	71,131	70,000	
Deduct Imperial share ...	56,732	56,000	35,565	35,000	
Provincial share ...	56,731	56,000	35,566	35,000	
13. *Interest on Ordinary Debt*—					
Interest on Provincial advance and loan accounts.	1,69,475	1,87,000	1,68,831	1,78,000	
15. *Post Office*—					
District Post Establishment...	91,326	92,000	92,802	94,000	

Accounts and Estimates for 1888-89, 1889-90 *and* 1890-91 *of the Revenues and Services surrendered to Provincial uses and management*—continued.

EXPENDITURE.

Expenditure by Major and Minor Heads.	Actuals, 1888-89.	Budget, 1889-90.	Actuals, 1889-90.	Revised Estimate, 1890-91.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
18. *General Administration—*					
Salary of the Lieutenant-Governor.	96,000	96,000	96,000	96,000	
Staff and household expenses of the Lieutenant-Governor.	21,284	21,200	21,945	21,800	
Tour expenses ...	58,112	61,500	25,484	48,700	
Civil Secretariat ...	1,95,445	2,31,000	2,02,251	2,19,800	The increase in 1890-91 is due to revision of establishment.
Military Secretariat ...	1,924	...	...	...	
Financial Commissioners and establishment.	1,75,742	1,83,200	1,85,910	1,84,800	
Commissioners ...	3,53,844	3,41,400	3,33,184	3,38,000	
Civil Office of Account and Audit.	7,948	8,700	7,581	7,900	

Inspector-General of Stamps, Excise and Registration.	...	...	42,124	50,000	As compared with Rs. 33,000 recorded under 6 Stamps and 12 Registration in 1888-89; the increase is due to the appointment of the Commissioner of Excise and his Establishment.
Total ...	9,10,299	9,43,000	9,14,479	9,67,000	
19 *A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law—*					
High Court ...	3,45,231	3,37,900	3,29,302	3,09,400	Reduction of the number of Judges employed in the Chief Court.
Law Officers ...	40,490	63,000	38,196	47,100	Increase in 1890-91 due to revision of the Law Department.
Civil and Sessions Courts ...	11,66,538	11,79,000	11,57,414	11,54,000	
Courts of Small Causes ...	37,490	39,100	37,695	37,500	
Criminal Courts ...	12,39,267	12,22,000	12,36,985	12,59,000	
Refunds ...	38,643	35,000	47,219	48,000	
Total ...	28,67,659	28,76,000	28,46,811	28,55,000	
19 *B. Law and Justice—Jails—*					
Jails ...	7,70,817	8,15,000	7,22,056	7,56,000	The decrease is due to contraction of the prison population, prevalence of easier prices for supplies and reduction of manufactures.
Jail manufactures ...	1,44,041	1,55,000	1,19,956	1,20,000	
Refunds ...	197	...	1,852	4,000	
Total ...	9,15,055	9,70,000	8,43,864	8,80,000	

Accounts and Estimates for 1888-89, 1889-90 *and* 1890-91 *of the Revenues and Services surrendered to Provincial uses and management*—continued.

EXPENDITURE.

Expenditure by Major and Minor Heads.	Actuals, 1888-89.	Budget, 1889-90.	Actuals, 1889-90.	Revised Estimate, 1890-91.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
20. *Police*—					
Superintendence ...	1,29,224	1,34,000	1,31,687	1,32,600	
District Executive Force ...	23,88,172	24,03,000	23,88,477	23,92,000	
Municipal and Cantonment Police.	5,34,448	5,42,000	5,41,801	5,45,000	
Special Police ...	39,731	45,100	55,358	60,000	Increase in the Deraját Border Police.
Railway Police ...	5,673	6,100	5,084	5,400	
Cattle-pounds ...	16,823	16,800	15,471	15,000	
Refunds ...	851	1,000	828	1,000	
Total ...	31,14,922	31,48,000	31,38,706	31,51,000	

22. *Education*—				
University ...	29,260	29,260	29,260	32,380
Direction ...	44,098	41,000	46,320	45,000
Inspection ...	1,21,884	1,39,000	1,36,181	1,46,000
Government Colleges, General	48,443	54,900	59,545	53,400
Government Schools, General	1,67,731	1,64,800	1,72,788	1,75,400
Government School, Special...	68,127	77,600	76,178	77,600
Grants-in-aid ...	2,30,862	2,40,000	2,01,903	1,88,400
Scholarships ...	17,522	20,600	20,794	30,000
Miscellaneous ...	16,066	24,840	9,340	13,720
Refunds ...	...	1,000	...	100
Total ...	7,43,993	7,93,000	7,52,259	7,62,000
24. *Medical*—				
Medical establishment ...	3,10,951	3,38,610	3,02,496	3,03,200
Hospitals and Dispensaries ..	52,845	51,170	45,940	50,800
Sanitation and Vaccination...	45,193	52,300	49,056	49,600
Carried over ...	4,08,989	4,42,080	3,97,492	4,03,600

Accounts and Estimates for 1888-89, 1889-90 *and* 1890-91 *of the Revenue and Services surrendered to Provincial uses and management*—continued.

EXPENDITURE.

Expenditure by Major and Minor Heads.	Actuals, 1888-89.	Budget, 1889-90.	Actuals, 1889-90.	Revised Estimate, 1890-91.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Brought forward ...	4,08,989	4,42,080	3,97,492	4,03,600	
24. *Medical* (concluded)—					
Medical School and College ...	94,574	92,700	1,01,377	99,900	
Lunatic Asylums ...	33,833	34,000	32,885	33,000	
Chemical Examiner ...	1,187	1,020	1,020	1,020	
Refunds ...	...	200	1	480	
Total ...	5,38,583	5,70,000	5,32,775	5,38,000	
26. *Scientific and other Minor Departments*—					
Provincial Museums ...	3,863	18,400	24,445	5,540	The charge in 1889-90 includes a grant of Rs. 20,000 towards the building of the Jubilee Institute, Lahore.
Experimental cultivation ...	8,044	9,000	6,027	7,700	
Public Exhibitions and Fairs	2,805	3,400	3,500	3,300	

Veterinary charges ...	16,947	18,000	17,524	16,600	
Botanical and other public gardens.	34,828	32,800	31,352	30,800	
Emigration ...	...	...	...	...	
Registration of Railway Traffic	2,172	3,400	2,160	2,060	
Provincial statistics ...	9,615	14,000	9,854	10,000	
Examinations ...	...	...	...	...	
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	
Refunds ...	10	...	17	...	
Total ...	78,284	99,000	94,879	76,000	
29. *Superannuation Allowances and Pensions—*					
Superannuation and retired allowances.	6,95,173	7,04,000	7,09,473	7,55,000	
Pensions for distinguished and meritorious services.	2,700	2,800	2,517	3,000	
Compassionate allowances ...	28,337	25,000	27,092	25,000	
Gratuities ...	7,649	9,000	7,668	10,000	
Refunds ...	253	200	5,605	...	
Total ...	7,34,112	7,41,000	7,52,355	7,93,000	

Accounts and Estimates for 1888-89, 1889-90 *and* 1890-91 *of the Revenues and Services surrendered to Provincial uses and management*—continued.

EXPENDITURE.

Expenditure by Major and Minor Heads.	Actuals, 1888-89.	Budget, 1889-90.	Actuals, 1889-90.	Revised Estimate, 1890-91.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
30. *Stationery and Printing*—					
Stationery purchased in the country.	1,32,138	1,26,000	1,23,138	1,23,000	
Government Presses ...	1,08,997	1,08,500	1,11,111	1,19,000	
Printing at private presses ...	43,001	42,000	46,317	43,000	
Lithography ...	34,938	45,000	43,572	61,000	
Stationery supplied from central stores.	64,222	1,10,000	1,11,281	1,11,000	The increase since 1888-89 is on account of printing paper supplied to the Government Press and water-marked paper prescribed for petitions.
Refunds ...	431	500	38	...	
Total ...	3,83,727	4,32,000	4,35,457	4,57,000	

32. *Miscellaneous—*

Travelling allowances to covenanted and uncovenanted officers attending examinations.	1,771	1,800	1,786	2,100
Rewards for proficiency in Oriental languages and allowance to Language Examination Committees.	3,372	4,600	3,360	3,600
Cost of books and publications	1,971	2,000	3,460	2,800
Donations for charitable purposes.	2,063	2,300	2,122	2,000
Charges on account of European vagrants.	1,453	2,000	1,501	1,700
Irrecoverable temporary loans written off.	...	...	641	...
Rewards for destruction of wild animals.	5,376	7,500	5,224	4,300
Petty establishment ...	22,888	26,100	23,695	24,000
Special Commission of Enquiry	1,091	...	768	...
Victualling forts ...	3,361	4,200	...	...
Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges.	4,007	30,000	3,657	...
Carried over ...	47,353	80,500	46,214	40,500

Accounts and Estimates for 1888-89, 1889-90 *and* 1890-91 *of the Revenues and Services surrendered to Provincial uses and management*—concluded.

EXPENDITURE.

Expenditure by Major and Minor Heads.	Actuals, 1888-89.	Budget, 1889-90.	Actuals, 1889-90.	Revised Estimate, 1890-91.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Brought forward ...	47,353	80,500	46,214	40,500	
32. *Miscellaneous* (concluded)—					
Miscellaneous refunds ...	1,748	5,000	2,009	4,000	
Contributions ...	...	500	...	500	
Jubilee celebrations ...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	49,101	86,000	48,223	45,000	
38. *State Railways*—					
Working expenses ...	...	...	...	...	
Interest on debt ...	1,97,998	1,99,000	1,98,319	1,99,000	Interest on capital advanced for the construction of the Amritsar-Pathánkot Railway.
41. *Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure* ...	26,047	17,000	16,657	...	Expenditure on surveys for Railway projects.

43. ***Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation—***					
In charge of Civil Officers ...	20,819	20,000	23,648	30,000	Chiefly outlay on Provincial Canals in Shahpur.
Ditto Public Works Officers.	23,185	11,000	5,255	...	Expenditure on surveys for canal projects.
Total ...	44,004	31,000	28,903	30,000	
45. *Civil Works—*					
In charge of Civil Officers ...	35,056	34,000	35,013	35,000	
Ditto Public Works Officers.	23,52,264	27,83,000	28,60,066	29,00,000	The Public Works expenditure in 1889-90 and 1890-91 includes outlay on the Dera Gházi Khan Protective Works and on works in the Gomal Pass.
Total ...	23,87,320	28,17,000	28,95,079	29,35,000	
Contribution from Provincial to Local	5,710	...	16,056	...	
Total Expenditure ...	1,60,90,507	1,69,51,000	1,65,66,376	1,67,55,000	
Closing balance ...	21,81,561	15,97,000	24,74,196	28,38,000	
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,82,72,068	1,85,48,000	1,90,40,572	1,95,93,000	

REVIEW OF THE REPORT ON THE REVENUE ADMINISTRATION OF THE PUNJAB FOR THE AGRICULTURAL YEAR ENDING 30th SEPTEMBER 1890.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Revenue), No. 73, dated 21st March 1891.

READ—

The Report on the Revenue Administration of the Province for the agricultural year ending 30th September 1890, forwarded with the letter of the Financial Commissioner, No. 117, dated 25th February 1891.

REMARKS.—The Report which was due on the 1st of March was received on the 27th of February. The district reports also were generally submitted with punctuality. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to acknowledge the efforts of the Financial Commissioners and of all officers concerned to adhere to the prescribed dates.

2. The year was not a favourable one for agriculture. The rains in July and August 1889 were copious and timely, but in most districts none fell after the end of August. Except in a few districts, the months of September, October, November and December were practically rainless. In the latter end of January slight showers fell in every district, and there were some cloudy days, but the fall was scanty and insufficient. In February rain fell in small quantities in all districts but those of the Delhi Division. Such showers as fell in March and April were too late to be of any advantage to the rabi crops. The above description of the rainfall will indicate the character of the agricultural seasons. While the kharíf was a fairly average one, the cropped area showing an increase of nearly 7 per cent. over that of the previous year, the spring harvest was exceedingly poor, the area of crops being less than that of any of the last eleven years, except 1886-87 to which it was about equal. The total cropped area of the year fell-off by 9·5 per cent.

3. The increase in the cropped area of the autumn harvest was chiefly in the inferior staples—jawár and bájra. The cotton crop was a poor one, while the area under sugarcane shows a considerable decrease which is attributed to decline in the price of gur. The districts which show the largest increase in the kharíf area are those of Hissar, Dera Ismail Khan and Dera Gházi Khan. There was a falling-off in the area of the spring crops in every district except Mooltan, Muzaffargarh, Dera Ismail Khan and Dera Gházi Khan, in which districts the area of crops dependent on the local rainfall is always insignificant. The Delhi Division suffered most, the area of unirrigated crops having contracted by as much as 51 per cent. As might be expected, the crops which show the greatest decrease in area are those grown on unirrigated soils. Thus the falling-off in oil-seeds was 44 per cent., in barley 38 per cent., and in gram 34 per cent. Wheat, which is grown largely on irrigated soils, shows a decrease of 13 per cent. only, but the decrease in the estimated outturn is 22 per cent. Notwithstanding unfavourable seasons there were no violent fluctuations in prices during the year. The variation in the case of wheat at the principal marts of the Province did not exceed four seers in the rupee. Generally there has been a rise in the price of spring food crops, while in the case of several of the autumn staples, such as maize, bájra, moth and múng, prices have fallen.

4. The irrigated area of the year is the highest on record, amounting to 7,487,483 acres of crops, or over one-third of the total cropped area. Compared with the previous year the increase in irrigation was 1·5 per cent. The area subject to river floods, which is classed as "sailáb," is not included in the above figures relating to irrigated area. During the year 11,332 masonry wells were newly brought into use, while 4,907 were allowed to fall into disuse. The net increase in the number of masonry wells was therefore 6,932. In katcha wells there was an increase of 1,505. In the Delhi District as many as 2,418 wells were newly brought into use. Rules have recently been issued under the Land Improvement Act, 1883, regarding the exemption from

assessment for stated periods of improvements resulting from irrigation works constructed with the aid of loans granted under that Act. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the orders directing similar exemption in the case of irrigation works constructed from private capital are duly observed in practice. The subject is of especial importance at the present time when so many districts are under settlement.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to learn that continued progress towards efficiency is being made in the case of the Land Records Establishments, both Patwárís and Kanúngos. Of the former there were 436 who had not passed the Patwárís' Examination at the close of the year as against 617 at the close of the previous year, while of Kanúngos there are now only 16 in the Province who have not passed the prescribed examination. The number of mutations attested during the year was less by 1·7 per cent. than in the preceding year. As remarked by the Financial Commissioner, there is reason to believe that a normal condition of affairs in the matter of mutations is at length being approached. Even yet, however, the returns must include many transfers of previous years not before discovered, as the excess in the case of the figures of districts under settlement as compared with other districts cannot otherwise be explained. The Financial Commissioners, it is noted, have under consideration proposals for modification of the existing procedure of attesting mutations. The work of attestation, which is of a nature requiring much discrimination and intelligence, falls mainly upon Tahsíldárs and Náib-Tahsíldárs. In this matter as well as in the case of their functions under the Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts generally much has been done to assimilate the powers and functions of Tahsíldárs and Náib-Tahsíldárs. The increased authority and responsibility which now belong to the latter officials will probably have to be recognized by a corresponding improvement in the rates of pay fixed for them. This matter is now under the consideration of Government.

6. Mutation proceedings now furnish the most trustworthy statistics as to the sale and mortgage of agricultural land. Some of the results shown by the present report are very suggestive. The total area annually *sold* in the Province has been pretty regularly diminishing for some time, and has now reached its lowest point since 1885-86. The price paid, on the other hand, has been almost as steadily increasing. In the year under report the people (who are sometimes declared to be growing poorer) spent more than 87 lakhs of rupees in the purchase of land. The great bulk of the cultivated land sold was taken by old agriculturists. These results are in many ways full of encouragement, although the sale of land in a Province like the Punjab can never be altogether free from sinister omens. Another noteworthy feature in the returns is the extreme variations in the area sold in different districts The Deraját Division with the Mooltan District in which real village communities are uncommon, and land has always been freely sold, account for nearly half of the whole acreage sold. On the other hand, in eleven districts the totals are below 5,000 acres—often considerably so. Still more curious is the extent to which waste land is sold. The sales of cultivated land are considerably less in area. This excess in waste sales is—as might be expected—most observeable in the Deraját and in districts like Pesháwar and Mooltan. In Jullundur nearly all the land sold is cultivated. In regard to *mortgages* the results are somewhat similar. The area mortgaged is lower in the year under report than it has been in any year since 1885-86. So is the revenue assessed upon the mortgaged area, although by an unfortunate misprint on page 24 of the Report this might appear not to be the case. The money advanced to the mortgagees s put at nearly 158 lakhs in the returns, but in a matter of this kind there are many obvious qualifications which must be applied to this result. Sixty-three lakhs of mortgage debt were paid off during the year, and this total may be accepted with more confidence. The variations between different districts are again exceedingly remarkable. Dera Ghází Khan and Dera Ismail Khan together return 127,000 acres as mortgaged, or more than a fifth of the whole Provincial

total. A great portion of this, however, is waste land or mortgage of Ala-milkiyat rights. The ownership in cultivated land was only pledged over 43,000 acres. Umballa, Ferozepore, Lahore, Siálkot and Bannu were the only other districts in which more than 20,000 acres of cultivated ground were mortgaged during the year. In twelve districts the total was under 10,000 acres. On the whole, when we consider that the year was not prosperous for agriculture, the returns as to transfers are more favourable than they have been for some time past.

7. The balance of the Patwári Fund continues to expand, amounting at the close of the year under report to Rs. 4,87,803, or Rs. 1,72,438 in excess of the balance which under present orders is to be maintained to meet emergencies. The Lieutenant-Governor will be prepared to consider the proposals for the application of this surplus to the improvement of the Patwári agency, to which reference is made in the Report.

8. The revenue collections of the year under report and of the previous year were as follows :—

	1888-89.	1889-90.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Fixed land revenue	2,01,13,442	2,00,82,082	— 31,360
Fluctuating land revenue	12,77,256	14,44,684	+ 1,67,428
Miscellaneous land revenue	5,21,065	5,73,861	+ 52,796
Total ...	2,19,11,763	2,21,00,627	+ 1,88,864

The fixed land revenue demand of the year was Rs. 1,40,657 in excess of that of the previous year, but owing to the character of the seasons the collections fell from 99·1 per cent. to 98·6 per cent. of the demand. There was also a falling-off in the collections on account of former years. The increase in the fixed land revenue demand was due chiefly to re-assessments in the Gurgaon and Rohtak Districts and to lapses of land revenue assignments. The enhancements due to re-assessment operations in the districts of Gurdáspur (Rs. 84,246) and Shahpur (Rs. 32,789) are included in the figures relating to fluctuating land revenue, not having been brought on the fixed land revenue roll at the close of the year. Remissions of revenue sanctioned during the year were trifling in amount, the total being Rs. 23,032 only. Suspensions, however, amounted to Rs. 2,00,816 as compared with Rs. 90,800 in 1888-89. Of this sum Rs. 1,20,000 were suspended in the Delhi Division, which, as already noted, suffered from a very deficient rabi harvest. With favourable seasons, however, the balances in this Division will no doubt be recoverable. Not so, however, in the case of the Thal tract of the Dera Ismail Khan District, where the greater part of the Rs. 90,000 now outstanding will have to be foregone.

9. Owing to good floods in the Indus, Chenab and Sutlej there has been a considerable increase in the collections from land subject to fluctuating assessments in the Mooltan, Muzaffargarh and Dera Ismail Khan Districts. No extension of the fluctuating system has been introduced during the year, but the question of applying it where circumstances demand its application is always considered as districts come under settlement from time to time. Its introduction in the case of the Ghaggar villages of the Hissar District was recently considered by Government, but with one voice the villages declared

against the system, and it was accordingly decided to adopt a fixed assessment for the villages in question, leaving it to the option of the villagers to throw up their leases and accept the fluctuating system at any time during the currency of the settlement. The Lieutenant-Governor notes the remarks in the Report concerning the fluctuating system of assessments in the Ravi villages of the Montgomery District. The system is, however, only a temporary one and will need to be carefully revised at the approaching settlement of the district. The report called for in connection with the proposed application of the fluctuating system to the Daman of Dera Gházi Khan has not yet been submitted. The Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to be assured by the Financial Commissioner that there are sufficient grounds for delaying a decision of the question until the expiry of the current settlement of the district in 1893. In the case of the Thal tract of the Dera Ismail Khan and Muzaffargarh Districts the Lieutenant-Governor desires that the question of introducing fluctuating assessments may be considered with as little delay as possible.

10. According to statement No. XXVIIIB. fewer writs of demand for the collection of land revenue were issued than in the previous year, but the number of cases of arrest and detention of defaulters has increased from 344 to 2,400. It should have been explained why it was necessary to have resort to this form of coercive process in as many as 1,673 cases in the Mooltan District during the year under report. It is stated that writs of demand are more freely issued to defaulting shareholders at the instance of headmen. The Deputy Commissioner of Umballa has taken salutary measures to assist village headmen in the punctual realization of revenue from non-resident bania owners and mortgagees.

11. In compliance with the request of the Government of India, the Financial Commissioners have in the present report given some information in regard to the degree of punctuality with which the scheme for the completion of settlements within stated periods is adhered to. It may be observed that the Local Government never committed itself to any very definite scheme. Anticipations as to the duration of the several settlements were formed in 1887, but at the time it was impossible to forecast all the difficulties with which Settlement Officers have since been confronted. At the outset too it was found necessary to postpone for a year the commencement of operations in the Gujrát and Gujránwála Districts. Within certain limits progress in settlement operations depends upon the strength of the staff placed at the disposal of the Settlement Officers, and it has now been found that the establishments allotted to most of the settlements in 1887 are too small to ensure the completion of operations within a reasonable period, that is to say, within from four to five years. Application has accordingly had to be made to the Government of India recently for additional establishment, and further applications for assistance will have still to be made. Should the requirements of Settlement Officers in this respect be met, the Lieutenant-Governor anticipates that no serious delay will occur in the completion of the settlement of any district. Enhancements of assessment are introduced during the currency of operations as each tahsíl or circle is assessed, and the Government of India is kept informed of the extent to which the expected annual increments are realized in the annual forecast statement which is submitted each year. The present Report gives full details of the progress of operations in each district, and on the whole the Lieutenant-Governor is satisfied that the work is being carried on with sufficient expedition. The results obtained in the Hissar District are from every point of view most satisfactory. The re-assessment has added nearly 2½ lakhs including owner's rate to the revenue roll of the district, and the cost of operations has been kept down to a sum which will be recovered from one year's enhancement

of revenue. The other districts, except Kángra, are expected to yield enhancements of revenue ranging from one to two lakhs in each case. The current settlements of Montgomery, Peshâwar and Dera Ghâzi Khan will expire shortly. In fact that of a portion of the Montgomery District has already expired. The preliminary reports on the fiscal prospects of re-assessment are awaited by Government. The submission of the final Settlement Reports of the Ráwalpindi and Jullundur Districts should be expedited by the Financiael Commissioner.

12. The Tenancy Act of 1887 continues to be worked smoothly and successfully. The number of suits for enhancement of rent of occupancy tenants has fallen from Rs. 10,119 in 1888-89 to Rs. 2,229 in the year under report. The decrease is, however, partly accounted for by the fact that a much freer us is now being made of the provisions of Section 93 of the Tenancy Act, which make it possible to club together in a single suit the claims affecting a number of holdings. Landlords were successful in 84 per cent. of the cases as compared with 94 per cent. in the previous year. Reduction of rent was decreed in 29 cases out of 40 brought by occupancy tenants. Thirty-three decrees for ejectment of occupancy tenants were passed during the year, but of these 31 related to the districts of Hissar, Delhi and Ferozepore. The number of ejectment notices issued to tenants-at-will has fallen-off by 23 per cent. and the area to which such notices relate by 12 per cent. as compared with last year. Nine per cent. of the notices were met by suits to contest liability to ejectment. As might be expected, the districts in which settlements are in progress are those in which the largest number of notices of ejectment are issued. On the whole the relations of landlord and tenant are fairly satisfactory and afford no cause for anxiety. Of the total cultivated area of the Province, tenants cultivated 43 per cent. as compared with 41 per cent. in the previous year.

13. The loans and recoveries under Act XIX of 1883 and Act XII of 1884 were reviewed by the Lieutenant-Governor in December last, and orders were issued that special attention should be given to the recovery of the arrears of these loans, which, though not large, should not be allowed to remain outstanding for any long period, considering that under the rules such advances can only be made upon adequate security. The advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act have of recent years fallen short of the annual allotments, but the Financial Commissioner represents that measures which have of late been taken to popularize these loans will probably ensure the full utilization of the allotments in future. It appears that in some instances mistakes have been made in the past in granting sums inadequate for the purpose of the particular works of improvement for which they were required, the borrower being consequently compelled to resort to the money-lender to make up the balance of the necessary outlay. Now that attention has been called to this point, such mistakes should not be allowed to occur again. It would be interesting if the Financial Commissioner could arrange to furnish particulars as to the number of wells and similar works of improvement annually brought into use which owe their existence to loan advanced by Government. At present, beyond the figures showing the actual sums advanced, Government has no means of estimating the benefit accruing from these loans to the agricultural resources of the country. Advances under the Agricultural Loans Act of 1884 were made chiefly in the Kángra District, which has suffered considerably from the loss of cattle by disease. Particular attention is invited to the remarks of the Veterinary Surgeon to the Punjab Government in regard to the danger of making of such loans to enable owners to replace cattle which have died of rinderpest, without first ascertaining that steps have been taken to disinfect the premises occupied by the diseased cattle.

14. The perennial Government canals worked very successfully during the year. The Sidhnai passed through a critical season owing to the want of water in the Ravi, which bade fair to ruin the kharíf crop and to disperse the new settlers. A similar cause contracted to some degree the benefits of the Ferozepore system of canals. These canals are now said to fill later and to fall earlier than they used to do, and this change is attributed to an increased appropriation of the Sutlej water by the Sirhind Canal. If this is the case the matter should receive careful consideration from the Financial Commissioner and the local officers with a view to the adoption of proper remedial measures so far as these may be possible. The year under report, however, was in one respect exceptional on the Sutlej, as there appears to have been a sudden falling-off in the water-supply in July which had injurious effects both in Ferozepore and on the Sohág Pára. The general colonization on the Chenab Canal lands has been postponed to the end of the present year. It was held unsafe and unwise to make any extensive allotment of lands before the water-supply was properly assured. The proposed Bill to regulate certain matters connected with inundation and private canals in the Province is still under consideration.

15. The acknowledgments of Government are due to the Financial Commissioners for the present Report, which is succinct and clear and which was submitted with punctuality. The three selected reports submitted by the Financial Commissioner present many points of interest. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, regrets to observe that the Financial Commissioners have found it necessary to call attention to the neglect of instructions by Commissioners in regard to their share in the Revenue Report.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above remarks be printed and circulated with the Report; also that they be published in the *Punjab Government Gazette*; also that they be forwarded to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture with the usual number of copies of the Report.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

R. G. THOMSON,

Offg. Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—26-3-91—690.

No. 4 of 1891.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE
Government Gazette
PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1891.

PART II.
GENERAL.

REVIEW OF THE RETURNS SHOWING THE RESULTS OF MEASURES ADOPTED IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1890 FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS AND VENOMOUS SNAKES.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in the Home (General) Department, No. 439, dated 23rd April 1891.

READ—

The Returns showing the results of measures adopted in the Punjab during the year 1890 for the destruction of wild animals and venomous snakes.

REMARKS.—In paragraph 9 of the Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 40-2374—2385, dated December 4th, 1890, Local Governments have been requested to submit full reports on the measures adopted for exterminating wild animals and poisonous snakes, and to review the results at length yearly. So far as the Punjab is concerned, the human mortality caused by wild animals is trifling, only 31 deaths having occurred from this cause during the year 1890, which is the same number as in the previous year. Three persons were killed by leopards, and the same number each by bears, wolves and hyœnas, while nineteen deaths are attributed to "other animals." The number of cattle returned as destroyed by animals is 1,063, of which 544 were killed in the Kángra District and 354 in that of Bannu, leaving only a balance of 165 cattle killed in the remaining 29 districts of the province, for 24 of which the returns are blank. In Kángra 532 cattle are stated to have been killed by leopards, which is possible, but there appear to be grounds for thinking that the Bannu returns are incorrect, as 244 cattle are said to have been destroyed by wolves, while in the whole of the other districts of the Punjab only 71 cattle have been returned as killed by these animals. The large number of cattle alleged to have been killed by wolves has been a noticeable feature in the returns of the Bannu District during each of the past five years, and in Punjab Government Resolution No. 541, dated April 28th, 1890, it was pointed out that it was doubtful whether the number given for the year 1889 was correct, and it was suggested that possibly sheep and goats had been included in the returns, notwithstanding that their inclusion is prohibited by the Resolution of the Government of India No. 48-1585, dated October 4th, 1881. The Lieutenant-Governor desires that the Commis-

sioner of the Deraját will invite the attention of the Deputy Commissioner of Bannu to the matter: if the returns have been incorrectly prepared for a number of years, the error should not be continued; if, on the other hand, the figures are accurate, or even approximately so, some explanation should be given of the abnormal ravages of wolves in this district, and all practicable measures taken for the extermination of these animals.

2. The total number of wild animals destroyed was 1,079, or 931 less than in the previous year, the correct figures for which are 2,010 and not 2,938 as given in the statements for 1889,—a mistake due to an error in the returns of the Delhi District. In the returns submitted by Commissioners for the year under review there are similar errors in those of the Delhi, Umballa and Ferozepore districts, in each of which snakes have been shown as included in instead of excluded from the total number of wild animals destroyed. The Lieutenant-Governor desires that in future more care may be exercised in the preparation of the returns, and that Commissioners will cause the necessary corrections to be made in the district statements before they are forwarded to Government. The diminished number of wild animals destroyed is due to the fact that 442 fewer wolves were killed, and 500 fewer "other animals." In most districts fewer wolves have been returned as destroyed during the past year, probably in consequence of the remarks made in paragraph 5 of the Review of the operations for that period, there being little doubt that heretofore many wolves have been returned as destroyed, the animals being really jackals. The very large decrease in the number of "other animals" is accounted for by the fact that in the Karnál District 468 of these were returned as killed in the year 1889, while none have been entered for 1890 in the statements of that district. No explanation, however, has been offered of the difference, which is the more remarkable because in the returns for 1888, 1,017 "other animals" were entered as destroyed in Karnál alone.

3. Twelve-thousand seven-hundred seventy-nine licenses granted for arms kept for the protection of crops or the destruction of wild animals were in force during 1890, being 280 more than in the previous year. Half of the total number of licenses were granted in the Kángra District alone. In some districts it would appear from the returns that no arms licenses for the protection of crops or destruction of wild animals were in force at all, the districts in question being Umballa, Simla, Amritsar and Muzaffargarh. As to Simla, the return submitted by the Deputy Commissioner contains no columns showing the number of licenses, so that it is not clear whether none were granted, or whether the information has been withheld by mistake. It would have been more satisfactory had the omission been detected in the office of the Commissioner. In the case of Umballa, the returns contain a note to the effect that no licenses are granted in that district in Form XI (that is free of charge) for the protection of crops, &c., but no explanation is given as to why this course is followed, and it may be noted that in the returns for the previous year 288 licenses were said to have been in force. In the Gazetteer of this district we read that tigers even are found in the lower ranges of the Siwálik hills; that leopards and wolves are common in the same locality, while at Morni bears are very numerous; and that sambar are as great a plague to the Kutaha hill villages as are black-buck in the plains. Why, under these circumstances, the Deputy Commissioner has apparently decided to grant no licenses for the protection of crops and the destruction of wild animals seems to require explanation. Possibly the sportsman at the present time would find the description given in the Gazetteer too highly coloured from his point of view, still there is no reason to doubt that much damage is done especially to crops by wild animals in the Umballa District. It is not two years ago since the Lieutenant-Governor addressed all Commissioners confidentially regarding the manner in which licenses under the Arms Act were issued by District Magistrates, and pointed out that hitherto the treatment of the matter had depended too much on the idiosyncracies of individual officers, whose action had been in some cases too capricious, and it was requested that Commissioners would see that a sufficiently

uniform procedure was adopted in the districts under their control, in accordance with certain principles which were laid down. The wishes of His Honor seem to have been lost sight of not only in Umballa, but in the districts of Amritsar, Siálkot, Gujrát, Gujránwála, Shahpur and Muzaffargarh, although in these the subject is of less importance, as the number of wild animals is not so great.

4. The human mortality caused by snake-bite amounted to 834 deaths, or 81 less than during the year 1889. The number of cattle killed by snakes is given in the returns as only 32 against 87 during the previous year, but the statistics regarding cattle are probably of little value. Twenty-nine thousand nine hundred and forty-one snakes are said to have been destroyed, against 68,501 in the previous year, while Rs. 4,312 were paid in rewards as compared with Rs. 8,231 in 1889. A marked decrease in the number destroyed similarly occurred in the year 1889, and the reasons were fully explained in the review of the operations for that period. The results at first sight appear unsatisfactory, but there is little doubt that in former years much money was wasted in paying rewards for snakes which were either harmless or comparatively so, and at no time has there been any proof that the number of deaths from snake-bite has been affected by that of snakes destroyed. Efforts are now accordingly directed mainly to the destruction of snakes known to be most deadly, such as the cobra and karait, and in order that the authorities entrusted with the duty of paying rewards may be able to avoid paying money for non-poisonous snakes reproductions of certain of the plates in Sir J. Fayrer's work on the Thanatophidia of India were distributed during the year 1890 to all tahsíls and police stations in the Punjab.

5. The Government of India has recently arrived at the conclusion that no system of granting rewards for the destructon of snakes is likely to have any appreciable effect on the mortality from snake-bite, and has expressed its opinion that the most effective way of reducing the mortality is to destroy the cover afforded for snakes in or near villages, the organized cleansing of the surroundings of which is regarded as a matter of chief importance. The Lieutenant-Governor has addressed all Commissioners on this subject, and as to the practicability of carrying out the wishes of the Supreme Government, but there are unquestionably difficulties in the way of inducing the villagers to adopt measures which the officers of Government have no legal power to insist on, and which will not commend themselves to the rural population. Moreover, the conditions of Punjab villages are not such as would appear to indicate any special sources of danger from the presence of snakes in the immediate vicinity of dwelling-houses. The matter therefore needs careful consideration before measures are actually adopted which might give rise to much annoyance and produce but little benefit.

6. As the Government of India has requested that the results of the operations conducted for the destruction of wild animals and snakes shall be annually reviewed at length by Local Governments, His Honor desires that in future Commissioners will check the returns sent in by Deputy Commissioners, and see that they are properly prepared, and where in any one year striking differences are observed in the number of animals or snakes destroyed, or in the mortality caused by them as compared with recent previous years, some explanation should be given, if possible, as accounting for the differences.

ORDER.—Ordered that the foregoing remarks be published in the *Punjab Government Gazette*, together with the statements showing the results of the measures for the destruction of wild animals and snakes, and copies forwarded to all Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners for information and guidance.

ORDERED also, that copies be submitted to the Government of India in the Home Department, with copies of the statements.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,
H. MAUDE,
Offg. Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Statement showing the number of Wild Animals

Districts.	Number of Animals and Snakes					
	Elephants.	Amount of reward.	Tigers.	Amount of reward.	Leopards.	Amount of reward.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.
Hissar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rohtak	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gurgaon	...	...	...	...	17	120 0 0
Delhi	...	...	...	...	3	21 0 0
Karnál	...	...	...	...	2	12 0 0
Umballa	...	...	...	...	1	8 0 0
Simla	...	...	...	...	2	16 0 0
Kángra	...	...	...	...	145	920 0 0
Hoshiárpur	...	...	...	...	11	58 0 0
Jullundur	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ludhiána	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ferozepore	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mooltan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhang	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montgomery	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lahore	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amritsar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gurdáspur	...	...	...	...	3	15 0 0
Siálkot	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujrát	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujránwála	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahpur	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhelum	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ráwalpindi	...	...	...	...	18	99 8 0
Hazára	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pesháwar	...	...	...	...	15	115 0 0
Kohát	...	...	...	...	9	45 0 0
Bannu	...	...	...	...	2	16 0 0
Dera Ismail Khan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dera Ghási Khan	...	...	...	...	7	56 0 0
Muzaffargarh	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for 1890 ...	...	...	...	...	235	1,501 8 0
Total for 1889 ...	...	...	3	45	247	1,685 0 0
Difference ...	...	...	— 3	— 45	— 12	— 183 8 0

and Snakes destroyed during the year 1890.

DESTROYED AND AMOUNT PAID FOR THEIR DESTRUCTION.

Bears.	Amount of reward.	Wolves.	Amount of reward.	Hyenas.	Amount of reward.	Other animals.	Amount of reward.
	Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.
...	...	116	350 0 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	14	38 0 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	70	328 0 0	...	...	15	...
...	...	78	287 0 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	42	84 4 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	16	72 0 0	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
32	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	9	30 8 0	...	...	6	...
...	...	2	10 0 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	9	20 0 0	...	...	..	...
...	...	18	86 8 0	...	..	...	...
...	...	17	75 8 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	97	233 0 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	21	32 0 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	27	84 8 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	10 0 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	7 8 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	16	72 0 0	...	...	...	...
..	...	2	10 0 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	7	35 0 0	...	...	...	...
6	27	1	0 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	16	65 0 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	38	116 8 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	26	81 0 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	71	260 8 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	44	192 0 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	23	43 0 0	...	...	...	...
38	37	785	2,628 12 0	...	...	21	...
12	20	1,227	3,900 8 0	1	..	521	737 8 0
+ 26	+ 17	— 442	— 1,271 12 0	— 1	...	— 500	— 737 8 0

Statement showing the number of Wild Animals and

Districts.	Number of Animals and Snakes destroyed and amount			
	Snakes.	Amount of reward.	Total number *excluding* snakes.	Total amount of rewards *including* snakes.
		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Hissar	1,836	358 15 0	116	708 15 0
Rohtak	184	41 0 0	14	79 0 0
Gurgaon	1,274	271 12 0	102	719 12 0
Delhi	1,596	320 2 0	81	628 2 0
Karnál	973	278 6 0	44	374 10 0
Umballa	952	160 2 0	17	240 2 0
Simla	...	...	2	16 0 0
Kángra	2,571	158 10 0	177	1,088 10 0
Hoshiárpur	2,233	415 8 0	26	504 0 0
Jullundur	159	22 2 0	2	32 2 0
Ludhiána	462	59 6 0	9	79 6 0
Ferozepore	171	21 6 0	18	107 14 0
Mooltan	1,752	327 12 0	17	403 4 0
Jhang	1,010	170 8 0	97	403 8 0
Montgomery	1,183	149 6 0	21	181 6 0
Lahore	301	41 7 0	27	125 15 0
Amritsar	1,943	258 5 0	2	268 5 0
Gurdáspur	625	101 4 0	3	116 4 0
Siálkot	160	20 10 0	...	20 10 0
Gujrát	541	69 1 0	...	69 1 0
Gujránwála	6,100	492 2 0	3	499 10 0
Shahpur	707	114 0 0	16	186 0 0
Jhelum	188	19 6 0	2	29 6 0
Ráwalpindi	429	63 6 0	25	197 14 0
Hazára	227	35 6 0	7	67 6 0
Pesháwar	396	51 1 0	31	236 1 0
Kohát	290	51 8 0	47	213 0 0
Bannu	34	4 10 0	28	101 10 0
Dera Ismail Khan	294	45 10 0	71	306 2 0
Dera Gházi Khan	994	124 4 0	51	372 4 0
Muzaffargarh	356	65 10 0	23	108 10 0
Total for 1890 ...	29,941	4,312 9 0	1,079	8,484 13 0
Total for 1889 ..	68,501	8,231 10 6	2,010	14,357 15 6
Difference ...	— 38,560	— 3,919 1 6	— 931	— 5,873 2 6

Snakes destroyed during the year 1890—concluded.

PAID FOR THEIR DESTRUCTION—*concld.*			
Number of licenses in force previously granted under Act XI of 1878 for protection of crops or destruction of wild animals.	Number of such licenses granted during the year under report.	Total number of such licenses in force.	REMARKS.
356	327	683	
56	34	90	
270	286	556	
...	228	228	
244	130	374	
...	...	...	
...	...	...	
6,128*	381	6,394	* 115 licenses revoked.
131	13	144	
341	50	391†	† 14 licenses revoked.
41	12	53	
286	...	281	5 licenses revoked.
21	...	21	
52	24	76	
130	61	191	
775	114	889	
...	...	...	
721	20	741	
1	...	1	
3	5	8	
8	...	8	
5	...	5	
124	7	131	
985	41	1,026	
255	33	288	
...	...	...	
...	...	...	
136	27	163	
...	...	...	
29	8	37	
...	...	...	
11,098	1,801	12,779	
11,038	1,466	12,499	
+ 60	+ 335	+ 280	

Statement showing the Number of Persons and Cattle

Districts.	Number of persons killed by								
	Elephants.	Tigers.	Leopards.	Bears.	Wolves.	Hyenas.	Other animals.	Snakes.	Total.
Hissar	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	30	31
Rohtak	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	22	25
Gurgaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	31
Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	28	31
Karnál	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15
Umballa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10
Simla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kángra	...	...	2	3	...	...	5	29	39
Hoshiárpur	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	55	58
Jullundur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ludhiána	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Ferozepore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12
Mooltan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	68
Jhang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	59
Montgomery	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	28	28
Lahore	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	68	71
Amritsar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13
Gurdáspur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	20
Siálkot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	37
Gujrát	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7
Gujránwála	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	62
Shahpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	35	38
Jhelum	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	48	53
Ráwalpindi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	40
Hazára	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
Peshávar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Kohát	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	4	4
Bannu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12
Dera Gházi Khan ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	35	35
Muzaffargarh	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	56
Total for 1890 ...	...	...	3	3	3	3	19	834	865
Total for 1889 ...	...	...	2	...	2	1	26	915	946
Difference ...	...	...	+1	+3	+1	+2	−7	−81	−81

killed by Wild Animals and Snakes during the year 1890.

NUMBER OF CATTLE KILLED BY									Remarks.
Elephants.	Tigers.	Leopards.	Bears.	Wolves.	Hyenas.	Other animals.	Snakes.	Total.	
...	...	...	...	23	...	8	1	32	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	532	3	...	...	9	6	550	
...	..	17	...	19	...	1	...	37	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	4	...	7	20	31	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	38	5	...	...	18	...	61	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	4	4	
...	...	90	...	244	...	20	...	354	
...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	25	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	677	8	315	...	63	32	1,095	
...	19	352	5	445	45	20	87	973	
...	— 19	+325	+3	— 130	— 45	+43	— 55	+122	

REVIEW OF THE REPORT ON THE WORKING OF CIVIL HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1890.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, in the Home (Medical and Sanitary) Department, No. 223, dated 21st April 1891.

READ—

The Report on the working of Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Punjab during the year 1890 by Deputy Surgeon-General G. FARRELL, C. B., Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab.

REMARKS.—In accordance with the instructions contained in the Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 28—1579-95, dated July 15th, 1887, the Dispensary Report for the year 1890 has not been prepared in full; the Inspector-General's remarks, however, succinctly and clearly traverse most points of interest in connection with the working of the dispensaries during the past year, and there is little for the Lieutenant-Governor to add. Seven new dispensaries were opened during the year, and the Inspector-General furnishes for the first time statistics of a small dispensary in the Bannu District, which, for some little time past, has been really an out-door dispensary. No dispensaries were closed. The number of medical institutions open in the Punjab at the end of the year 1891 was therefore 215 as compared with 208 at the close of the year 1890, but 216 institutions in all are reported on. Satisfactory as this increase in numbers is, the Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to hear of the establishment of more dispensaries in those districts where they are reported to be most required.

2. As shown on the margin there was a considerable increase in attendance at the hospitals and dispensaries. This may be partly due to the opening of new dispensaries; but mainly to the fact that the year was unusually unhealthy, and as dispensaries continue to grow in favour with the rural population the number of patients naturally increases.

In-door patients treated in—	
1889.	1890.
45,125	48,147
Increase =	3,022

Out-door patients treated in—	
1889.	1890.
2,266,916	2,532,349
Increase =	265,433

3. The death-rate at the dispensaries was slightly higher than in the year 1889, *viz.*, 5·45 against 4·74. This followed the incidence of the provincial death-rate, which was unusually high.

4. There was an increase of 48 beds, the total number for all dispensaries being 2,917 as against 2,869. For the present, at any rate, this seems in excess of requirements, as little more than half the number were filled.

5. Among the principal diseases treated there was considerable increase in the following :—

Disease.	*Number treated in* 1889.	*Number treated in* 1890.	*Increase.*
Cholera	1,807	2,702	895
Dysentery	46,258	61,907	15,649
Malarial fever	419,168	580,273	161,105
Diseases of the eye ...	215,674	233,673	17,999

6. The number of major operations fell-off by 795, the figures for the years 1889 and 1890 respectively being 11,900 and 11,105. It is explained by the Inspector-General that this apparent falling-off is due to his having ordered the exclusion of certain classes of fractures from the head major operations, and that in reality there is an increase in this class. Dr. Farrell offers a tribute of praise to the good work done by Civil Surgeons

in the successful performance of operations for cataract. It affords the Lieutenant-Governor much pleasure to notice this, and he feels sure the commendation is well deserved. Operations for the removal of stone were also numerous, but Dr. Farrell points out that the percentage of mortality under the head of litholopaxy was higher than it should be, and actually higher than in cases of lithotomy. An endeavour should be made to find out whether this is due to any preventible cause.

7. There was an increase of expenditure amounting to Rs. 24,188.* Rupees 53,925 were spent on new buildings and repairs, but the Lieutenant-Governor would draw the attention of Boards and Committees to the remark of the Inspector-General that much remains to be done to place the accommodation of some of the dispensaries on a proper footing.

		Rs.
* Expenditure in 1890	...	4,65,568
Ditto 1889	...	4,41,380
Increase	...	24,188

8. There was an increase of Rs. 3,056 in subscriptions received from Europeans, and an increase of Rs. 789 only in those received from Natives. Viewing the matter in the light of the endeavours that have been made to stimulate Native sympathy towards the provision of medical relief for the poor, His Honor notices with satisfaction the list of subscribers published by Dr. Farrell in paragraph 32 of his Report. In this connection it may be observed that the orders of the Government of India for the maintenance of a separate fund for each dispensary in the Punjab are receiving attention.

9. In paragraph 33 Dr. Farrell has remarked on the practice of selling medicines at the dispensaries as tending to make these institutions unpopular. The Lieutenant-Governor is not in a position at present to decide whether a change of procedure is required in this respect, but he will consider any detailed representation which the Inspector-General may think fit to make.

10. The number of Leper Asylums in the Punjab remains at six. There was a slight increase in the number of lepers treated.

11. Much good work was done during the year in the distribution of simple medicines by vaccinators, and an earnest endeavour was made to combat the severe outbreak of malarial fever in the autumn by a wide-spread distribution of quinine through Tahsíldárs, Zaildárs, Vaccinators and other district agencies, which must have helped materially to mitigate the intensity of the outbreak.

12. In its letter No. 18-1147 (Public), dated the 12th of June 1890, the Government of India suggested the adoption of measures to prevent the repetition in various annual reports of references to particular subjects which are treated in the special reports submitted regarding them. Accordingly His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor issued orders for the transfer from the Municipal and District Boards Report to the Dispensary Report of information regarding the progress of female medical education, including the provision of medical aid specially for women. Dr. Farrell has followed these instructions, and it will be seen from his Report that some progress has already been made by District Boards and Municipal Committees in the Punjab in the matter, more especially at Delhi, Simla, Mooltan, Lahore, Amritsar and Gurdáspur.

13. A new wing is being added to the Mayo Hospital at Lahore in commemoration of the visit to the Punjab in February 1890 of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor of Wales. The building it is hoped will be completed before the close of the present year. Various improvements have been made in the existing hospital; the staff of nurses has been increased, and much done to promote the care and comfort of the sick. The Dufferin Hospital at Delhi is in progress. New hospitals are in course of provision at Gujrát and Umballa, and a handsome building called the "Jubilee Ward" has been added to the dispensary buildings at Ráwalpindi.

14. During the year 1890 the Mayo Hospital at Lahore maintained its reputation for good work, and a large addition was made to the number of its in-door and out-door patients. The Lieutenant-Governor congratulates the Principal and Professors of the College on this, and he cordially recognises the efforts made by the Medical Officers specially named in paragraph 51 of Dr. Farrell's Report who, it is said, have contributed by their energy, zeal and professional skill to the successful results reported.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing remarks be communicated to the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, for information.

Ordered also, that the remarks be printed and circulated with the Report. Also that they be published in the *Punjab Government Gazette* and forwarded with copies of the Report, as usual, to the Government of India in the Home Department.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

H. MAUDE,

Offg. Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—30-4-91—690.

No. 5 of 1891

SUPPLEMENT TO THE

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1891.

PART II.

GENERAL.

CATALOGUE of Books registered in the Punjab under Act XXV of 1867 during the quarter ending 31st March 1891.

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS REGISTERED IN THE PUNJAB UNDER ACT XXV OF

Serial No.	Registration No.	Title of the Book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents when the same are not in the English language.	Language in which the Book is written.	Name of the Author, Translator, or Editor of the Book, or any part thereof.	The subject.	Name of the firm, and place of printing.
		Books, English.				
1	82	Economical Accounts ...	English.	I. D. Rampal.	Miscellaneous.	Srí Wáh-i-Gurú Press, Lahore.
2	84	An Almanack for the year of our Lord, 1891, with a Companion and an Appendix.	Ditto.	J. A. Mascarenhas.	Ditto.	Ditto.
3	170	Medical Opinions in favour of Vegetarianism and Temperance.	Ditto.	'Atmá Rám.	Ditto.	Anglo-Sanskrit Press, Lahore.
4	171	Essay on The Duties of Man ...	Ditto.	Joseph Mazzini.	Ditto.	Ditto.
5	104	A Note on the Administration of Justice in the Punjab.	Ditto.	...	Politics.	*Tribune* Press, Lahore.
6	105	Dedication. A series of short poems in praise of His Highness the Maháraja of Patiála.	Ditto.	M. N. Chatterjee	Poetry.	Ditto.
7	164	What is the Arya Samáj (or an exposition of the principles of the 'Arya Samáj).	Ditto.	B. Chhajjú Singh.	Religion ('Arya).	Anglo-Sanskrit Press, Lahore.

1867 DURING THE QUARTER ENDING 31st MARCH 1891.

Date of issue from the Press, or of Publication.	Number of pages.	Size.	First, second or other number of the Edition.	Number of copies of which the Edition consists.	Whether the Book is printed or lithographed.	Price at which the Book is sold to the Public.	Name and residence of the Proprietor of the copy-right, or of any portion of such copy-right.	REMARKS.
						Rs. A. P.		
15th Octr. 1890.	70	4to	I.	500	Printed.	0 8 0	...	Contains rules for keeping the household accounts in an easy yet comprehensive form.
31st Octr. 1890.	132	8vo.	I.	200	Ditto.	Not recorded. ...	...	Is an Almanack of a much improved sort, and contains an Appendix embracing curious epistles, amusing advertisements, humorous and witty sayings and essays extracted from various sources.
January 1891.	16	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 0 6	...	An attempt has been made to shew, by extracts from various eminent men, that man is a frugivorous animal, and that he was not made to eat flesh. The use of alcohol has also been denounced.
Ditto.	133	16mo.	R.	1,000	Ditto.	0 6 0	...	This is a reproduction of the Essay on the Duties of Man by Joseph Mazzini, the famous Italian philanthropist and patriot.
28th Octr. 1890.	70	8vo.	I.	300	Ditto.	Not recorded.	...	An attempt has been made in this pamphlet to throw discredit on the administration of Justice in the Punjab. Cases have been cited in which the action of some of the officers is said to have been illegal or otherwise objectionable.
25th Octr. 1890.	14	12mo.	I.	100	Ditto.	Ditto.		
January 1891.	84	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 6 0	...	An attempt has been made to shew by quotations from the Vedas and other Shástras that the teaching of the Vedas about God and all that God has made is true and perfect. One of the principles of the Arya Samáj is said to be 'to improve the world physically, intellectually and spiritually.' Almost no page of the book is free from misprints.

Catalogue of Books registered in the Punjab under Act XXV of

Serial No.	Registration No.	Title of the Book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents when the same are not in the English language.	Language in which the Book is written.	Name of the Author, Translator, or Editor of the Book, or any part thereof.	The subject.	Name of the firm, and place of printing.
8	282	Pandit Dayá Nand unveiled, Part I.	English.	Pandit S. N. Agnihotrí.	Religion. (Brahmo).	*Tribune* Press, Lahore.
9	274	An Epitome of Botany ...	Ditto.	Muhammad 'Abd-ul-Ghaní, B. A.	Science (Natural).	Victoria Press, Lahore.
10	325	A digest of the cases reported in the Punjab Record, 1890, Volume XXV., with an Index of the names of the cases.	Ditto.	Lála Madan Gopál, M. A.	Law.	W. Ball & Co., Successors to the Punjab Printing Company, Lahore.
		Designed for Educational purposes.				
11	85	English Grammar ...	Ditto.	'Abd-ul-Ahad Khán.	Language.	Srí Wáh-i-Gurú Press, Lahore.
12	227	The English Primer ...	Ditto.	Colonel W. R. M. Holroyd.	Ditto.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press, Lahore.
		Books, Arabic.				
13	155	Tilk ar Rusul (Third Chapter of the Qurán).	Arabic.	...	Religion (Muhammadan).	Fazl-i-Iláhí Press, Lahore.
14	263	Pára-i-Alif Lám Mím (First Chapter of the Qurán).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Nawal Kishore Press, Lahore.
15	264	Pára-i-Saiyaqúl (Second Chapter of the Qurán).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.
16	265	Pára-i-Tilk ar Rusul (Third Chapter of the Qurán).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.
17	266	Lan Tanál-ul-Birra (Fourth Chapter of the Qurán).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.
18	267	Pára-i-'Amm (The last Chapter of the Qurán).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.
		Designed for Educational purposes.				
19	158	Qá'ida Arabic Primer) ...	Ditto.	...	Language.	Fazl-i-Iláhí Press, Lahore.

1867 *during hte quarter ending* 31*st March* 1891—continued.

Date of issue from the Press, or of Publication.	Number of pages.	Size.	First, second or other number of the Edition.	Number of copies of which the Edition consists.	Whether the Book is printed or lithographed.	Price at which the Book is sold to the Public.	Name and residence of the Proprietor of the copy-right, or of any portion of such copy-right.	Remarks.
						Rs. A. P.		
15th Jany. 1891.	18	8vo.	I.	1,000	Printed.	0 1 0		
20th Decr. 1890.	196	16mo.	I.	200	Ditto.	2 0 0		
11th March 1891.	46	8vo.	I.	250	Ditto.	3 0 0	W. Ball & Co., Successors to the Punjab Printing Company, Lahore.	
10th Novr. 1890.	14	4to.	I.	700	Ditto.	Not recorded.	...	This little compilation contains grammatical rules and definitions ingeniously arranged to help students for ready reference and revision of the subject.
22nd Feby. 1891.	105	8vo.	New	4,000	Ditto.	0 3 2		
25th Decr. 1890.	32	8vo.	R.	1,100	Lithographed.	0 1 0		
Jany. 1891.	32	8vo.	R.	3,600	Ditto.	0 1 0		
Ditto.	32	8vo.	R.	1,200	Ditto.	0 1 0		
Ditto.	32	8vo.	R.	1,200	Ditto.	0 1 0		
Ditto.	32	8vo.	R.	1,200	Ditto.	0 1 0		
Ditto.	32	8vo.	R.	1,200	Ditto.	0 1 0		
29th Decr. 1890.	8	16mo.	R.	4,000	Ditto.	0 0 3		

Catalogue of Books registered in the Punjab under Act XXV of

Serial Number.	Registration Number.	Title of the Book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents, when the same are not in the English language.	Language in which the Book is written.	Name of the Author, Translator, or Editor of the Book, or any part thereof.	The subject.	Name of the firm, and place of printing.
		Books, Hindi.				
20	58	Báni Bhagtán kí (Sayings of the pious men).	Hindí in Gurmukhí character.	Various authors.	Poetry.	Chashma-i-Núr Press, Amritsar.
21	59	Pothí Guláb Chaman (Book of rose garden).	Ditto.	Gurú Guláb Dás.	Ditto.	Ditto.
22	66	Gáin Sanskár (The sixteen Hindú rites expressed in songs).	Hindí in Persian character.	Pandit Bhoj Datta Sharmá.	Ditto.	Ditto.
23	68	Sodhá Sar shatak pachísá (Hundred and twenty-five verses regarding the tank of immortality).	Hindí in Gurmukhí character.	Bhái Nihál Singh.	Ditto.	Ditto.
24	148	Lílá Rájá Harí Chand (An account of Rájá Harí Chand).	Ditto.	Bhái Gurdit Singh.	Ditto.	Mustafái Press, Lahore.
25	150	Hanúmán Nátak (The exploits of Hanúmán).	Ditto.	Hirdá Rám.	Ditto.	Ditto.
26	153	Hanúmán Chálísá (Forty verses in praise of Hanúmán).	Hindí in Nágrí character.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.
27	189	Harí Bhajan Ságar (Ocean of religious songs).	Hindí in Persian character.	Pandit Rúp Chand.	Ditto.	Punjab Press, Siálkot.
28	252	Nagar Kírtan (Public hymns) ...	Ditto.	Lála Gobind Sahái.	Ditto.	Chashma-i-Núr Press, Amritsar.

1867 *during the quarter ending* 31*st March* 1891—continued.

Date of issue from the Press, or of Publication.	Number of pages.	Size.	First, second or other number of the Edition.	Number of copies of which the Edition consists.	Whether the Book is printed or lithographed.	Price at which the Book is sold to the Public.	Name and residence of the Proprietor of the copy-right, or of any portion of such copy-right.	REMARKS.
						Rs. A. P.		
24th Decr. 1890.	276	8vo.	R.	1,100	Lithographed.	0 5 0	...	Is a collection of selected devotional songs by different Hindú Saints.
Ditto.	80	8vo.	R.	1,100	Ditto.	0 1 0	...	Inculcates a knowledge of the self, *i. e.*, the soul as distinguished from the body from the pantheistic point of view.
27th Decr. 1890.	44	8vo.	I.	350	Ditto.	0 4 0	...	The songs contained in this pamphlet are intended to be sung on the occasion of births, marriages, deaths, and other religious and social observances of the Arya Samájists, &c.
30th Decr. 1890.	56	8vo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0 2 0	...	In praise of the Sikh Golden Temple at Amritsar.
10th Jany. 1891.	32	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 1 6		
13th Jany. 1891.	342	8vo.	R.	1,050	Ditto.	1 0 0		
15th Jany. 1891.	8	16mo.	R.	1,050	Ditto.	0 0 3		
5th Jany. 1891.	20	16mo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0 0 6		
15th Feby. 1891.	32	32mo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0 0 6		

Catalogue of Books registered in the Punjab under Act XXV of

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29	129	Nighaut Bháshá (A medical work)	Hindí.	Madan Pál.	Medicine.	Mustafáí Press, Lahore.
30	169	Pothí Srí Har Parkásh Gítá (The Gíta by Har Parkásh).	Hindí in Gurmukhí character.	Báwá Har Parkásh.	Religion (Hindú).	Anglo-Sanskrit Press, Lahore.
		Designed for Educational purposes.				
31	160	Sarl Páth Trityo Bhág (A complete Key or Hindí translation of Rijú Páth, Part III).	Hindí.	Pandit Kidár Náth.	Language.	Anglo-Sanskrit Press, Lahore.
32	214	Hindí kí Pahlí Pustak (The First Hindí Reader).	Ditto.	Educational Department, Punjab.	Ditto.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press, Lahore.
33	215	Barn Dípiká (Hindí Primer) ...	Ditto.	Translation Staff of the Punjab Education Department.	Ditto.	Ditto.
		Books, Punjabi.				
34	44	Sí harafí Faqír Dín Muhammad (Verses by Faqír Dín Muhammad).	Panjáb in Persian character	Faqír Dín Muhammad.	Poetry.	Haqqáni Press, Ludhiána.
35	60	Bára Máh Kaljug ke lachchhan (Calendar of signs of the iron age).	Panjábí.	Bhái Prem Singh and Bhái Sundar Singh.	Ditto.	Chashma-i-Núr Press, Amritsar.
36	61	Bára Máhán Shiv Jí (Calendar of Siva).	Ditto.	Mansá Rám.	Ditto.	Ditto.
37	62	Sí harafíán do Sáin lok Gopál Singh dián (Verses by Sáín lok Gopál Singh).	Ditto.	Gopál Singh.	Ditto.	Ditto.
38	69	Khulása-i-Hír-i-Bhagwán Singh (An abstract of the story of Hír by Bhagwán Singh).	Panjábí in Persian character.	Bhagwán Singh	Ditto.	Anand Parkásh Press, Amritsar.
39	95	Sí harafí (Verses) ...	Ditto.	Durgá Dás.	Ditto.	New Imperial Press, Lahore.
40	107	Jang Náma-i-Zaitún (Battles of Zaitún).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Nawal Kishore Press, Lahore.

1867 *during the quarter ending* 31*st March* 1891—continued.

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						Rs. A. P.		
23rd Decr. 1890.	176	8vo.	R.	700	Lithographed.	0 6 0	...	**A description of medicinal herbs, minerals, &c., according to the Vaidik system of medicine.**
Jany. 1891.	40	8vo.	I.	350	Ditto.	0 1 3		
Ditto	91	8vo.	I.	1,000	Printed.	0 6 0		
8th Feby. 1891.	36	16mo.	New.	3,000	Lithographed.	0 1 1		
10th Feby. 1891.	19	16mo.	New.	3,000	Ditto.	0 0 6		
17th Octr. 1890.	4	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 0 3		
24th Decr. 1890.	8	8vo.	I.	1,100	Ditto.	0 0 3		
Ditto.	8	16mo.	I.	1,100	Ditto.	0 0 3		
26th Decr. 1890.	16	8vo.	I.	800	Ditto.	0 0 6		
20th Decr. 1890.	48	8vo.	I.	350	Ditto.	0 3 0		
12th Novr. 1890.	8	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	Gratis.		
June 1890.	94	8vo.	R.	1,275	Ditto.	0 3 0		

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Serial No.	Registration No.	Title of the Book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents when the same are not in the English language.	Language in which the Book is written.	Name of the Author, Translator, or Editor of the Book, or any part thereof.	The subject.	Name of the firm, and place of printing.
41	108	'Ajáib-ul-Qisas ya'ní Gulzár-i-Muhammadí (Stories of the Prophets).	Panjábí in Persian character.	Maulaví Muhammad Muslim.	Poetry.	Nawal Kishore Press, Lahore.
42	109	Gulzár-i-Sikandarí (Garden of Alexander, being an Urdú translation of a portion of the Sikandar Náma).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
43	110	Sháriqat-ul-Anwár ma'rúf ba Guldasta-i-Mu'jizát (An account of the miracles of Muhammad).	Ditto.	Maulaví Ghulám Rasúl.	Ditto.	Ditto.
44	117	Mukat Duwár Gutká (Salvation-bestowing book).	Panjábí.	Kesar Singh.	Ditto.	McKee Press, Gujránwála.
45	118	Ditto (Ditto) ..	Panjábí in Persian character.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
46	123	Qissa-i-Misrí (Story of Misrí) ...	Ditto.	Akbar Shah.	Ditto.	Mustafái Press, Lahore.
47	127	Jív Siyápá (Dirge of life) ...	Ditto.	Kishan Singh, 'Árif.	Ditto.	Ditto.
48	128	Qissa Mahbúb Jání (Story of the beloved).	Panjábí.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.
49	144	Gulshan-i-Khiyál, Panjábí (Verses in Panjábí language).	Panjábí in Persian character.	Sábir 'Alí.	Ditto.	Ditto.
50	147	Qissa-i-Rúp Basant (Story of Rúp Basant).	Punjábí.	Jaimal Dás.	Ditto.	Ditto.
51	156	Burqa' Náma (Verses on veil) ...	Panjábí in Persian character.	Shaikh Muhammad Akbar 'Alí.	Ditto.	Fazl-i-Iláh Press, Lahore.
52	157	Rang-Rangíla Charkha (The coloured spinning wheel).	Ditto.	Ahmad Bakhsh.	Ditto.	Ditto.
53	159	Qissa-i-James Montgomery Sáhib Bahádur, Depty Commissioner, Siálkot (Story of James Montgomery, Esquire, Deputy Commissioner of Siálkot).	Ditto.	Shaikh Muhammad Akbar 'Alí.	Ditto.	Ditto.
54	166	Ganjína-i-Ma'rifat (Treasury of Divine knowledge).	Ditto.	S. Mehr Singh.	Ditto.	Anglo-Sanskrit Press, Lahore.

1867 *during the quarter ending* 31*st March* 1891—continued.

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						Rs. A. P.		
June 1890.	218	8vo.	R.	1,275	Lithographed.	0 6 9		
Ditto.	96	8vo.	R.	1,275	Ditto.	0 3 0		
Ditto.	232	8vo.	New.	850	Ditto.	0 7 3		
27th Decr. 1890.	20	32mo.	I.	350	Ditto.	0 0 3		
Ditto.	12	32mo.	I.	350	Ditto.	0 0 3	...	Devotional and didactic songs.
19th Decr. 1890.	24	8vo.	I.	1,050	Ditto.	0 1 0		
22nd Decr. 1890.	8	16mo.	R.	900	Ditto.	0 0 3		
Ditto.	8	16mo.	R.	900	Ditto.	0 0 3		
5th Jany. 1891.	16	8vo.	I.	800	Ditto.	0 0 6		
9th Jany. 1891.	36	8vo.	I.	900	Ditto.	0 1 3		
26th Decr. 1890.	16	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 0 6		
28th Decr. 1890.	16	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 0 6		
30th Decr 1890.	8	16mo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0 0 6		
January 1891.	32	32mo.	I.	200	Ditto.	0 0 6		

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Serial Number.	Registration Number.	Title of the Book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents, when the same are not in the English language.	Language in which the Book is written.	Name of the Author, Translator, or Editor of the Book, or any part thereof.	The subject.	Name of the firm, and place of printing.
55	167	Sí harafí-i-Ma'rifat (Verses of Divine knowledge).	Urdú.	Lála Bishan Dás.	Poetry.	Anglo-Sanskrit Press, Lahore.
56	193	Bárán Máh Khop Jál (Calendar on the tricks of Khops).	Ditto.	Pandit Rúp Chand.	Ditto.	Punjáb Press, Siálkot.
57	240	Wá'iz-ul-Muslimín (Muhammadans' Preacher).	Ditto.	Allah Bakhsh.	Ditto.	Dabír-i-Hind Press, Amritsar.
58	245	Qissa Hír te Ránjhe dá (The story of Hír and Ránjhá).	Punjábí.	Kishan Singh, 'Arif.	Ditto.	Chashma-i-Núr Press, Amritsar.
59	251	Sí harfí Balwant Singh kí (Verses by Balwant Singh).	Ditto.	Balwant Singh.	Ditto.	Ditto.
60	268	'Ajáib-ul-Qisas, Gulzár-i-'Adam (Stories of Prophets).	Ditto.	Maulvi Muhammad Muslim.	Ditto.	Nawal Kishore Press, Lahore.
61	275	Khuwán-i-Yaghmá, Hissa-i-Awwal (Gift for all, Part I).	Punjábí in Persian character.	Hakím Muhammad 'Alí.	Ditto	Victoria Press, Lahore.
62	309	'Ishq Náma (Book of love) ...	Ditto.	Mián Muhammad Shah.	Ditto.	Dabdaba-i-Iqbal-i-Rabbi Press, Ludhiána.
63	310	Gurú Náma (Book on spiritual guide)	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
64	67	Tibb-i-Akbar, Gurmukhí (Medicine by Akbar).	Punjábí.	Jhandá Singh (Translator).	Medicine.	Chashma-i-Núr Press, Amritsar.
65	269	Tibb-i-Dár-ush-Shifá (Dispensary)...	Ditto.	Hakím Darwesh.	Ditto.	Nawal Kishore Press, Lahore.
66	111	Pothí Janam Sákhí (Life of Gurú Nának).	Ditto.	Bálá	Biography.	Ditto.

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						Rs. A. P.		
Jany. 1891.	8	8vo.	I.	700	Lithographed.	0 0 6		
5th Jany. 1891.	8	32mo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0 0 3		
2nd Jany. 1891.	8	8vo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0 0 3		
3rd Feby. 1891.	248	8vo.	I.	750	Ditto.	0 6 0	Wasáwa Singh of Amritsar.	
10th Feby. 1891.	8	8vo.	I.	800	Ditto.	0 0 3		
Jany. 1891	248	8vo.	R.	1,275	Ditto.	0 5 0		
20th Decr. 1890.	20	8vo.	New.	3,750	Ditto.	0 1 0		
27th Jany. 1891.	16	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 0 6		
31st Jany. 1891.	8	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 0 3		
30th Dec. 1890.	724	4to.	I.	550	Ditto.	2 8 0	...	Is a Punjábí translation of the standard work in Persian on the Greco-Arabic system of Medicine.
Jany. 1891.	316	8vo.	R.	1,275	Ditto.	0 9 6		
Octr 1890.	790	4to.	I.	1,275	Ditto.	3 0 0	Maulví Mahbúb Ahmad, Agent, Munshí Nawal Kishore's Press, Lahore.	

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67	174	Pothí Sukh Maní (The Ease of Mind)	Panjábí in Persian character.	Gurú Arjan.	Religion (Sikh).	Gulshan-i-Panjab Press, Ráwalpindi City.
68	194	Díní Sawál o Jawáb (Religious questions and answers).	Ditto.	Nathú Mal.	Religion (Christian).	Mirzá Press, Siálkot.
69	247	Shabad Srí Gurú Granth jí de (An extract from the Sikh Granth).	Panjábí.	Bhái Sundar Singh.	Religion (Sikh).	Chashma-i-Núr Press, Amritsar.
70	248	Vadhái Patriká (An extract from the words of the tenth Sikh Gurú).	Ditto.	Bhái Mayá Singh.	Ditto.	Ditto.
71	249	Ratan Málá or Rág Málá (An extract from the Sikh Granth).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.
72	250	Nasíhat Náma te Mantar Bába Nának jí dá (Book of admonitions and incantation of Bábá Nának).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.
		Books, Persian.				
73	20	Dáf'i Shubhát ul mu'ánidín 'an ma'ní-A'yat-i-Innalláh a Ma'as Sábirín (Removal of the doubts of the adversary regarding the meaning of a verse of the Qurán, called Innalláha Ma'as Sábirín).	Persian.	Mauláná Mushtáq Ahmad.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Bilálí Press, Sadhaura, Umballa District.
74	143	Má Lábudda Minho (A book on religious observances of Muhammadans).	Ditto.	Qází Muhammad Saná-ulla.	Ditto.	Mustafái Press, Lahore.
75	47	Masnawí-i-Walí Rám ma'rúf ba Chashma-i-'Irfán (Poems by Walí Rám known as fountain of knowledge).	Ditto.	Walí Rám.	Poetry.	Gulshan-i-Panjáb Press, Ráwalpindi City.
76	152	Laila Majnún Nizámí (The story of Laila and Majnún by Nizámí).	Ditto.	Sháikh Nizámí, Ganjawí.	Ditto.	Mustafái Press, Lahore.
77	192	Risála-i-Armughán-i-Chishtí (The present of Chishtí).	Ditto.	Muharram Alí, Chishtí.	Ditto.	Punjab Press, Lahore.

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						Rs. A. P.		
30th Jany. 1891.	48	8vo.	I.	800	Lithographed.	0 2 6	...	Contains devotional verses by Gurú Arjan Sáhib. They are generally read by Sikhs and other Hindús as a prayer book.
3rd Feby. 1891.	8	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 1 0		
4th Feby. 1891.	8	32mo.	I.	750	Ditto.	0 0 3		
8th Feby. 1891.	16	32mo.	I.	750	Ditto.	0 0 3		
Ditto.	16	16mo.	I.	1,100	Ditto.	0 0 3		
10th Feby. 1891.	8	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 0 3		
30th May 1890.	11	16mo.	I.	300	Ditto.	0 0 6		
3rd Jany. 1891.	168	8vo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0 6 0		
8th Decr. 1890.	26	16mo.	I.	600	Ditto.	0 1 0	...	A book on sufism, or the pantheistic way of attaining to a knowledge of the Supreme spirit by renouncing all wordly enjoyments and absorbing in contemplation of the All-Pervading Deity.
15th Jany. 1891.	112	8vo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0 4 0	...	Is a love story of Laila and Majnún by a well-known Persian author of the time of King Manúchahar of Persia.
17th Jany. 1891.	29	8vo.	I.	600	Ditto.	0 4 0		

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		Designed for Educational purposes.				
78	101	Jámi'-ut-Ta'lílát muhashsha ba hawáshí-i-Kámil-ut-Tasrífát (A book on Arabic Grammar with notes called Kámil-ut-Tasrífát).	Persian.	Faqír Ulla.	Language.	Muhammadí Press, Lahore.
79	165	Pársí Náma (Persian Book) ...	Ditto.	Pandit Kartá Rám.	Ditto.	Anglo-Sanskrit Press, Lahore.
80	125	Sarf-i-Mír ma'i Tabsíra wa Takmila (Etymology by Mír with annotations).	Ditto.	Mír Sayid Sharíf	Ditto.	Mustafái Press, Lahore.
81	141	Nahv-i-Mír (Syntax by Mír) ...	Ditto.	Muhammad Abdus Samad.	Ditto.	Ditto.
82	209	Fársí kí pahlí kitáb (The First Persian Book).	Ditto.	Educational Department, Punjab.	Ditto.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press, Lahore.
83	102	Karímá (O Merciful) ...	Ditto.	Sheikh Muslih-ud-dín, Sa'di.	Poetry.	Muhammadí Press, Lahore.
84	137	Bostán (Garden) ...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Mustafái Press, Lahore.
85	200	Mashq-i-Nasta'líq hissa-i-duwum (Caligraphy, Part II).	Ditto.	Hoshnák Rái.	Miscellaneous	Bilálí Press, Sadhaura, District Umballa.
86	311	Mashq-i-Nasta'líq hissa-i-suwum (Caligraphy, Part III).	Ditto.	Charágh-ud-dín.	Ditto.	Mashír-i-Hind Press, Sialkot.
		Books, Sanskrit.				
87	151	Garar Purán (A Puranic Legend) ...	Sanskrit.	...	Religion (Muhammadan).	Mustafái Press, Lahore.
88	280	Sandhyá paddhatí (Way of repeating Sandhyá or Hindú Prayer).	Ditto.	Lála Sálig Rám (Compiler.)	Ditto (Hindú).	Virjanand Press, Lahore.
		Designed for Educational purposes.				
89	281	Sanskrit Series (Reader No. 4, Poetical portion).	Ditto.	Lála Hans Ráj, B. A.	Language.	Ditto.
		Books, Sindhí.				
90	131	Risálo Haidarí Sindhí (Treatise by Haidar in Sindhí language).	Sindhí.	Ghulám Haidar.	Poetry.	Mustafái Press, Lahore.
91	132	Hind kion gadyal das madáhon (Verses in praise of God, &c.)	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.

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						Rs. A. P.		
17th Decr. 1890.	176	8vo.	New.	1,100	Ligthographed.	0 5 0		
January 1891.	45	16mo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 2 0	...	This book contains phrases, short sentences and anecdotes and descriptions of a few birds and insects. The author has scrupulously avoided the use of Arabic words, but in attempting to write the book in pure Persian he seems to have introduced a large number of words and idioms very rarely to be met with in ordinary works in that language.
21st Decr. 1890.	56	8vo.	I.	1,050	Ditto.	0 2 0		
31st Decr. 1890.	50	8vo.	I.	1,050	Ditto.	0 2 0		
4th Feby. 1891.	30	16mo.	New.	16,000	Ditto.	0 1 0		
12th Decr. 1890.	16	8vo.	R.	1,100	Ditto.	0 0 3		
28th Decr. 1890.	216	8vo.	R.	1,050	Ditto.	0 8 0		
18th Jany. 1891.	20	8vo.	I.	2,000	Ditto.	0 1 6		
1st March 1891.	24	8vo.	New.	700	Ditto.	0 1 6		
14th Jany. 1891.	48	8vo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0 1 6		
1st Novr. 1890.	16	64mo.	I.	1,000	Printed.	0 0 6		
1st Decr. 1890.	72	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 6 0		
24th Decr. 1890.	224	16mo.	I.	750	Ligthographed.	0 8 0		
25th Decr. 1890.	128	16mo.	I.	750	Ditto.	0 5 0		

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92	133	Khudá Dost (A dramatic story) ...	Sindhí.	Hári Singh.	Drama.	Mustafái Press, Lahore.
93	134	Qissú Gul Bakáolí bá taswír (Story of Gul Bakáolí with illustrations).	Ditto.	Mr. Ahmad Khán.	Fiction.	Ditto.
94	296	Chahár Darwesh, Sindhí (The Chahár Darwesh in Sindhí language).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Islámia Press, Lahore.
95	297	Gulshan-i-Hikmat Tibb-i-Sindhí (The Garden of Medical Science in Sindhí language).	Ditto.	Mr. Muhammad Aslam.	Medicine.	Ditto.
96	318	Yasháíyah Nabí jo kitab (The book of the Prophet Isiah).	Ditto.	...	Religion (Christian).	Mission Press, Ludhiána.
		Designed for Educational purposes.				
97	276	Bombay Káte jí tamám mukhtasar Jágráfí (An abridged Geography of the Bombay Presidency).	Ditto.	Mr. Harí Singh.	Miscellaneous.	Victoria Press, Lahore.
98	277	Chauthí Kitáb jí ma'ni sabaqwár (Meanings of words occurring in the Fourth Book, lesson by lesson).	Ditto.	...	Language.	Ditto.
99	298	Beí Kitáb jí ahanjan lafzan ji ma'ní sabaqwár (Meanings of the difficult words occurring in the Second Book, lesson by lesson).	Ditto.	Mr. Harí Singh.	Ditto.	Islámia Press, Lahore.
		Books, Urdu.				
100	3	Munáját ba Dargáh-i-Qází-ul-Háját (Prayers to God).	Urdú.	Háfiz Rahím Bakhsh.	Poetry.	Bilálí Press, Sádhaura, Umballa Dist.
101	4	A'mín (Amen) ...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
102	9	Masnawí-i-A'ína-i-Hind (Poems of the Mirror of India).	Ditto.	Pandit Birj Mohan Dattátaraya.	Ditto.	Hume Press, Umballa City.
103	49	A'rya Binaiya (Aryan prayer) ...	Ditto.	Lála Gangá Rám, Dham.	Ditto.	Gulshan-i-Punjab Press, Ráwalpindi City.

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						Rs. A. P.		
25th Decr. 1890.	112	16mo.	I.	500	Lithographed.	0 3 0		
Ditto.	176	8vo.	I.	750	Ditto.	0 12 0		
4th Jany. 1891.	252	8vo.	I.	750	Ditto.	1 0 0		
19th Jany. 1891.	240	8vo.	I.	750	Ditto.	1 0 0		
Jany. and Feby. 1891.	260	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 8 0		
6th Jany. 1891.	24	16mo.	R.	750	Ditto.	0 1 0		
Ditto.	44	16mo.	R.	750	Ditto.	0 1 9		
19th Jany. 1891.	18	16mo.	R.	2,250	Ditto.	0 1 0		
14th Feby. 1890.	4	16mo.	I.	250	Ditto.	0 0 3		
12th Feby. 1890.	4	16mo.	I.	250	Ditto.	0 0 3		
May 1890.	34	16mo.	I.	500	Ditto.	Not recorded.	...	Exhorts the followers of Sir Syad Ahmad and the late Pandit Daya Nand Saraswati to persevere in their efforts in the reformations set on foot by those leaders. The poem is full of spirit.
15th Decr. 1890.	96	32mo.	R.	1,000	Ditto.	0 1 9		

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104	57	Díwán-i-Zauq (Poems of Zauq) ...	Urdú.	Maulaví Muhammad Husain, Azád (Editor).	Poetry.	Islámía Press, Lahore.
105	106	Risála-i-Philosopher ...	Ditto.	Munshí Mír Nisár 'Alí.	Ditto.	Nawal Kishore Press, Lahore.
106	124	Masnawí-i-Tubfat-ul-'Ashiqín (Poems, being a present for the lover).	Ditto.	Muhammad 'Abd-us-Samad.	Ditto.	Mustafáí Press, Lahore.
107	135	Sháh Náma-i-Urdú (The Sháh Náma in Urdú version).	Ditto.	Munshi.	Ditto.	Ditto.
108	139	Benazír aur Badr-i-Munír (The story of Benazír and Badr-i-Munír).	Urdú in Gurmukhí character.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.
109	184	Panj Arkán-i-Islám, Manzúm (The five pillars of Muhammadanism versified).	Urdú.	Saiyid Hámid Shah.	Ditto.	Punjab Press, Siálkot.
110	187	Dástán-i-Hazrat Abú Sha'ma' al ma'rúf 'Adálat, Náma-i-Hazrat 'Umr Khattáb (Story of Hazrat Abú Sha'ma', called an account of the justice of Hazrat 'Umr Khattáb).	Ditto.	Dasaundi.	Ditto.	Ditto.
111	278	Bhajan Málá (Rosary of religious songs).	Ditto.	R. C. Dás.	Ditto.	Victoria Press, Lahore.
112	321	Parm 'Anand (The greatest delight)	Ditto.	Deokí Nandan Lál.	Ditto.	Mirzá Press, Siálkot.
113	31	Risála-i-Subút-i-Wájib-ul-Wajúd ba taríq-i-sawál-o-jawáb (The proof of God's existence in the form of catechism).	Ditto.	Saiyid Rahmat 'Alí.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Biláli Press, Sádhaura, Umballa Dist.

1867 *during the quarter ending* 31st *March* 1891—continued.

Date of issue from the Press, or of Publication.	Number of pages.	Size.	First, second or other number of the Edition.	Number of copies of which the Edition consists.	Whether the Book is printed or lithographed.	Price at which the Book is sold to the Public.			Name and residence of the Proprietor of the copy-right, or of any portion of such copy-right.	REMARKS.
						Rs.	A.	P.		
3rd Decr. 1890.	401	8vo.	I.	1,500	Lithographed.	1	4	0	Muhammad Ibráhím.	By one of the best Urdú poets of this century. The Editor, Maulavi Muhammad Husain, Azád, Shams-ul-Ulama, is one of the pupils of the author, and seems to have taken great pains in embellishing the original with interesting notes.
July 1890.	32	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0	1	0	...	Is a small poem advocating the introduction of a system of medicine, combining in it the European, Vaiydik and Greco-Arabic Pharmacy.
20th July 1890.	44	8vo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0	1	6	...	A small poem containing explanations of quotations from religious books enjoining certain religious observances.
27th July 1890.	180	8vo.	I.	1,050	Ditto.	0	6	0		
30th Decr. 1890.	84	8vo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0	3	0		
25th Decr. 1890.	48	16mo.	I.	800	Ditto.	0	4	0		
5th Jany. 1891.	18	8vo.	I.	800	Ditto.	0	1	0		
12th Jany 1891.	32	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0	1	0	...	Contains songs written from a Christian point of view.
20th Septr. 1890.	24	8vo.	I.	50	Ditto.	0	2	0		
10th Novr. 1890.	18	8vo.	I.	250	Ditto.	0	1	0		

Catalogue of Books registered in the Punjab under Act XXV of

Serial Number.	Registration Number.	Title of the Book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents, when the same are not in the English language.	Language in which the Book is written.	Name of the Author, Translator, or Editor of the Book, or any part thereof.	The subject.	Name of the firm, and place of printing.
114	37	Makhzan-ul-'Imán manzúm a'ní Tarjáma-i-Má Lábuddha Minho (Treasury of faith versified, *i. e.*, an Urdú translation of Má Lábuddha Minho).	Urdú.	Háfiz Rahím Bakhsh (Translator).	Religion Muhammadan).	Biláli Press, Sádhaura, Umballa District.
115	43	Tahsíl-ul-Manál ba Isláh-i-Husn-ul-Maqál (Gaining of object by good speech).	Ditto.	Maulaví Mushtáq Ahmad.	Ditto.	Haqqání Press, Ludhiána.
116	45	Fatáwal 'Ulamá il Hanfíyah fiz Zuhr-i-Ba'd-ul-Jum'a (The Verdict of the learned men of Hanfi sect regarding the performance of the afternoon prayer).	Ditto.	Maulaví Ghulám Muhammad.	Ditto.	Ditto.
117	50	Majmú'a-i-Asrár-i-Rabbání (Collection of divine mysteries).	Ditto.	Bábá Har Parkásh.	Religion (Hindú).	Gulshan-i-Panjab Press, Ráwalpindi City.
118	74	Mazhar-ul-Islám (Discloser of Muhammadanism).	Ditto.	Ghulám Ulla.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Akhtar-i-Hind Press, Amritsar.
119	97	Devat Parkásh (Manifestation of God).	Ditto.	Brahmbádí S. N. Agnihotrí.	Religion (Brahmo).	Dev Bidhán Press, Lahore.
120	114	Núr-ul-'Ainain fí Sunniya tis salát-i-fin Na'lain (A tract of religious observances of Muhammadans regarding the performance of prayer while shoes are put on).	Ditto.	Muhyíd Dín.	Religious (Muhammadan).	Siddíqí Press, Lahore.
121	119	Tahqíq-ul-Maqál fí Khal'in Ni'ál wa Istiftá-dar karáhat-i-zurúf-i-pítal wa hurmat-i-ghiná, Daf'-o-Waswás il Khannás 'Amman Ankar al Ihtiyátíya minan Nás (A tract on certain religious observances of Muhammadans).	Ditto.	Maulaví Muhammad.	Ditto.	Narankárí Press, Ludhiána.
122	172	Majmú'a-i-Zínat-ul Qárí (On the recitation of the Qurán).	Ditto.	Muhammad 'Ináyat Ahmad.	Ditto.	Mustafái Press, Lahore.
123	154	Rauzat-ul-Asfíyá wa Qisas-ul-Ambíyá (Stories of the Prophets).	Ditto.	Muhammad Táhir.	Ditto.	Ditto.
124	168	Risála Maujúda Samájen aur nau jawánon kí afsosnák hálat (A treatise on the existing Societies and pitiable condition of the young).	Ditto.	Bishan Dás.	Religion (Hindú).	Anglo-Sanskrit Press, Lahore.

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						Rs. A. P.		
17th Novr. 1890.	78	8vo.	I.	1,000	Lithographed.	0 5 0		
7th Octr. 1890.	298	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 10 0		
17th Octr. 1890.	12	8vo.	I.	600	Ditto.	0 0 6		
16th Decr. 1890.	40	8vo.	I.	225	Ditto.	0 2 0		
24th Decr. 1890.	28	8vo.	I.	300	Ditto.	Not recorded.		
10th Novr. 1890.	24	12mo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 0 6		
30th Decr. 1890.	24	8vo.	I.	1,100	Ditto.	0 1 0	Muhyíd Dín, Proprietor, Siddíqí Press, Lahore.	
3rd Decr. 1890.	12	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 0 6		
2nd Jany. 1891.	60	8vo.	I.	1,050	Ditto.	0 2 6		
16th Jany. 1891.	192	8vo.	I.	1,050	Ditto.	0 6 0		
January 1891.	16	16mo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0 0 6		

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125	178	Majmú'a-i-Asrár-i-Nihání ya'ní Kitab-i-Gulzár-i-Ma'aní (Collection of confidential concerns, *i. e.*, garden of realities).	Urdú.	Malk Hem Ráj.	Religion (Hindú).	Gulshan-i-Panjab Press, Ráwalpindi City.
126	182	Risála-i-Daqáyiq ush Shahádat (Niceties of martyrdom).	Ditto.	Khalífa Ghulám Muhyíd Dín.	Religion (Muhammadan).	'Aftáb-i-Hind Press, Jullundur.
127	185	Lecture, Gunáh par (A lecture on sin).	Ditto.	Maulaví 'Abdul Karím.	Ditto.	Panjab Press, Siálkot.
128	232	Díd-i-Haqq (Seeing of God) ...	Ditto.	Mírzá Imám-ud-dín.	Religion (Lál Begí).	Rose Bazár Press, Amritsar.
129	237	Faryád-i-Muslimín, jild-i-awwal, duwum, suwum (Complaint of Mussalmáns, Volumes I, II and III).	Ditto.	Munshí Muhammad Husain, Mahmúd.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Riyáz-i-Hind Press, Amritsar.
130	238	Fath-i-Islám, hissa-i-awwal (Triumph of Islám or the followers of Muhammad's religion, Part I).	Ditto.	Mirzá Ghulám Ahmad.	Ditto.	Ditto.

1867 *during the quarter ending* 31*st March* 1891—continued.

Date of issue from the Press, or of the Publication.	Number of pages.	Size.	First, second or other number of the Edition.	Number of copies of which the Edition consists.	Whether the Book is printed or lithographed.	Price at which the Book is sold to the Public.	Name and residence of the Proprietor of the copyright, or of any portion of such copy-right.	Remarks.
						Rs. A. P.		
24th Jany. 1891.	296	8vo.	New.	300	Lithographed.	0 1 6	...	On the acquisition of a knowledge (Gyan) of the soul and self according to the Vedant philosophy. Endeavour has been made to shew that the human soul is not different from the Supreme Spirit (Parm Atma), and that all pleasure or pain, as also the entire material world, are illusions having no reality.
31st Decr. 1890.	84	8vo.	I.	300	Ditto.	0 2 0		
25th Decr. 1890.	32	16mo.	R.	400	Ditto.	0 1 0		
29th Jany. 1891.	40	8vo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0 4 0	...	The author has undertaken to introduce a regular Code of morals and religious observances for the Mehtars (low caste sweepers) of the Punjab whom the author exhorts to follow their old spiritual guides, Bálmík and Lál Beg. The writer of this book seems to take great interest in the welfare and union of the Mehtars, and it appears that he itinerates to reform their community by offering advice at their own doors
2nd Jany. 1891.	504	8vo.	I.	700	Ditto.	2 8 0	Munshí Muhammad Husain, Mahmúd, Agent to the Court of Wards, Jullundur.	Is a collection of numerous articles shewing the diverse causes which have helped to create discord among Muhammadans. The author seems to have taken much trouble in quoting authorities from religious books of the Muhammadans exhorting them to always strive to preserve union among themselves, and to avoid, as far as possible, hot discussions with the followers of other religions.
4th Jany. 1891.	78	16mo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0 8 0	...	The author, Mirzá Ghulám Ahmad of Qádíán, announces to the world that he has been sent by God to ameliorate the condition of mankind, and that in spiritual power, morality and nature he is like Jesus Christ, and calls on the public to follow his teaching.

Catalogue of Books registered in the Punjab under Act XXV of

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131	239	Tauzíh-i-Marám (Discloser of desires, Part II of a treatise called Fath-i-Islám).	Urdú.	Mirzá Ghulám Ahmad.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Riyáz-i-Hind Press, Amritsar.
132	243	Dánial Nabí ke Báb nau 'A'yat pachchís kí Tafsír (Commentary on the verses of the Prophet Dánial).	Ditto.	Maulaví Ghulám Nabí.	Ditto.	Chashma-i-Núr Press, Amritsar.
133	259	'A'ína-i-Bichár Málá (Mirror of the rosary of meditation).	Ditto.	Bává Har Parkásh.	Religion (Hindú)	Gham Khwár-i-Hind Press, Lahore.
134	273	Dharam Rakshá (Preservation of Faith).	Ditto.	Pandit Shardhá Rám.	Ditto.	Mitra Vilása Press, Lahore.
135	295	Díniyát ká pahlá hissa (First Book of religious observances of Muhammadans).	Ditto.	Anjuman-i-Himáyat-i-Islám, Lahore.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Islámia Press, Lahore.
136	301	Khair-ul-Maqál fí Tarjamat-i-al Munqiz Minaz Zalál (Good speech, being a translation of Munqiz Minaz Zalál).	Ditto.	Maulavi Saiyid Mumtáz 'Alí (Translator).	Ditto.	Ditto.
137	312	Masíh ká jí uthná (The resurrection of Christ).	Urdú (Roman character).	Reverend G. Macalister, M.A.	Religion (Christian).	Mission Press, Ludhiána.
138	313	Hidáyat Náma nau murídon ke líye (Guide to new disciples).	Ditto.	Major S. L. Jacob.	Ditto.	Ditto.
139	314	'Isáí honá kyá hai (What is to be a Christian).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
140	315	Iláhí taríq-i-'Ibádat (Way of worshipping God).	Urdú in Persian character.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
141	319	Dharam Parchár ya'ní Hindú qaum kí hálat-i-zár pa ek játri kí pukár (Appearance of religion, *i.e.*, an appeal of a pilgrim on the miserable condition of the Hindús).	Urdú.	Lekh Ráj.	Religion (Hindú).	Egerton Press, Ráwalpindi.

1867 *during the quarter ending* 31*st March* 1891—continued.

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1st Jany. 1891.	88	16mo.	I.	700	Litho-graphed.	0 8 0	...	The author, Mirzá Ghulám Ahmad of Qádián,* in the Gurdáspur District, attempts to shew that he is the second Jesus Christ.
1st Feby. 1891.	8	8vo.	I.	350	Ditto.	0 1 0		
15th Jany. 1891.	72	8vo.	I.	150	Ditto.	0 5 0		
23rd Feby. 1891.	103	8vo.	R.	710	Ditto.	0 8 0	...	In this book an attempt has been made to defend the religious tenets of the orthodox Hindús against certain attacks made by a member of the Brahmo Samáj.
4th Jany. 1891.	24	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 1 3		
20th Jany. 1891.	157	8vo.	I.	750	Ditto.	Not recorded.		
Feby. 1891.	26	8vo.	I.	500	Printed.	0 2 0		
Ditto.	64	16mo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 3 0		
Ditto.	94	16mo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 4 0		
Ditto.	28	16mo.	I.	500	Litho-graphed.	0 1 0		
12th March 1891.	22	12mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 1 0		

Catalogue of Books registered in the Punjab under Act XVV of

Serial No.	Registration No.	Title of the Book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents when the same are not in the English language.	Language in which the Book is written.	Name of the Author, Translator, or Editor of the Book, or any part thereof.	The subject.	Name of the firm, and place of printing.
142	70	Desí Rah Numá (Native Guide) ...	Urdu.	Lála Nának Chand.	Miscellaneous.	Akhtár-i-Hind Press, Amritsar.
143	71	Hamárí durdishá ká múl káran (Real cause of our bad state).	Ditto.	Mathrá Dás.	Ditto.	Ditto.
144	75	Asrár-i-Daulat ya'ní Muflisí aur Gharíbí dúr karne ká ásán 'iláj (Secrets of wealth, *i.e.*, an easy way of removing poverty).	Ditto.	Piyáre Lál Sarkár.	Ditto.	Ganesh Parkásh Press, Lahore.
145	78	Anjuman-i-Himáyat-i-Islám, Lahore, kí tálífát ká hisáb (An account of works compiled by Anjuman-i-Himáyat-i-Islám, Lahore).	Ditto.	Anjuman-i-Himáyat-i-Islám Lahore.	Ditto.	Ditto.
146	83	Instructional Ride ...	Ditto.	Bhái Kartár Singh (Translator).	Ditto.	Sri Wáh-i-Gurú Press, Lahore.
147	86	Risála-i-Single Stick Drill ya'ní Gatka bázi ká (The Single Stick Drill).	Urdu in Gurmukhi character.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
148	96	Hamárí Desi Bahnon kí hálat aur unka Uddhár (State of our native sisters and measures for improving their condition).	Urdu.	Kumári Prem Devi.	Ditto.	Dev Bidhán Press, Lahore.
149	98	Sharáb Noshí kí khauf nák buráíyán (Dreadful evils of drinking).	Ditto.	Dr. Beli Rám.	Ditto.	Ditto.
150	99	Sharáb Lílá (Evils of drinking ...	Ditto.	Maulvi Muhammad Bakhsh.	Ditto.	Ditto.
151	115	Intikháb-i-tajáwíz-i-manzúr shuda Shubh Sabha Utrádh, Mooltan (Selections from the approved Proceedings of Utrádh Shubh Society, Mooltan).	Ditto.	Utrádh Shubh Society.	Ditto.	Dánish-i-Hind Press, Mooltan.
152	120	Mazmún Bíraj ke bejá sarf karne ke bayán men (On the improper use of semen).	Ditto.	Lála Rámjí Dás.	Ditto.	Narankári Press, Ludhiána.
153	138	Khuwán-i-Ni'mat (Table of dishes)	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Mustafái Press, Lahore.
154	178	Risála-i-Single Stick ya'ní Gadka Bázi ka (The Single Stick Drill).	Ditto.	Kartár Singh (Translator).	Ditto.	Aftáb-i-Hind Press, Jullundur.

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						Rs. A. P.		
9th Decr. 1890.	8	8vo.	I.	500	Lithographed.	0 0 6		
Ditto.	16	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 0 6		
1st Decr. 1890.	108	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 8 0		
30th Decr. 1890.	24	8vo.	I.	700	Ditto.	Not recorded.		
20th Octr. 1890.	28	16mo.	I.	200	Ditto.	0 2 6		
22nd Novr. 1890.	48	16mo.	I.	250	Ditto.	0 1 0		
9th Novr. 1890.	48	12mo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 2 0	...	Is a lecture delivered by Sri Mati Kumári Prem Devi at the 3rd Anniversary of the Dev Samáj, Lahore, in which the lecturer attempted to describe the present condition of the women of India, dwelling upon the evils of early marriage, the hardship of widowhood and the abject dependence in which Indian women were said to be kept. She condemned the noisy reformers of the time, who it was said cried for social reforms, which they dared not introduce among themselves, and concluded by narrating the circumstances that led her to leave her parents and mix with Dev Samáj with a view to devote her life for the good of her country women.
10th Novr. 1890.	16	12mo.	R.	500	Ditto.	0 0 3		
13th Novr. 1890.	28	12mo.	R.	500	Ditto.	0 0 6		
12th Novr. 1890.	16	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 1 0		
14th Decr. 1890.	16	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 0 6		
29th Decr. 1890.	32	8vo.	I.	800	Ditto.	0 1 0		
31st Decr. 1890.	36	16mo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 2 0		

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155	183	Intikháb-i-Qawánín-i-Risála ya'ní Cavalry Manual san 1890 (The Cavalry Manual, 1890).	Urdú.	Kartár Singh (Translator).	Miscellaneous.	Qaisarí Press, Jullundur.
156	279	Eggs ...	Ditto.	Munshí Muhammad Qásim.	Ditto.	Victoria Press, Lahore.
157	304	Farhat (Pleasure) ...	Ditto.	Mírzá Sultán Ahmad.	Ditto.	Islámia Press, Lahore.
158	291	Honourable Doctor Sir Saiyid Ahmad, Khán Bahádur, K.C.S.I., L.L.D., ke Lekcharon ká Majmú'a ma'i Mukhtasar Sawánih 'Umrí (Collection of Lectures delivered by Honourable Sir Saiyid Ahmad, Khán Bahádur, K.C.S.I., L.L.D., together with a brief account of his life).	Ditto.	Munshí Muhammad Siráj-ud-dín.	Ditto.	Ditto.
159	292	Maulaví Muhammad Nazír Ahmad Sáhib Dehlwí ke Lekcharon ká Majmú'á ma'i Mukhtasar Sawánih 'Umrí (Collection of Lectures delivered by Maulaví Muhammad Nazír Ahmad Khán of Delhí, together with a brief account of his life).	Ditto.	Mír Karámat-Ulla.	Ditto.	Ditto.
160	305	Risála-i-Out-post duty bataur sawál-o-jawáb (A treatise on Out-post duty in the form of a catechism).	Ditto.	Kartár Singh (Translator).	Ditto.	Dabdaba-i-Iqbál-i-Rabbí Press, Ludhiána.
161	306	Risála-i-Single Stick Drill ya'ní Gadka Bází ká (A treatise on Single Stick Drill).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
162	307	Risála Out-post duty ká sawál wa jawáb (A treatise on Out-post duty).	Urdú in Gurmukhí character.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
163	308	Division Drill, 1890 ...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
164	320	Ek Sikh kí chitthí yá Khálsa College kahán banna cháhíye (Letter of a Sikh, or where should the Khálsa College be established).	Urdú.	Mulkh Ráj Bhalla.	Ditto.	Egerton Press, Ráwalpindí.
165	126	Bágh Bahár dar aqwám-i-Joíya wa Muhár (An account of Joíya and Muhár sects).	Ditto.	Lakkhe Khán.	History.	Mustafáí Press, Lahore.

1867 *during the quarter ending 31st March* 1891—continued.

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						Rs. A. P.		
5th Jany. 1891.	226	16mo.	I.	200	Lithographed.	1 4 0		
19th Jany. 1891.	80	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 2 6		
23rd Jany. 1891.	58	8vo.	I.	750	Ditto.	0 2 6		
27th Decr. 1890.	343	8vo.	I.	750	Ditto.	2 0 0	...	Is a collection of lectures and speeches delivered on various occasions by Sir Saiyid Ahmad Khán, K.C.S.I., of 'Alígarh and a brief sketch of the Honourable gentleman's life.
Ditto.	192	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 12 0	...	Collection of lectures by Maulaví Nazír Ahmad of Delhí, together with a short sketch of his life.
15th Jany. 1891.	34	16mo.	I.	300	Ditto.	0 4 0		
16th Jany. 1891.	36	16mo.	R.	300	Ditto.	0 2 6		
18th Jany. 1891.	52	16mo.	I.	300	Ditto.	0 5 0		
25th Jany. 1891.	16	16mo.	I.	200	Ditto.	0 2 0		
12th March 1891.	15	12mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 1 0		
21st Decr. 1890.	26	8vo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0 1 0		

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166	181	Risála-i-Paidáish-i-Jahán (A treatise on the creation of the world).	Urdú.	Saiyid Muhammad Nisár 'Alí.	History.	Áftáb-i-Hind Press, Jullundur.
167	190	Hálát-i-Chín ma'-i-Tasáwír (Description of China with illustrations).	Ditto,	Ghulám Qádir, Fasíh.	Ditto.	Punjab Press, Siálkot.
168	136	Mízán ut Tibb (Balance of medicine).	Ditto.	Muhammad Hasan 'Alí (Translator).	Medicine.	Mustafáí Press, Lahore.
169	142	Risála-i-Qárúra (Treatise on urine).	Ditto.	Saíyid Ghulám Yahyá.	Ditto.	Ditto.
170	202	Tibb-i-Rúhání (Spiritual medicine).	Ditto.	Munshí Ahmad Ján.	Ditto.	Shu'la-i-Núr Press, Batála.
171	303	Ma'múl-i-Ahmadíya hissa-i-duwum (Practice by Ahmad, Part II).	Ditto.	Hakím Ahmad 'Alí.	Ditto.	Islámíá Press, Lahore.
172	140	Totá Kahání ma'-i-taswírát (Tale of a parrot with illustrations).	Ditto.	Saíyid Haidar Bakhsh (Translator).	Fiction.	Mustafáí Press, Lahore.
173	146	Mazhab-i-'Ishq ma'-i-taswírát ma'rúf ba Gul-i-Bakáolí (Religion of love with illustrations called Gul-i-Bakáolí).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.
174	191	'Umr Páshá, hissa-i-awwal (A tale so named, Part I).	Ditto.	Ghulám Qádir, Fasíh (Translator).	Ditto.	Punjab Press, Siálkot.
175	201	Majmú'a-i-Ekat-hái murawwaja-i-Punjab (Collection of Acts applicable to the Punjab).	Ditto.	Pandit Buddhan Lál.	Law.	Rifáh-i-'Am Press, Karnál.
176	233	Urdú Digest ya' ní Khulása-i-Nazáir Indian Law Report silsila-i-Bombay Jild ek se bára tak ya'ní az san 1876 tá san 1888. (An abstract of the Indian Law Reports, Bombay Series, Volumes I to XII, from 1876 to 1888).	Ditto.	Shaikh Ghulám Ahmad.	Ditto.	Rose Bázár Press, Amritsar.
177	234	Urdú Digest ya' ní Khulása-i-Nazáir Indian Law Report har chahár High Court, Calcutta Jild 16, Allahabad Jild 11, Bombay Jild 13, Madras Jild 12, bábat san 1889. (An abstract of the Indian Law Reports of the four High Courts, Calcutta Volume 16, Allahabad Volume 11, Bombay Volume 13, Madras Volume 12, for 1889).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.

1867 *during the quarter ending* 31st *March* 1891—(continued).

Date of issue from the Press, or of Publication.	Number of pages.	Size.	First, second or other number of the Edition.	Number of copies of which the Edition consists.	Whether the Book is printed or lithographed.	Price at which the Book is sold to the Public.	Name and residence of the Proprietor of the copy-right, or of any portion of such copy-right.	REMARKS.
						Rs. A. P.		
31st Decr. 1890.	80	8vo.	I.	100	Lithographed.	0 2 0		
7th Jany. 1891.	56	8vo.	I.	400	Ditto.	0 8 0	...	Geographical and historical sketches of China. The subject treated of is interesting, and seems to have been taken from English books on the subject.
27th Decr. 1890.	168	8vo.	I.	1,050	Ditto.	0 6 0		
1st Jany. 1891.	32	8vo.	I.	1,050	Ditto.	0 1 6		
25th July 1890.	128	8vo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0 10 0	...	In this book an attempt has been made to introduce what the author calls the spiritual way of treatment of the various diseases to which the human body is subject. The author beseeches people to give a trial to this novel method which does away with all the ordinary modes of treatment by medicine.
22nd Jany. 1891.	330	8vo.	I.	350	Ditto.	2 4 0		
30th Decr. 1890.	80	8vo.	R.	1,050	Ditto.	0 2 0		
8th Jany. 1891.	60	8vo.	R.	1,050	Ditto.	0 3 0		
31st Decr. 1890.	412	8vo.	I.	200	Ditto.	2 0 0	...	Is an Urdú translation of the well known and very interesting novel by Mr. Reynolds, in which the exploits and adventures of 'Umar Pásha, a Turkish General in the last Russio-Turkish War, are romantically narrated.
25th Jany. 1891.	204	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 12 0		
29th Jany. 1891.	874	8vo.	I.	350	Ditto.	4 8 0		
Ditto.	268	8vo.	I.	350	Ditto.	2 0 0		

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178	260	Qánún-i-Torts (Law of Torts) ...	Urdú.	Pandit Piyáre Lál (Translator).	Law.	New Imperial Press, Lahore.
179	244	Báchh kí Jantarí (Table of assessment on a share).	Ditto.	Munshí Sadá Rang.	Science (Mathematical).	Chashma-i-Núr Press, Amritsar.
		The following are designed for Educational purposes.				
180	1	Tahzíb-ul-Akhláq (Refinement of morality).	Ditto.	Saiyid Farzand Husain.	Language.	Bilálí Press, Sádhaura, Umballa District.
181	2	Jawáb Mazmún ká risála musamma ba Muraqqa'-i-Tahzíb (Book on Essay-writing called Muraqqa'-i-Tahzíb).	Ditto.	Munshí Muhammad Bilál.	Ditto.	Ditto.
182	14	Khutút nawísí kí tísrí kitáb al mansúm ba Mazmún Nawísí kí pahlí kitáb (Third Book of letter-writing called First Book of essay-writing).	Ditto.	Muhammad Bilál.	Ditto.	Ditto.
183	27	Piyárí Charan Sarkár kí pahlí kitáb ká Urdú tarjama (An Urdú translation of Piyárí Charan Sarkar's First Book).	Ditto.	Bábú Múl Chand.	Ditto.	Ditto.
184	28	Khulása-i-Qawá'id-i-Urdú (An abstract of the Urdú Grammar).	Ditto.	Maulví Sikandar Dín.	Ditto.	Ditto.
185	29	Mirat-ul-Mubtadí ya'ní Rusúm-i-Hind kí farhang (Mirror for the beginner, *i.e.*, Glossary of the Rusúm-i-Hind or Customs of India)	Ditto.	Munshí Jaimal Rám.	Ditto.	Ditto.
186	30	Misbáh-ut-Tarkíb-i-Urdú (Key to Urdú parsing).	Ditto.	Munshí Muhammad 'Abd Ulla.	Ditto.	Ditto.
187	32	Shams-ut-tarkíb-i-Urdú (Sun of Urdú parsing).	Ditto.	Munshí Karam Bakhsh.	Ditto.	Ditto.
188	33	Piyárí Charan Sarkár kí Reader nambar do ká tarjama (An Urdú translation of Piyarí Charan Sarkár's Reader No 2).	Ditto.	Bábú Múl Chand (Translator).	Ditto.	Ditto.
189	34	Qisas-i-Hind ke dúsre hisse kí farhang (Glossary of Qisas-i-Hind, Part II).	Ditto.	Munshí Karam Bakhsh.	Ditto.	Ditto.

1867 *during the quarter ending* 31*st March* 1891.—(continued).

Date of issue from the Press, or of the Publication.	Number of pages.	Size.	First, second or other number of the Edition.	Number of copies of which the Edition consists.	Whether the Book is printed or lithographed.	Price at which the Book is sold to the Public.	Name and residence of the Proprietor of the copy-right, or of any portion of such copy-right.	REMARKS.
						Rs. A. P.		
25th Jany. 1891.	883	8vo.	I.	250	Lithographed.	6 0 0		
3rd Feby. 1891.	29	8vo.	I.	2,000	Ditto.	0 4 0		
30th Septr. 1890.	288	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 8 0	Saiyid Muhammad Yásín of Sádhaura.	
Ditto.	304	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 8 0	Muhammad Bilál of Sádhaura.	Contains selections from standard Urdú prose and verse writers on natural and social subjects. The compiler has intended this book for use by the students preparing for the Middle and Entrance Examinations.
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8th Novr. 1890.	116	16mo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 5 0		
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190	38	Qisas-i-Hind ke pahle hisse kí farhang (Glossary of Qisas-i-Hind, Part I).	Urdú.	Munshí Karm Bakhsh.	Language.	Bilálí Press, Sádhaura, Umballa District.
191	39	Urdú kí pahlí kitáb kí farhang (Glossary of the First Urdú Book).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
192	40	Urdú kí dúsrí kitáb kí farhang (Glossary of the Second Urdú Book).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
193	41	Urdú kí tísri kitáb kí farhang (Glossary of the Third Urdú Book).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
194	42	Urdú kí chauthí kitáb kí farhang (Glossary of the Fourth Urdú Book).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
195	64	Majmú'a-i-Sawálát-i-Imtihán-i-Middle School, jis men Punjab University ke Qawá'id Urdú ke kul sawálát ya'ní san 1869 se san 1890 tak mundarj h in (Collection of questions on Urdú Grammar set at the Middle School Examinations of the Punjab University from 1869 to 1890).	Ditto.	Hírá Singh and Sundar Singh.	Ditto.	Chashma-i-Núr Press, Amritsar.
196	65	Farhang-i-Rusúm-i-Hind (Glossary of Rusúm-i-Hind, or the customs of India).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
197	77	Tarjama-i-English Primer bá taswírát (Translation of the English Primer with illustrations).	Ditto.	Lálá Díwán Chand.	Ditto.	Ganesh Parkásh Press, Lahore.
198	145	Qá'ida (Urdú Primer) ...	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Mustafái Press, Lahore.
199	175	Urdú kí pahlí, dúsrí, tístrí, chauthí kitáb kí farhang (Glossary of the First, Second, Third and Fourth Urdú Readers).	Ditto.	Saiyid Muhammad Shah.	Ditto.	Áftáb-i-Hind Press, Jullundur.
200	176	Urdú Nisáb Normal School ká farhang (Glossary of the Urdú Course for Normal Schools).	Ditto.	Harnám Singh.	Ditto.	Ditto.
201	177	Urdú Muháwarát musamma ba Shafiq ut-Tulabá (Urdu idioms called the Friend of Students).	Ditto.	Muhammad Fath-ud-Dín.	Ditto.	Ditto.

1867 *during the quarter ending* 31st *March* 1891.

Date of issue from the Press, or of Publication.	Number of pages.	Size.	First, second or other number of the Edition.	Number of copies of which the Edition consists.	Whether the Book is printed or lithographed.	Price at which the Book is sold to the Public. Rs.	A.	P.	Name and residence of the Proprietor of the copy-right, or of any portion of such copy-right.	REMARKS
31st Octr. 1890.	34	16mo.	New.	2,000	Lithographed.	0	1	3		
Ditto.	24	16mo.	New.	2,000	Ditto.	0	1	0		
15th Novr. 1890.	20	16mo.	New.	2,000	Ditto.	0	1	0		
20th Novr. 1890.	36	16mo	New.	2,000	Ditto.	0	1	3		
25th Novr. 1890.	24	16mo.	New.	2,000	Ditto.	0	1	0		
26th Decr. 1890.	16	16mo.	I.	750	Ditto.	0	0	6		
Ditto.	16	8vo.	I.	800	Ditto.	0	1	0		
20th Decr. 1890.	32	16mo.	I.	750	Ditto.	0	1	0		
6th Jany. 1891.	16	16mo.	I.	6,000	Ditto.	0	0	3		
31st Decr. 1890.	48	16mo.	New.	500	Ditto.	0	2	6		
31st Decr. 1890.	86	16mo	I.	600	Ditto.	0	2	6		
Ditto.	24	16mo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0	1	0		

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213	5	Miftah-ul-Jughráfíya Urdú (Key to Geography).	Urdú.	Munshi Hoshnák Rái.	Miscellaneous.	Bilálí Press, Sádhaura, Umballa District.
214	6	Rahbar-i-Europe (Guide to Europe)	Ditto.	Shaikh Nabi Bakhsh.	Ditto.	Ditto.
215	7	Rahbar-i-Africa (Guide to Africa)...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
216	10	Mashq-i-Nasta'líq ká tísrá hissa (Caligraphy Part III).	Ditto.	Hoshnák Rái.	Ditto.	Ditto.
217	11	Mashq-i-Nasta'líq ká chauthá hissa (Caligraphy Part IV).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
218	12	Rahbar-i-Asia ya'ní Barr-i-A'zam Asia ká Jughráfíya (Guide to Asia or the Geography of Asia).	Ditto.	Munshí Sáwan Rám.	Ditto.	Ditto.
219	13	Rahbar-i-Arz ya'ní Bayán-i-Kura-i-Arz bataur sawál-o-jawáb (An account of the terrestrial globe in the form of a catechism).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
220	15	Rahbar-i-America Janúbí (Guide to South America).	Ditto.	Shaikh Nabi Bakhsh.	Ditto.	Ditto.
221	16	Rahbar-i-America Shamáli (Guide to North America).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
222	22	Jughráfíya-i-Asia (Geography of Asia).	Ditto.	Munshi Karam Chand.	Ditto.	Ditto.
223	35	Mashq-i-Nasta'líq hissa-i-awwal (Caligraphy Part I).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.
224	73	Naqsha-i-Zil'-i-Gurdáspur (Map of the Gurdáspur District).	Ditto.	Munshi Imám Bakhsh.	Ditto.	Akhtar-i-Hind Press, Amritsar.
225	116	Guldasta-i-Zará'at (Nosegay of Agriculture).	Ditto.	Munshi Shankar Dás.	Ditto.	McKee Press, Gujránwála.

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Date of issue from the Press, or of Publication.	Number of pages.	Size.	First, second or other number of the Edition.	Number of copies of which the Edition consists	Whether the Book is printed or lithographed.	Price at which the Book is sold to the Public.	Name and residence of the Proprietor of the copy-right, or of any portion of such copy-right.	Remarks.
						Rs. A. P.		
16th Feby. 1890.	72	16mo.	I.	1,000	Lithographed.	0 2 6		
24th Feby. 1890.	1	Folio.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 1 0		
Ditto.	1	Folio.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 0 6		
8th May 1890.	24	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 1 6		
Ditto.	32	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 2 0		
12th May 1890.	24	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 1 0		
Ditto.	24	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 1 0		
19th May 1890.	1	Folio.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 0 6		
Ditto.	1	Folio.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 0 6		
8th Septr. 1890.	16	8vo.	I.	300	Ditto.	0 2 0		
13th Novr. 1890.	16	8vo.	I.	2,000	Ditto.	0 1 3		
22nd Decr. 1890.	...	...	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 2 0		
25th Decr. 1890.	56	16mo.	New.	500	Ditto.	0 2 6	...	Lála Shankar Dás of Rámnagar who wrote an Urdu work on moral culture has contributed this small book to the literature of the Province. The book is intended for Zamindári Schools and it contains brief but interesting notes on land, seeds, seasons and the relations of landlord and tenant, the money-lender and the peasant; and other kindred subjects.

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226	208	Ishárát ut Ta'lím (Hints on teaching).	Urdú.	Maulaví Karím-ud-Dín (Translator).	Miscellaneous.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press, Lahore.
227	210	Mashq-i-Nasta'líq, hissa-i-awwal (Caligraphy, Part I).	Ditto.	Educational Department, Punjab.	Ditto.	Ditto.
228	211	Urdú First Geography (An Urdú translation of Blockmann's First Geography).	Ditto.	Munshí Guláb Singh.	Ditto.	Ditto.
229	213	Fann-i-Zará'at kí pahlí kitáb (First Book on Agriculture).	Ditto.	J. B. Fuller, Esquire.	Ditto.	Ditto.
230	221	Hissar ke Zil' ká Jughráfíya (Geography of the Hissar District).	Ditto.	The Translation Staff of the Central Training College, Lahore.	Ditto.	Ditto.
231	222	Ráwalpindí ke Zil' ká Jughráfíya (Geography of the Ráwalpindi District).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
232	223	Mooltán ke Zil' ká Jughráfíya (Geography of the Mooltan District).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
233	224	Ludhiána ke Zil' ká Jughráfíya (Geography of the Ludhiána District).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
234	225	Mukhtasar Jughráfíya-i-Hind (An Abridged Geography of India).	Ditto.	Munshí Guláb Singh.	Ditto.	Ditto.
235	228	Naqsha-i-Zil'-i-Bannú (Map of the Bannú District).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
236	229	Naqsha-i-Zil'-i-Muzaffargarh (Map of the Muzaffargarh District).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
237	230	Naqsha-i-Zil'-i-Dera Ghází Khán (Map of the Dera Ghází Khán District).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
238	231	Naqsha-i-Zil'-i-Dera Ismail Khán (Map of the Dera Ismail Khan District).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.

1867 *during the quarter ending 31st March* 1891.

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4th Feby. 1891.	266	16mo.	New.	500	Lithograph.	0 13 0		
Ditto.	12	8vo.	New.	10,000	Ditto.	0 1 3		
5th Feby. 1891.	82	8vo.	New.	2,100	Ditto.	0 4 0		
7th Feby. 1891.	139	16mo.	R.	4,000	Ditto.	0 5 0		
18th Feby. 1891.	58	16mo.	New.	2,000	Ditto.	0 1 9		
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20th Feby. 1891.	49	16mo.	New.	2,000	Ditto.	0 2 0		
Ditto.	24	8vo.	New.	5,000	Ditto.	0 1 6		
23rd Feby. 1891.	...	...	I.	150	Ditto.	3 0 0		
24th Feby. 1891.	...	...	I.	150	Ditto.	3 0 0		
Ditto.	...	...	I.	150	Ditto.	3 0 0		
Ditto.	...	...	I.	150	Ditto.	3 0 0		

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239	8	Sawálát-i-Hisáb-i-Benazír (Matchless questions of Arithmetic).	Urdú.	Saíyid Asghar Husain.	Science (Mathematical).	Bilálí Press, Sádhaura, Umballa District.
240	17	Risála-i-Mashqí, Hissa-i-duwum, mausúma Hisáb-i-Ahmadí (Arithmetical Examples, Part II, called Arithmetic by Ahmad).	Ditto.	Shaikh Ahmad Bakhsh.	Ditto.	Ditto.
241	18	Múl Hisáb ya'ní Hisáb ke pahle hisse ke sawálát ká Hall (Solution of examples contained in Arithmetic, Part I).	Ditto.	Bábú Múl Chand.	Ditto.	Ditto.
242	21	Jebí Masáhat (Pocket Mensuration).	Ditto.	Karam Chand.	Ditto.	Ditto.
243	23	Rahbar-i-Masáhat (Guide to Mensuration).	Ditto.	Munshí Sáwan Rám.	Ditto.	Ditto.
244	25	Rahbar-i-Hisáb, Hissa-i-awwal (Guide to Arithmetic, Part I).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
245	26	Múl Hisáb, Hissa-i-duwum, ya'ní Hisáb ke dúsre hisse ke sawálát ká Hall (Solution of examples contained in Arithmetic, Part II).	Ditto.	Bábú Múl Chand.	Ditto.	Ditto.
246	63	Hisáb ke dúsre hisse ká Hall (Solution of examples contained in Arithmetic, Part II).	Ditto.	Lála Naththú Rám.	Ditto.	Chashma-i-Núr Press, Amritsar.
247	179	Risála-i-'Itr-i-Masáhat (The essence mensuration).	Ditto.	Ni'mat Khán.	Ditto.	*'Aftáb-i-Hind* Press, Jullundur.
248	197	Múl Hisáb ya'ní Hisáb ke dúsre hisse ke sawálát ká Hall (Solution of exercises contained in Arithmetic, Part II).	Ditto.	Bábú Múl Chand.	Ditto.	Biláli Press, Sádhaura, District Umballa.
249	205	Hisáb ká dúsrá risála, jadíd (Arithmetic, Part II, new edition).	Ditto.	Munshí Dayá Rám.	Ditto.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press, Lahore.
250	206	Hisáb ká tísrá risála, jadíd (Arithmetic, Part III, new edition).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
251	207	Hall-i-Risála-i-Masáhat, muallafa-i-Todhunter Sáhib (Solution of a treatise on mensuration by Todhunter).	Ditto.	Munshí 'Abd-ul-'Azíz.	Ditto.	Ditto.

1867 *during the quarter ending* 31*st March* 1891—continued.

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						Rs. A. P.		
5th March 1890.	168	16mo.	New.	1,000	Lithographed.	0 5 0		
19th May 1890.	36	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 0 9		
25th May 1890.	124	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 3 0		
8th Septr. 1890.	40	32mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 0 6		
Ditto.	184	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 5 0		
16th Septr. 1890.	112	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 3 0		
Ditto.	160	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 4 0		
26th Decr. 1890.	128	16mo.	I.	375	Ditto.	0 3 6		
31st Decr. 1890.	90	16mo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 4 0		
9th Jany. 1891.	160	16mo.	New.	1,000	Ditto.	0 4 0		
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Ditto.	76	16mo.	I.	2,000	Ditto.	0 4 0		
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252	216	Masáhat kí Hidáyat, Patwáríyon aur Ibtidáí Madrison ke líye (Guide to Mensuration for Patwárís and Primary Schools).	Urdú.	Educational Department, Punjab.	Science (Mathematical).	Mufíd-i-'Am Press, Lahore.
253	217	Hisáb ká pahlá hissa, Patwáríyon aur Ibtidáí Madrison ke líye (Arithmetic, Part I, for Patwárís and Primary Schools).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
254	218	Hisáb ká dúsrá hissa, Patwáríyon aur Ibtidáí Madrison ke líye (Arithmetic, Part II, for Patwárís and Primary Schools).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
255	236	Hisáb ke dúsre hisse ká Hall (Solution of Arithmetic, Part II).	Ditto.	'Alí Bakhsh.	Ditto.	Rose Bázár Press, Amritsar.
256	302	Nagína-i-Hisáb (Jewel of Arithmetic)	Ditto.	Munshí Deví Dás.	Ditto.	Islámia Press, Lahore.
257	24	Sawálan, Jáwában, ' Jughráfíya-i-Tab'í ká Khulása (An abstract of the Physical Geography in the form of a Catechism).	Ditto.	Munshí Gokal Chand.	Science (Natural).	Bilálí Press, Sádhaura, Umballa District.
258	204	'Ilm-i-Tab'íyát ká Ibtidáí Risála, musunnafa-i-Professor Balfour Stewart Sáhib (First Book of Physical Science, by Professor Balfour Stewart).	Ditto.	Educational Department, Punjab.	Ditto.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press, Lahore.
259	212	Mubádí-ul-'Ulúm, musannafa-i-Professor Huxley Sáhib (The Introductory Science Primer, by Professor Huxley).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
260	326	Quwwat-i-Kahrbáí ke Sabaq (Lessons in Electricity).	Ditto.	Pandit Telú Rám (Translator).	Ditto.	Islámia Press, Lahore.
		BOOKS, BILINGUAL.				
		Arabic-Urdu.				
261	19	Khutba-i-Jum'a (Friday Sermons)...	Arabic and Urdú.	Háfiz Rahím Bakhsh.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Biláli Press, Sádhaura, Umballa District.
262	46	Tafsír-i-Súra-i-Yasín al mausúm ba Kashsháf-i-'Ayát-i-Baiyinát (Commentary of Súra-i-Yasín, a Chapter of the Qurán).	Ditto.	Mauláná Muhammad Isháq.	Ditto.	Haqqáni Press, Ludhiána.

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Date of issue from the Press, or of Publication.	Number of pages.	Size.	First, second or other number of the Edition.	Number of copies of which the Edition consists.	Whether the Book is printed or lithographed.	Price at which the Book is sold to the Public.	Name and residence of the Proprietor of the copy-right, or of any portion of such copy-right.	REMARKS.
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10th March 1891.	152	16mo.	I.	750	Ditto.	0 10 0	Pandit Telú Rám, 3rd Master, Railway Technical School, Lahore, resident of Thánesar, District Umballa.	
28th May 1890.	8	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 0 6		
10th Octr. 1890.	92	8vo.	I.	725	Ditto.	0 8 0	Maulaví 'Abdul Majíd and M. Muhammad 'Alí.	

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263	100	Faiz-ul Bárí, Pára-i-pánchwán, tarjama-i-Urdú Sahíh-ul-Bukhárí (Faiz-ul-Bárí, an Urdú translation of Sahíh-ul-Bukhárí, Part V).	Arabic and Urdú.	Maulána Muhammad Abul Hasan.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Muhammadí Press, Lahore.
264	112	Pára-i-duwum, Tashíl-ul-Qárí, tarjama-i-Urdú Sahíh-ul-Bukhárí, ma'ash Sharhain Fath-ul-Bárí wa Irshád-us-Sárí, ya'ni Qustlání ma'i nail-ul-Autár Sharh-i-Muntaq-ul-Akhbár (Part II, Tashíl-ul-Qárí, an Urdú translation of Sahíh-ul-Bukhárí, together with commentaries known as Fath-ul-Bárí and Irshád-us-Sári, *i. e.*, Qustaláni and Nail-ul-Autár).	Ditto.	Maulví Wahíd-uz-Zamán.	Ditto.	Siddíqí Press, Lahore.
265	113	Tafsír-i-Tarjmán-ul-Qurán ba Latáyif-ul-Bayán, Pára-i-Tabárak wa 'Amm (Commentary of the Qurán, Chapters XXIX and XXX).	Ditto.	Saiyid Muhammad Siddíq Hasan.	Ditto.	Ditto.
266	122	Jawáhir-ul-Qurán Mutarajam (Gems of the Qurán translated).	Ditto.	Imám 'Ali.	Ditto.	Mustafáí Press, Lahore.
267	241	Maktúb-i-Hazrat Ghaus-ul-A'zam, nambar do (Letter of Hazrat Ghaus-ul-A'zam, No. 2).	Ditto.	Háfiz Anwar 'Alí.	Ditto.	Dabír-i-Hind Press, Amritsar.
		Punjabi-Urdu.				
268	48	1. Madh-i-Pírzál (Praise by an old woman). 2. Madh-i-Muqbal (Praise by Muqbal). 3. Kalima-i-Taíyib (A versified religious tract of Muhammadans).	Punjábí and Urdú.	Muqbal.	Poetry.	Gulshan-i-Punjab Press, Ráwalpindi City.
269	203	Ausáf-i-Haqq (Praises of God) ...	Ditto.	Muhammad Ashraf 'Alí.	Ditto.	Shu'la-i-Núr Press, Batála.
		Persian-Panjabi.				
270	103	Hissa-i-awwal Mazáq-ul-'Ashiqín tá radíf-i-Dál al ma'rúf ba Khulása-i-Díwán-i-Háfiz, Punjábí (Part I, Taste of the lover to letter D, called an abstract of Díwán-i-Háfiz in Panjábí version).	Persian and Panjábí.	Shaikh Muhammad Husain.	Ditto.	Muhammadí Press, Lahore.
271	130	Karímá mutarjam zabán-i-Panjábí (The Karímá translated into Panjábí language).	Ditto.	Sádí (author) and Maulaví Ibrahím (translator).	Ditto.	Mustafáí Press, Lahore.

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5th Decr. 1890.	232	8vo.	I.	1,100	Lithographed.	0 12 0		
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22nd Decr. 1890.	80	8vo.	I.	1,100	Ditto.	0 2 6	...	Panjábí version of a part of the Diwán-i-Háfiz, a well known book. The translation is accurate, and shows great skill of the Panjábí poet who has turned the melodies of the 'Nightingale of Shiráz' into the easy-flowing Panjábí verse.
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		English-Urdu.				
		Designed for Educational purposes.				
272	72	Risála-i-Angrezí Muháwarát, nambar ek (The English Idioms, No. I).	English and Urdú.	Master Ahmad Ulla.	Language.	Akhtar-i-Hind Press, Amritsar.
273	246	Bábú Piyárí Charan Sarkár ke silsila-i-ta'lím men se Pahlí Kitáb ká Farhang (Glossary of Bábú Piyárí Charan Sarkár's First Book of Reading).	Ditto.	Lachman Dás and Basheshar Dás.	Ditto.	Chashma-i-Núr Press, Amritsar.
274	253	Bábú Piyárí Charan Sarkár ke silsila-i-ta'lím men se Dúsri Kitáb ká Farhang (Glossary of Bábú Piyárí Charan Sarkár's Second Book of Reading).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
275	254	Bábú Piyárí Charan Sarkár ke silsila-i-ta'lím men se Tísrí Kitáb ká Farhang (Glossary of Bábú Piyárí Charan Sarkár's Third Book of Reading).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
276	258	The English Improvement ...	Ditto.	Karam Chand.	Ditto.	Anglo-Sanskrit Press, Lahore.
		Sanskrit-Hindi.				
277	149	Shíghr Bodh, bháshá tíká (An astrological tract with commentary in Hindí language).	Sanskrit and Hindí.	...	Miscellaneous.	Mustafái Press, Lahore.
		Designed for Educational purposes.				
278	161	Shabdárth Dípiká Kosh (A Dictionary giving meanings of Sanskrit words).	Ditto.	Pandit Kidár Náth Sharmá, Visháread.	Language.	Anglo-Sanskrit Press, Lahore.
		Sanskrit-English.				
279	162	Ishopnishat translated into English	Sanskrit and English.	Chhajjú Singh.	Religion (Hindú).	Ditto.
280	163	Kainopnishat translated into English.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
		Persian-Hindi.				
281	180	Dharampar Dípak Bhajan (Religious songs).	Persian and Hindí.	Díná Náth.	Poetry.	Aftáb-i-Hind Press, Jullundur
		Periodicals.				
282	36	Risála-i-Kilíd-i-Primary (The Student's Friend) for November 1890.	Urdú, Persian and English.	Munshí Karam Bakhsh.	Miscellaneous.	Bilálí Press, Sádhaura, Umballa District.

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18th Decr. 1890.	48	16mo.	New.	700	Lithographed.	0 1 3		
4th Feby. 1891.	48	16mo.	New.	1,100	Ditto.	0 2 0		
20th Feby. 1891.	42	16mo.	New.	1,100	Ditto.	0 2 0		
Ditto.	42	16mo.	New.	1,100	Ditto.	0 2 0		
8th Jany. 1891.	132	32mo.	I.	1,000	Printed and Lithographed.	0 5 0	Karam Chand, Lahore.	
11th Jany. 1891.	64	8vo.	I.	700	Lithographed.	0 2 6		
Jany. 1891.	48	8vo.	I.	1,000	Printed.	0 5 0	...	Is a vocabulary of difficult words that can be met with in all the Sanskrit text-books used in schools, and seems to be a cheap and useful book of reference for school boys who take up Sanskrit as one of their optional subjects.
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283	198	Risála-i-Kilíd-i-Primary (The Student's Friend) for January 1891.	Urdú, Persian and English.	Munshí Karam Bakhsh.	Miscellaneous.	Bilálí Press, Sádhaura, Umballa District.
284	51	The Punjab Record (Part I, Judicial) for August 1890.	English.	Lála Madan Gopál.	Law.	W. Ball and Company, Successors to the Punjab Printing Company, Lahore.
285	52	The Punjab Record (Part I, Judicial) for September 1890.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
286	53	The Punjab Record (Part I, Judicial) for October 1890.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
287	54	The Punjab Record (Part I, Judicial) for November 1890.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
288	322	The Punjab Record (Part I, Judicial) for December 1890.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
289	323	The Punjab Record (Part I, Judicial) for January 1891.	Ditto.	J. A. Sinclair, Esquire.	Ditto.	Ditto.
290	324	The Punjab Record (Part I, Judicial) for February 1891.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
291	55	Urdú Punjab Record (Part I, Judicial) for August 1890.	Urdú.	Translators of the Chief Court, Punjab.	Ditto.	Koh-i-Núr Press, Lahore.
292	56	Urdú Punjab Record (Part I, Judicial) for September 1890.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
293	121	Urdú Punjab Record (Part I, Judicial) for July 1890.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
294	255	Urdú Punjab Record (Part I, Judicial) for October 1890.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
295	256	Urdú Punjab Record (Part I, Judicial) for November 1890.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
296	257	Urdú Punjab Record (Part I, Judicial) for December 1890.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
297	79	Ganjína-i-Qawánín (Treasury of Law) for 15th October 1890.	Ditto.	Bává Náráyan Singh.	Ditto.	Qánúní-i-Hind Press, Lahore.

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9th Jany. 1891.	32	8vo.	I.	250	Lithographed.	0 2 0		
12th Septr. 1890.	96	8vo.	I.	500	Printed.	3 0 0	W. Ball and Company, Successors to the Punjab Printing Company, Lahore.	
18th Octr. 1890.	94	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	3 0 0	Ditto.	
20th Novr. 1890.	72	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	3 0 0	Ditto.	
29th Novr. 1890.	58	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	3 0 0	Ditto.	
23rd Decr. 1890.	32	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	3 0 0	Ditto.	
17th Feby. 1891.	70	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	3 0 0	Ditto.	
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14th Decr. 1890.	112	8vo.	I.	750	Lithographed.	0 12 0	Munshí Jagat Naráin, Proprietor, Koh-i-Núr Press, Lahore.	
25th Decr. 1890.	112	8vo.	I.	750	Ditto.	0 12 0	Ditto.	
20th Octr. 1890.	108	8vo.	I.	750	Ditto.	0 12 0	Ditto.	
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30th Jany. 1891.	62	8vo.	I.	750	Ditto.	0 12 0	Ditto.	
Ditto.	34	8vo.	I.	750	Ditto.	0 12 0	Ditto.	
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298	80	Ganjína-i-Qawánín (Treasury of Law) for 31st October 1890.	Urdú.	Bává Náráyan Singh.	Law.	Qánúní-i-Hind Press, Lahore.
299	81	Ganjína-i-Qawánín (Treasury of Law) for 15th November 1890.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
300	270	Ganjína-i-Qawánín (Treasury of Law) for 30th November 1890.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
301	271	Ganjína-i-Qawánín (Treasury of Law) for 15th December 1890.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
302	272	Ganjína-i-Qawánín (Treasury of Law) for 31st December 1890.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
303	76	Khukrán Sabhá Chúrgarán, risála-i-kár rawáí seh máhí az ibtidái 17 August san 1890 lagháyat 16 November san 1890 (Proceedings of the Khukhrain (Chúrgarán) Sabhá, Lahore, for the quarter ending 16th November 1890).	Ditto.	Lála Har Bhagwán Dás, Súrí.	Miscellaneous.	Ganesh Parkásh Press, Lahore.
304	235	Urdú Civil List-i-Punjab bábat seh máhí-i-awwal san 1891 (Quarterly Civil List, Punjab, in Urdú for the 1st quarter of 1891).	Ditto.	Shaikh Ghulám Ahmad (Translator).	Ditto.	Rose Bázár Press, Amritsar.
305	285	Risála-i-Sarín Sabhá, Lahore (The Journal of the Sarín Society, Lahore) for Magghar, Sammat 1947.	Ditto.	Mutsadí Mal (Editor).	Ditto.	Islámía Press, Lahore.
306	286	Risála-i-Sarín Sabhá, Lahore (The Journal of the Sarín Society, Lahore), for Poh, Sammat 1947.	Ditto.	Mutsadí Mal (Editor).	Ditto.	Islámía Press, Lahore.
307	87	Háfiz-i-Sihhat (The Guardian of Health) for 15th September 1890.	Ditto.	Hakím Ghulám Nabí.	Medicine.	New Imperial Press, Lahore.
308	88	Háfiz-i-Sihhat (The Guardian of Health) for 30th September 1890.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
309	89	Háfiz-i-Sihhat (The Guardian of Health) for 15th October 1890.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
310	90	Háfiz-i-Sihhat (The Guardian of Health) for 31st October 1890.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
311	91	Háfiz-i-Sihhat (The Guardian of Health) for 15th November 1890.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
312	92	Háfiz-i-Sihhat (The Guardian of Health) for 30th November 1890.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.

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13th Decr. 1890.	72	8vo.	I.	525	Lithographed.	0 4 0		
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4th Feby. 1891.	86	8vo.	I.	350	Ditto.	1 0 0		
26th Decr. 1890.	16 each.	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 1 0 each.		
15th Oct. 1890.	8	8vo.	I.	650	Ditto.	0 2 0		
25th Octr. 1890.	8	8vo.	I.	650	Ditto.	0 2 0		
5th Novr. 1890.	8	8vo.	I.	650	Ditto.	0 2 0		
10th Novr. 1890.	8	8vo.	I.	650	Ditto.	0 2 0		
20th Novr. 1890.	8	8vo.	I.	650	Ditto.	0 2 0		
28th Novr. 1890.	8	8vo.	I.	650	Ditto.	0 2 0		

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313	93	Háfiz-i-Sihhat (The Guardian of Health) for 15th December 1890.	Urdú.	Hakím Ghulám Nabí.	Medicine.	New Imperial Press, Lahore.
314	94	Háfiz-i-Sihhat (The Guardian of Health) for 31st December 1890.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
315	261	Háfiz-i-Sihhat (The Guardian of Health) for 15th January 1891.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
316	262	Háfiz-i-Sihhat (The Guardian of Health) for 31st January 1891.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
317	283	Risála-i-Davis al ma'rúf Intikháb-ul-Hikmat (Selections from medical works) for November 1890.	Ditto.	Dr. 'Agyá Rám.	Ditto.	Islámía Press, Lahore.
318	299	Risála-i-Davis al ma'rúf Intikháb-ul-Hikmat (Selections from medical works) for December 1890.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
319	289	Takmíl-ul-Hikmat (The Complement of Medical Science) for November 1890.	Ditto.	Hakím Ahmad 'Alí.	Ditto.	Ditto.
320	290	Takmíl-ul-Hikmat (The Complement of Medical Science) for December 1890.				
321	284	The Indian Architect for November 1890.	Ditto.	Munshí 'Abdulla.	Science (Mechanical).	Ditto.
322	300	The Indian Architect for December 1890.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
323	287	Anjuman-i-Himáyat-i-Islám, Lahore, ká Máhwárí Risála (Monthly Journal of the Anjuman-i-Himáyat-i-Islám, Lahore) for November 1890.	Ditto.	Anjuman-i-Himáyat-i-Islám, Lahore.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Ditto.
324	288	Anjuman-i-Himáyat-i-Islám, Lahore, ká Máhwárí Risála (Monthly Journal of the Anjuman-i-Himáyat-i-Islám, Lahore) for December 1890.				
325	316	Ghaibí háth (P. R. B. Society's Monthly Handbill No. 123).	Ditto.	...	Religion (Christian).	Mission Press, Ludhiána.
326	317	Dín-i-'Iswí kyá hai (P. R. B. Society's Monthly Handbill No. 124).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.

LAHORE:
The 27th April 1891.

1867 *during the quarter ending* 31*st March* 1891—concluded.

Date of issue from the Press, or of Publication.	Number of pages.	Size.	First, second or other number of the Edition.	Number of copies of which the Edition consists.	Whether the Book is printed or lithographed.	Price at which the Book is sold to the Public.	Name and residence of the Proprietor of the copy-right, or of any portion of such copy-right.	REMARKS.
						Rs. A. P.		
18th Decr. 1890.	8	8vo.	I.	650	Lithographed.	0 2 0		
24th Decr. 1890.	8	8vo.	I.	650	Ditto.	0 2 0		
6th Feby. 1891.	8	8vo.	I.	650	Ditto.	0 2 0		
15th Feby. 1891.	8	8vo.	I.	650	Ditto.	0 2 0		
25th Decr. 1890.	16	8vo.	I.	200	Ditto.	0 2 0		
19th Jany. 1891.	16	8vo.	I.	200	Ditto.	0 2 0		
27th Decr. 1890.	28 each.	8vo.	I.	275	Ditto.	0 6 0 each.		
25th Decr. 1890.	12	4to.	I.	450	Ditto.	0 6 0		
20th Jany. 1891.	12	4to.	I.	450	Ditto.	0 6 0		
26th Decr. 1890.	24 each.	8vo.	I.	2,000	Ditto.	0 2 0 each.		
Jany. and Feby. 1891.	4	8vo.	I.	10,500	Ditto.	0 0 1		
Ditto.	4	8vo.	I.	10,500	Ditto.	0 0 1		

RAM KISHAN,

Registrar, Education Department.

List of Books whose Copy-right has been registered in the Punjab during the quarter ending 31st March 1891.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Serial No.	Title of the book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents when the same are not in the English language.	Place of printing and the place of publication.	Name or firm of the printer and the name or firm of the publisher.	Date of issue from the Press or of publication.	Name and residence of the proprietor of the copy-right or of any portion of such copy-right.	Date on which the entry was registered.	REMARKS.
1	A digest of the cases reported in the Punjab Record, 1890, Volume XXV, with an index of the names of the cases.	Lahore.	W. Ball & Co., successors to the Punjab Printing Company, Lahore.	11th March 1891.	W. Ball & Co., successors to the Punjab Printing Company, Lahore.	23rd March 1891.	
2	Qissa Hír te Ránjhe dá (The story of Hír and Ránjhá).	Amritsar.	Chashma-i-Núr Press.	3rd February 1891.	Wasáwá Singh of Amritsar.	7th March 1891.	
3	Pothí Janam Sákhí (Life of Gurú Nának).	Lahore.	Nawal Kishore Press.	October 1890.	Maulaví Mahbúb Ahmad, Agent, Munshí Nawal Kishore's Press, Lahore.	23rd March 1891.	
4	Díwán-i-Zauq (Poems of Zauq)	Ditto.	Islámíya Press.	3rd December 1890.	Muhammad Ibráhím, Lahore.	17th January 1891.	
5	Núr-ul-'Ainain fí Sunniya-tis Salát-i-fin Na'lain (A tract of religious observances of Muhammadans regarding the performance of prayers while shoes are put on).	Ditto.	Siddíqí Press.	30th December 1890.	Muhyid Dín, Proprietor, Siddíqí Press, Lahore.	29th January 1891.	
6	Faryád-i-Muslimín, jild-i-awwal, duwum, suwum (Complaint of Musalmáns, Volumes I, II and III).	Amritsar.	Riyáz-i-Hind Press.	2nd January 1891	Munshí Muhammad Husain Mahmúd, Agent to the Court of Wards, Jullundur.	24th March 1891	

7	Tahzíb-ul-Akhláq (Refinement of morality).	Sádhaura, Umballa District.	Bilálí Press.	30th September 1890.	Saiyid Muhammad Yásín of Sádhaura.	2nd January 1891.	
8	Jawáb Mazmún ká Risála musamma ba Muraqqa'-i-Tahzíb (Book on essay writing called Muraqqa'-i-Tahzíb).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Muhammad Bilál of Sádhaura.	Ditto.	
9	Qawáid-i-Fársí (Persian Grammar).	Amritsar.	Dabír-i-Hind Press.	24th January 1891	Háfiz 'Abdur Rahmán.	7th March 1891.	
10	Quwwat-i-Kahrubái ke Sabaq (Lessons in electricity).	Lahore.	Islámía Press.	10th March 1891.	Pandit Telú Rám, 3rd Master, Railway Technical School, Lahore, resident of Tháne-sar, District Umballa.	23rd March 1891.	
11	Tafsír-i-Súra-i-Yásín al mausúm ba Kashsháf-i-Ayát-i-Baiyinát (Commentary of Súra-i-Yásín, a chapter of the Qurán).	Ludhiána.	Haqqání Press.	10th October 1890.	Maulaví 'Abdul Majíd and Maulaví Muhammad 'Alí.	5th January 1891.	
12	Pára-i-Duwum Tashíl-ul-Qári Tarjama-i-Urdú Sahih-ul-Bukhárí ma'ash Sharhain Fath-ul-Bárí wa Irshád-us-Sárí ya'ní Qustulání ma'i Naíl-ul-Autár Sharh-i-Muntaq-ul-Akhbár (Part II, Tashíl-ul-Qárí, an Urdú translation of Sahíh-ul-Bukhárí, together with commentaries known as Fath-ul-Bárí and Irshád-us-Sárí, i.e., Qustulání and Naíl-ul-Autár).	Lahore.	Siddíqí Press.	28th December 1890.	Muhyid Dín, Proprietor, Siddíqí Press, Lahore.	29th January 1891.	

List of Books whose Copy-right has been registered in the Punjab during the quarter ending 31st March 1891—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Serial No.	Title of the book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents when the same are not in the English language.	Place of printing and the place of publication.	Name or firm of the printer and the name or firm of the publisher.	Date of issue from the Press or of publication.	Name and residence of the proprietor of the copy-right or of any portion of such copy-right.	Date on which the entry was registered.	REMARKS.
13	Tafsír-i-Tarjmán-ul-Qurán ba Latáyif-ul-Bayán, Para-i-Tabárak wa 'Amm (Commentary of the Qurán, Chapters XXIX and XXX).	Lahore.	Siddíqí Press.	29th December 1890.	Muhyid Dín, Proprietor, Siddíqí Press, Lahore.	29th January 1891.	
14	The English Improvement ...	Ditto.	Anglo-Sanskrit Press.	8th January 1891.	Karm Chand, Lahore.	7th March 1891.	
15	The Punjab Record (Part I, Judicial) for August 1890.	Ditto.	W. Ball & Co, successors to the Punjab Printing Company, Lahore.	12th September 1890.	W. Ball & Co., successors to the Punjab Printing Company, Lahore.	17th January 1891.	
16	The Punjab Record (Part I, Judicial) for September 1890.	Ditto.	Ditto.	18th October 1890.	Ditto.	Ditto.	
17	The Punjab Record (Part I, Judicial) for October 1890.	Ditto.	Ditto.	20th November 1890.	Ditto.	Ditto.	
18	The Punjab Record (Part I, Judicial) for November 1890.	Ditto.	Ditto.	29th November 1890.	Ditto.	Ditto.	
19	The Punjab Record (Part I, Judicial) for December 1890.	Ditto.	Ditto.	23rd December 1890.	Ditto.	23rd March 1891.	

20	The Punjab Record (Part I, Judicial) for January 1891.	Ditto.	Ditto.	17th February 1891.	Ditto.	Ditto.	
21	The Punjab Record (Part I, Judicial) for February 1891.	Ditto.	Ditto.	11th March 1891.	Ditto.	Ditto.	
22	Urdú Punjab Record (Part I, Judicial) for August 1890.	Ditto.	Koh-i-Núr Press.	14th December 1890.	Munshí Jagat Naráin, Proprietor, Koh-i-Núr Press, Lahore.	17th January 1891.	
23	Urdú Punjab Record (Part I, Judicial) for September 1890.	Ditto.	Ditto.	25th December 1890.	Ditto.	Ditto.	
24	Urdú Punjab Record (Part I, Judicial) for July 1890.	Ditto.	Ditto.	20th October 1890.	Ditto.	10th February 1891.	
25	Urdú Punjab Record (Part I, Judicial) for October 1890.	Ditto.	Ditto.	23rd January 1891.	Ditto.	7th March 1891.	
26	Urdú Punjab Record (Part I, Judicial) for November 1890.	Ditto.	Ditto.	30th January 1891.	Ditto.	Ditto.	
27	Urdú Punjab Record (Part I, Judicial) for December 1890.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	
28	Urdú kí dúsri kitáb (The Second Urdú Book).	Ditto.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	14th February 1891.	Educational Department, Punjab.	24th March 1891.	

List of Books whose Copy-right has been registered in the Punjab during the quarter ending 31*st March* 1891—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Serial No.	Title of the book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents when the same are not in the English language.	Place of printing and the place of publication.	Name or firm of the printer and the name or firm of the publisher.	Date of issue from the Press or of publication.	Name and residence of the proprietor of the copy-right or of any portion of such copy-right.	Date on which the entry was registered.	REMARKS.
29	Taríq us Sihhat ya'ní Tandrustí ká Rásta (Way to health).	Lahore.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	10th September 1888.	Educational Department, Punjab.	24th March 1891.	
30	Way to Health, a Sanitary Primer.	Ditto.	Ditto.	11th September 1888.	Ditto.	Ditto.	
31	A Moral Reader for High Schools.	Ditto.	New Imperial Press.	July 1890.	Ditto.	Ditto.	
32	The First English Reader for Middle Schools, Punjab Series.	Ditto.	Recorded in previous Catologues.	Recorded in previous Catalogues.	Ditto.	Ditto.	
33	Inshá-i-Urdú (Urdú Letter-writer).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	
34	Táríkh-i-England (History of England).	Ditto.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	17th June 1889.	Ditto.	Ditto.	

35	Multán ke zil' ká Jughráfíya (Geography of the Mooltan District).	Ditto.	Ditto.	17th November 1888.	Ditto.	Ditto.
36	Montgomery ke zil' ká Jughráfíya (Geography of the Montgomery District).	Ditto.	Ditto.	30th January 1889.	Ditto.	Ditto.
37	Ludhiána ke zil' ká Jughráfíya (Geography of the Ludhiána District).	Ditto.	Ditto.	27th June 1889.	Ditto.	Ditto.
38	Panjábí dí tíji pothí (Panjábí Third Book).	Ludhiána.	Mission Press.	25th April 1882.	Ditto.	Ditto.
39	Panjábí dí chauthí pothí (Panjábí Fourth Book).	Ditto.	Ditto.	July 1882.	Ditto.	Ditto.
40	Tadríb ut Tulláb (Training of students).	Lahore.	Recorded in previous Catalogues.	Recorded in previous Catalogues.	Ditto.	Ditto.
41	Diráyat-ul-Adab, pahlá hissa (Instructions in polite learning, Part I).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
42	Dirályat-ul-Adab al juz us Sáni (Instructions in polite learning, Part II).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
43	Miftáh-ul-Adab al juz awwal (Key to Arabic Literature, Part I	Ditto.	Ditto	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.

List of Books whose Copy-right has been registered in the Punjab during the quarter ending 31st *March* 1891—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Serial No.	Title of the book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents when the same are not in the English language.	Place of printing and the place of publication.	Name of firm of the printer and the name or firm of the publisher.	Date of issue from the Press or of publication.	Name and residence of the proprietor of the copyright or of any portion of such copyright.	Date on which the entry was registered.	REMARKS.
44	Miftáh-ul-Adab al juz us Sáni (Key to Arabic Literature, Part II).	Lahore.	Recorded in previous Catalogues.	Recorded in previous Catalogues.	Educational Department, Punjab.	24th March 1891.	
45	Zamíma-i-juzv-i-awwal, Miftáh-ul-Adab al juz us Sális (Supplement to Part I, Key to Arabic Literature, Part III).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	
46	Sarmáya-i-Khirad (A Persian Reader).	Ditto.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	20th June 1889.	Ditto.	Ditto.	
47	Pátí ganit ká tísra bhág (Arithmetic, Part III).	Ditto.	Ditto.	13th July 1890.	Ditto.	Ditto.	
48	Tahrír Uqlídis chauthá Maqála (Euclid, Part IV).	Ditto.	Recorded in previous Catalogues.	Recorded in previous Catalogues.	Ditto.	Ditto.	

49	Sughr Bívi ká, pahla hissá (Good House Mother, Part I).	Ditto.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	13th July 1890.	Ditto.	Ditto.	
50	Sarf-o-Nahv-i-Fársí (Persian Grammar).	Ditto.	Ditto.	15th July 1889.	Ditto.	Ditto.	
51	Hisáb ká dúsrá hissa Patwáríyon aur Ibtidái Madrison ke liye (Arithmetic, Part II, for Patwárís and Primary Schools).	Ditto.	Ditto.	5th March 1890.	Ditto.	Ditto.	
52	Hind ká sugam Itihás (An easy introduction to the History of India).	Ludhiána.	Mission Press.	1st September 1883.	Ditto.	Ditto.	

LAHORE :
The 27th April 1891.

RAM KISHEN,
Registrar, Education Department.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—14-5-91—690.

No. 6 of 1891

SUPPLEMENT TO THE

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1891.

PART II.

GENERAL.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

AGRICULTURE.

The 21st May 1891.

No. 83.—*Notification.*—The annexed memorandum as to the swarms of locusts at present afflicting a part of the Western Punjab has been prepared in the office of the Financial Commissioner, and is published for general information.

By order, &c.,

R. G. THOMSON,

Offg. Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

LOCUSTS IN THE PUNJAB.

As locusts have appeared in large numbers in the western part of the Punjab during the past months, it is desirable that a brief account of the extent of the damage done by them and of the measures taken for their destruction should be published for general information. They appeared in Kohát and Bannu in August, and in the other districts of the Deraját in October, but scarcely any damage was done to the kharíf crops. The remaining districts lying to the west of the Chenab have since been invaded by vast swarms coming from the hilly country to the west and north of the frontier of the Province. The eggs were laid to a great extent in the sandy and thinly-peopled tract lying between the Jhelum and the Indus, where their destruction was peculiarly difficult. The swarms appear to have spread to the east of the Chenab into Gujránwála and Siálkot in March. The districts of the Lahore Division, except the parts of Jhang lying to the west of the Jhelum and Chenab, have so far been fairly free of locusts, and the Jullundur and Delhi Divisions have escaped.

Except in the western tahsíls of Ráwalpindi and Jhelum, very little injury has been done to the rabi crops, and the present harvest is the finest reaped for many years. But the extra rabi crops, *e.g.*, melons and the early-sown kharíf crops, especially cotton, have suffered; the grass has in some tracts been eaten up, and every bush and tree stripped of its leaves. The danger now is that the swarms at present infesting the western districts may spread eastwards, that eggs may be laid over a very large area in or about July, and that the broods when hatched may eat up the young kharíf crops. To meet such a calamity it will be necessary to wage a regular campaign against the locusts in every affected tract, and the necessity of taking legislative power to compel the people to make a combined effort for the protection of their property from destruction is under consideration. It is, however, at present believed that in most, if not all, parts of the country combined action can be obtained without such power if the necessary arrangements are made beforehand, and if help is given by allowing some expenditure from public funds.

Summary of reports received from the Districts of the Pesháwar, Deraját and Ráwalpindi Divisions.

Hazára.—Locusts appeared in the Mansahra Tahsíl in the beginning of April, and immediate steps were taken by the Tahsíldár for their destruction. Some 400 maunds of locusts were killed. Flights of locusts appeared in the other tahsíls, but their visits were transitory, and the damage done has everywhere been slight.

Pesháwar.—Eggs were laid all over the district and in independent territory. The first brood appeared about 8th April. The villagers were at once turned out wherever young locusts showed themselves, and by 20th April some 10,000 people were at work. When the harvest began on 25th April the villagers were dismissed and 5,000 hired labourers were engaged, who continued at work till about the 3rd of May, when the barley was half reaped, and the ears of wheat were too hard to be attacked by young locusts. At a low estimate over 80,000,000 young locusts were killed at an expense of Rs. 8,000. After 3rd May the hired labourers were dismissed, as the rabi was safe, and the cost of destroying the myriads of locusts pouring into the district from independent territory was prohibitive. At present the people cannot be taken away from harvesting, the rabi being the finest reaped for 30 years. The young cotton and cane have been attacked, but if the locusts disappear by 15th June the cotton will recover.

Kohát.—When the young locusts were hatched orders were issued to turn out the villagers in all directions. Enormous numbers descended from the hills, and this disheartened the people, but the greatest exertions are still being made to destroy the locusts. Above Rs. 1,000 have been spent in rewards. The rabi crops have generally escaped.

Dera Ismail Khan.—Every endeavour was made to destroy the locusts. A Náib-Tahsíldár and Kánúngo with six or seven chaprásís under them were put in charge of each tappa, and lambardárs and zaildárs were warned to render every assistance in their power. Rs. 500 were spent in rewards. The people were very apathetic, and little impression was made, as vast swarms poured into the district from the hills to the west and the Thal to the east. The wells and water-courses were kept clean in order to avert epidemic disease. The rabi harvest has been a very fine one, and the Deputy Commissioner did not consider it wise to keep the people away from harvesting, hence efforts have of late been relaxed, but they will now be renewed. The early kharíf crops and the extra rabi crops have suffered. The number of locusts has begun to diminish.

Rawalpindi.—Locusts first appeared about November, coming from the direction of Jummoo, and spread over the three western tahsíls of the district. Numbers of them were killed in the early morning when they were numb with cold. The district was divided into circles with an officer in charge of each, whose main duty it was to look after the destruction of locusts and their eggs. The insects, however, laid their eggs largely in the extensive and sparsely-peopled Kala Chitta Range, where it was most difficult to get at them. Although large numbers were destroyed, swarms of young locusts were hatched, and these have now spread over the district. All tahsíl officials were employed in the work of destruction. The Ramzán fast fell at a very unfortunate time, and during it the people were unable to work with very great energy. Millions of eggs and of young locusts were destroyed, but the impression made was small. Rs. 1,000 were spent from District Funds. The Deputy Commissioner thought it inadvisable to give large rewards to people working to protect their own property. The rabi harvest in Pindigheb and in parts of Fatahjang and Attock has been destroyed.

Jhelum.—The destruction of eggs began early in March. From 500 to 600 maunds of eggs were destroyed in Tashíl Talagang alone. At first 1 anna a seer and later ½ an anna was paid for eggs. Gur and atta were distributed to people engaged in destroying young locusts. Altogether Rs. 3,000 were spent from District Funds on the destruction of eggs and young locusts. Vast numbers were killed all over the district, but the Deputy Commissioner states that the people were inclined to be apathetic, as from the dimensions of the plague it seemed hopeless to cope with it, and that legislative power to compel them to combine is required. The rabi crops in Talagang and Chakwál have suffered very severely, and the Deputy Commissioner thinks that some relief works will be necessary. (Some 3,000 labourers from Talagang have been earning large wages as reapers in Shahpur, and the Deputy Commissioner has been informed that a very large number of labourers is required by the Canal Department for the Chenáb Canal Works.)

Shahpur.—The Khusháb Tahsíl lying to the west of the Jhelum has been infested with locusts, and they have been specially numerous in the Salt Range, which was a favourite place for depositing eggs. Wherever they were reported to have appeared orders were issued to endeavour to get the people to destroy them, and the Náib-Tahsíldár of Khusháb was put in special charge of the work. Few eggs were found, as they were laid in stony ground or desert places. Large numbers of young locusts were destroyed in some places, but little impression was made. The Ramzán fast made the people less active than they would otherwise have been, and recently they have been fully occupied in reaping one of the finest harvests the district has ever had, and labourers can earn 8 annas a day. Little damage was done to the rabi crops. Except in the Salt Range, extra rabi crops of melons and vegetables and young cotton have been destroyed, and in some places the very bark has been eaten off the trees. Fresh efforts are now being made to destroy the young locusts, and Rs. 900 have been allotted for rewards.

Gujrát.—The Deputy Commissioner began to give rewards for eggs in February, and has spent Rs. 900 in rewards for destruction of eggs and young locusts. His efforts have been more or less thwarted by the apathy of the people, which was due to the fact that the rabi crops suffered but little.

Gujránwála.—The appearance of locusts was first reported on 24th March. During the next three weeks they spread over the district laying eggs in all sandy tracts. Many were killed in the mornings and evenings, when they were inactive. Every Patwári, Lambardár and Policeman was made responsible for reporting at the tahsíl whenever eggs were laid or young appeared. Land in which eggs had been deposited, if not under crop, was ploughed three or four times so as to expose them. Eggs were collected in great numbers, the usual plan being to make each house in a village furnish daily a "tind" or well-pot full of eggs. When village headmen showed slackness in the work they were fined so many "tinds" extra. When the young appeared the villagers were turned out to drive them into trenches and bury them or to burn them on the bushes where they swarmed. The harvesting was not interfered with, women, children and old men being employed on the work. To encourage them sherbet was distributed at noon and half a seer of gur given to each person in the evening. In this way myriads were killed, but no visible impression was made. As soon as harvesting is over an effort to get rid of the plague will be made with still greater vigour.

Siálkot.—The number of eggs laid in the district does not seem to have been very great, and many of these were destroyed. Where young broods appeared bands of villagers were organized to kill them. The methods adopted were, driving them into trenches and burying them, burning them where they had collected in heaps and were not active, surrounding them by a circle of men armed with branches, who gradually closed in upon them and forcing them to take refuge in straw and then setting it on fire. So long as the people had only the locusts born in the district to deal with their efforts were fairly successful, but Siálkot is now being invaded by swarms from Jummoo and Siálkot. The Jummoo officials appear to have done nothing, though the Deputy Commissioner did his best to rouse them to take action. Little money has been spent, as the population is dense, and the people turn out readily. All officials, Zaildárs and Lambardárs have been warned of their responsibility in the matter, and parwánas have been promised to men who exert themselves to help.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—21-5-91—600.

No. 7 of 1891.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1891.

PART II.

GENERAL.

REVIEW OF THE REPORT ON THE LAHORE CENTRAL MUSEUM FOR THE YEAR 1890-91.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 377, dated 4th June 1891.

READ—

The Report on the Lahore Central Museum for the year 1890-91 submitted with the Curator's letter No. 52 of May 15th, 1891.

REMARKS.—The number of visitors to the Museum during the year under report was 183,980, showing a decrease of 41,259 from the average of the preceding four years. This result is attributed partly to the extraordinary prevalence of sickness during the monsoon season and partly to the issue of through tickets by the Railway authorities to pilgrims visiting the Hardwár fair, who would otherwise have been likely to break their journey at Lahore.

2. Two thefts of Museum property were perpetrated during the year, in the first instance by persons who had evaded the notice of the officers in charge, at closing time. The circumstances of both cases appear to disclose considerable negligence on the part of the Police guard, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that such occurrences will be rare in the future.

3. Amongst other additions which have been made to the collection of antiquities are a number of sculptured stones from a site near Choya Saidan Shah in the Salt Range, which has been recently visited by Dr. Stein, Professor of Sanskrit in the Lahore Government College. Dr. Stein has also given his valuable assistance to the Curator in the disinterment of figure sculptures at Amb in the Shahpur District. The collection of coins has been enriched partly by purchase and partly by gifts from the Asiatic Societies of Bengal and Bombay, and the catalogue which has been compiled by Mr. C. J. Rodgers is now in press.

4. The funds of the institution show a small balance to credit. The receipts of the past year were Rs. 3,784 and the expenditure Rs. 3,742.

5. At the opening of the year under report Mr. J. L. Kipling, C. I. E., proceeded on furlough, and Mr F. H. Andrews was appointed to officiate as Curator in his place, and has discharged the duties of the appointment in a very satisfactory way.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the foregoing Remarks be forwarded to the Curator for information ; and that the Report, together with the Remarks upon it, be forwarded to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture ; and that both be published for general information in the *Punjab Government Gazette.*

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

R. G. THOMSON,

Offg. Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

No. 52, dated Lahore, 15th May 1891.

From—FRED. H. ANDREWS, Esquire, Offg. Curator, Central Museum, Lahore,

To—The Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

I HAVE the honor to submit a Report of the working of the Lahore Museum during the year 1890-91.

Attendance.

The total number of visitors was 183,980, and the average attendance 504. These figures show a decrease of 42,221 and 115 respectively on the totals of the previous year.

The attendance for the past five years is—

1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
226,970	211,964	235,810	226,211	183,980

From this table it will be seen that the number of visitors during the year under report was the smallest, and the cause to which I chiefly assign this great falling-off is the fever epidemic that prevailed all over the country continuously for about three months during the monsoon, during which time the number of visitors to the Museum was less than half that of the corresponding period of the previous year. The fact of the Railway authorities issuing through tickets to pilgrims visiting Hardwár during the recent fair and thereby preventing a break in the journey at Lahore kept a large number from visiting the Museum.

The conduct of the public was on the whole satisfactory, but it is to be regretted that, through the gross negligence of the Police guard supplied for the protection of the Museum collection, two robberies occurred within a space of three months. On the first occasion the thief or thieves were locked in the building at closing time and extracted some silver articles and *kinkháb* from the cases and escaped by a window opening on to the verandah. On the second the thief or thieves effected an entrance by a window in a conspicuous place in the front of the building and succeeded in escaping with some gold and silver jewelry valued at about Rs. 600, and which were extracted from a case in the Entrance Hall. Although I, through the Police Department, offered a reward of Rs. 50 for evidence that would lead to the recovery of the stolen property, no information was forthcoming. As a precautionary measure I engaged a chaukídár, who patrols round the Museum at night in addition to the Police guard.

Additions.

The additions to the collection of antiquities were not very numerous. A number of sculptured stones doubtlessly of Jaina times were brought in by Dr. Stein and myself from Murti in the vicinity of Choya Saidan Shah in the Salt Range. The site was identified by Dr. Stein as that mentioned by the Chinese traveller Heoven Tsang 7th century) as the ancient town of Sinhapura. The Revd. Worthington Jukes of Pesháwar has kindly sent two sculptured stones from Jamal Garhi and the Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ghâzi Khan two inscribed stones of the time of Firoz Shah and Allauddín. Several very interesting figure sculptures unearthed at the entrance of the largest of the three temples within the fort of the ancient city at Amb in the Shahpur District by Dr. Stein and myself will be brought down to the Museum immediately.

Coins.

The arranging and cataloguing of the coins in the Museum which was entrusted to Mr. C. J. Rodgers is completed, and the catalogue is in the press.

A number of coins have been contributed to the Museum by the Asiatic Societies of Bengal and Bombay.

A collection of 17 Greek coins (4 silver and 13 copper) was purchased from a dealer, Mehr Chand of Pindi, through Mr. C. J. Rodgers.

Changes.

At the opening of the year I was appointed to officiate for Mr. Kipling, C. I. E, the Curator, who proceeded to Europe on furlough for 18 months.

Work in the Museum.

A complete list of the wood specimens in the Museum according to their natural order has been made during the year. A list of the Buddhist sculptures is being prepared also and will be finished shortly. This is being done with a view to the production of a descriptive catalogue. Lála Basant Rám, the Museum Darogah, has worked with intelligence and diligence.

Art Sale-room.

The sales during the 12 months amounted to Rs. 9,241-8-6, while in the previous year they amounted to Rs. 10,409-7-9. This decrease in the sale is partly due to the establishment of a shop by Mr. Tellery at Delhi, tourists always visiting that city before coming to Lahore, and partly to the fact that the fashion of the cotton prints which we have been supplying to England in quantities is dying out.

Fort Armoury.

There is nothing particular to be mentioned in connection with the Fort Armoury, Lahore. It has continued to be in as good a condition as possible. The arms are preserved from rust, &c., by the application of Rangoon oil over them every now and then.

Building.

The new Museum, the foundation stone of which was laid by His Royal Highness the Prince Albert Victor of Wales in February 1890, is being erected, and it is probable that at its present speed of construction it will be some years in building. The present building is leaky and in bad repair, quite unfit for the really valuable collection therein.

A detailed statement of accounts and detailed lists of acquisitions to the Museum are appended.

Statement of Annual Receipts and Expenditure of the Lahore Museum for the year 1890-91.

No.	Receipts.	Amount.	Total.	Expenditure.	Amount.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Balance in hand from last account	482 10 8		Pay of the Curator, Lahore Museum	1,200 0 0	
2	Government allowance for the year	1,920 0 0		Pay of the regular establishment	981 0 0	
3	Curator's pay at Rs. 100 a month	1,200 0 0		Pay of the extra establishment	299 0 7	
4	Contributions from Lahore Municipality ...	180 0 0		Purchases during the year as per detailed list ...	390 1 3	
5	Miscellaneous receipts	2 0 0	3,784 10 8	Furniture for the Museum	497 4 11	
				Printing charges	2 8 0	
				Books and journals	140 1 3	
				Railway carriage of articles received	49 13 10	
				Miscellaneous expenses—		
				Nails, tacks, hinges, glue, gum, cloths, naphthaline, spirits, coolies, string, paints, oil, matches, turpentine, &c., &c., &c.	182 11 3	3,742 9 1
				Balance in hand ...	...	42 1 7
	Total ...	...	3,784 10 8	Total ...	...	3,784 10 8

FRED. H. ANDREWS,

Offg. Curator, Lahore Museum.

List of Presentations to the Lahore Museum during the year 1890-91.

No.	Descriptions of Articles.	By whom presented.
1	Three copper coins bearing the name of "Ahmadnaggar" from Nasik District.	Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society.
2	Two copper coins of Muhammadan dynasties from Belgaum District.	Ditto ditto.
3	One hundred and seventy-seven coins collected in Central Asia by Captain de Lessœ.	Government of India.
4	Two copper coins of Muhammad bin Sám ...	Stuart A. Wallace, Esquire, Assistant District Superintendent, Peshâwar.
5	One copper coin of Prithri Rája ...	Ditto ditto.
6	One copper coin of Yaldiz, General of Muhammad bin Sám.	Ditto ditto.
7	One copper coin of Yaldiz Muyz-ud-dín ...	Ditto ditto.
8	One copper coin (no king's name) ...	Ditto ditto.
9	One gold and silver coin of Aurangzeb from Amraoti District.	Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society.
10	Two round rupees of the Emperor Akbar, who reigned from 963—1014 A. H. = 1556—1605 A. D.	Asiatic Society of Bengal.
11	Three silver coins of Sultán Allauddín Hossain Shah, an independent Sultán of Bengal, who reigned from 1494—1521 A. D.	Ditto.
12	Two coins consisting of a mixture of gold and silver, and one late "Indo-Scythian" found in the Ráwalpindi District.	Ditto.
13	Fifty-nine copper coins, called *dáms*, of different types and varieties, of the Imperial Súri Family, found at Jullundur.	Ditto.
14	Three silver coins, two of Muhammad Shah and one of Ahmad Shah Bahadar, found at Gurdáspur.	Ditto.
15	One silver coin of Muyz-ud-dín Kaiqobad, Pathán King of Delhi, found at Durbhanga District.	Ditto.
16	Ten silver coins found at Ajmere ...	Ditto.
17	False rupee found with Ganpat, petition-writer, and presented by him at the Government Treasury.	District Superintendent of Police, Kángra.
18	Two false rupees, Queen's coins, 1874 and 1889, knowingly passed into circulation by Mangtu, son of Bahádur, Caste Girth.	Ditto ditto.
19	Five silver Gadia coins found at Chapra Taluka, Khandesh District.	Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society.
20	Fossil tree found on the side of a sandstone hill in the 34th mile of the Kohát-Bannu road between Banda and Khwarram.	Executive Engineer, Kohát.
21	Two walnuts ...	Bakhshi Rám of Mandi State.
22	Sample of natural Kerosine oil found in the Suleimán Hills under the Takht-i-Suleimán, Dera Ismail Khan District, about 30 miles from Draband and two miles from Mughal Kot.	
23	False scale ...	District Supdt. of Police, Kángra.
24	Land shells from Amritsar ...	C. J. Rodgers, Esquire.
25	Two inscribed stones from Dera Ghází Khan ...	Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghází Khan.
26	Two sculptured stones from Jamal Garhi ...	Revd. Worthington Jukes, M. A.
27	Collection of sculptured stones of Jaina tim rom Murti in the vicinity of Choya Saidan Shah in the Salt Range.	Dr. Stein and the Curator.

FRED. H. ANDREWS,

Offg. Curator, Lahore Museum.

List of Additions to the Lahore Museum during the year 1890-91.

No.	Details.	Price.
	PURCHASES.	Rs. A. P.
1	Drawing of a gateway of a tomb at Naya Kot, Lahore	60 0 0
2	Copper engraved and tinned teapot ... Ditto ditto cover with spout Ditto ditto surahi ... Ditto ditto wine bowls (2) Ditto ditto cup with cover } Amritsar. ...	15 0 0
3	Seven pieces of Jhajjar pottery	1 0 0
4	Tree, peacock and ox of carved ivory, with serpent of ebony inlaid with ivory and brass.	22 0 0
5	Ivory inlaid *Sarangi*, Hoshiárpur	10 0 0
6	Four silver and thirteen copper coins	100 0 0
7	Bokhara Sozni (needle-work)	40 0 0
8	Carved doors from Kashmir	7 0 0
9	Stringed instrument (*Surbahár*)	60 0 0
10	Ten silver coins from Bannu	10 1 3
11	Plate, old beder work	20 0 0
12	Two swords and one dagger	45 0 0
	Total	390 1 3

FRED. H. ANDREWS,

Offg. Curator, Lahore Museum.

List of Books and Pamphlets added to the Museum Library during the year 1890-91.

No.	Description of books.	From whom.
1	Records of the Geological Survey of India ...	Geology Department.
2	Catalogue of the Insecta of the Oriental Region ...	Trustees of the Indian Museum.
3	Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal ...	Ditto ditto.
4	Epigraphia Indica and Records of the Archæological Survey of India.	Government of India.
5	Notes on Indian Economic Products, being selections from the Records of the Government of India, Revenue and Agriculture Department.	Ditto.
6	Note on Indian Steatite ...	Ditto.
7	Further Note on Indian Steatite ...	Ditto.
8	Crop Experiments, Bombay Presidency, 1889-90 ...	Bombay Government.
9	Annual Report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Assam.	Assam Government.
10	Annual Report of the Khandesh Experimental Farm for 1889-90	Bombay Government.
11	South Indian Inscriptions, Tamil and Sanskrit ...	Madras Government.
12	Notices of Sanskrit Manuscripts, Volumes IX and X ...	Bengal Government.
13	Report on Arboriculture in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for 1889-90.	Berar Government.
14	Report on Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Burma, for 1889-90.	Burmese Government.
15	The Eri Silk of Assam ...	Assam Government.
16	Report on the External Land Trade of the Punjab for 1889-90 ...	Financial Commissioner.
17	Annual Report of the Lucknow Provincial Museum for 1889-90 ...	Punjab Government.
18	Monograph on the Gold and Silver Work of the Punjab ...	Ditto.
19	Dictionary of the Economic Products of India, Volumes 3 and 4...	Ditto.
20	Customary Law of the Tahsíls of Moga, Zíra and Ferozepore ...	Ditto.
21	Land and Fresh Water Mollusca of India, Parts 1 to 6, with plates.	Ditto.
22	Reports on Publications issued and registered in the several Provinces of British India.	Ditto.
23	Report on the Internal Trade of the Punjab by Rail and River for 1889-90.	Financial Commissioner.
24	Note on the Rail-borne and River-borne Trade Returns of the Punjab for the quarter ending 31st December 1889.	Ditto.
25	Note on the Wheat Crop of the Punjab, 1889-90 ...	Ditto.
26	Annual Report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.	Bengal Government.
27	Contents and Index of the first twenty volumes of the Records of the Geological Survey of India, 1868 to 1887.	Geology Department.
28	Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India ...	Ditto.
29	Report on the Nagpore Experimental Farm in Central Provinces for 1889-90.	Commissioner of Settlement and Agriculture, Central Provinces.
	Purchases.	
1	Indian Antiquary.	
2	Catalogue of Oriental Coins.	
3	Butterflies of India, Burmah and Ceylon.	
4	Indian Directory for 1890.	

FRED. H. ANDREWS,

Offg. Curator, Lahore Museum.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—4-6-91—690.

No. 8 of 1891.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1891.

PART II.

GENERAL.

REVIEW OF THE REPORT ON THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1890

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in the Home (Jails) Department, No. 224, dated 29th May 1891.

READ—

The Report on the Jails of the Punjab for the year 1890.

REMARKS.—The Report of the Inspector-General of Prisons, due in the Secretariat on May 1st, was received on the 7th of the month. The Report has been written by Surgeon-Major Bate, who relieved Brigade-Surgeon Gray of the office of Inspector-General only in the month of April, and some delay in its submission was to have been expected.

2. The total number of convicts received in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Province (excluding transfers of prisoners) was 21,332, or 843 in excess of the number received during the year 1889. This increase is noticeable because during the past year there was a distinct decrease in the amount of crime committed, and the number of persons tried by the Criminal Courts was proportionately less; but at the same time the number of persons convicted was larger, and the percentage of convictions slightly higher than during the year 1889, and thus the increased number of convicts received in the Jails is accounted for. The average number of convicts confined during the year under review was 11,842, or 400 less than in the preceding year, and similarly the average number of all classes of prisoners, convicts, under trial and civil, was 12,735 as compared with 13,205.

3. More than 17,000 convicts admitted to jail were between the ages of 16 and 40 years; the ages of more than 3,000 were above 40 years; while only 277 boys and 7 girls under the age of 16 were sent to prison. In connection with the class of juvenile prisoners the Inspector-General states that his predecessor has recently placed before Government his views on the question of establishing a Juvenile Reformatory in the Punjab; that in those views he entirely concurs, and that he trusts some definite orders on the subject will be speedily issued. The question with which the Government was directly concerned in the correspondence referred to by the Inspector-General was the provision of funds amounting to more than Rs. 15,000 for the construction of additional cells and workshops for juvenile offenders in the separate ward recently erected in the Lahore Central Jail; and after examining the statistics regarding the present number of inmates of that ward, and the existing accommodation, the Lieutenant-Governor decided that in view of more urgent works the enlargement of the Juvenile Ward must be postponed. The establishment of an adequate number of Central Jails is a much more pressing want; that at Montgomery is satisfactorily progressing, and the erection of another at Umballa has been sanctioned; and a considerable outlay must be incurred before these are finished. Other Jails also require alterations and repairs, and therefore when it is considered that the total number of juvenile offenders in the Province is but a very small proportion of the prison population, the need for establishing a juvenile reformatory, as an entirely separate institution, cannot be admitted to exist as a matter of extreme urgency.

4. The table given in paragraph 10 of the Report comparing the length of sentences of imprisonment inflicted in the Punjab and in all the Jails of British India shows that the proportion of sentences not exceeding one month passed in this Province is very much below the average for the whole of India; while the percentages to admissions of sentences above six and not exceeding twelve months, and also above one year and not exceeding five, are markedly higher than the general averages for the whole of India. The proportions of sentences above six and not exceeding twelve months have gradually increased during the last two years, the figures for the last three years being 16·72, 20·02 and 24·04, while the percentage for the whole of British India was 12·23 in the year 1889. The differences are remarkable, but if imprisonment is to be an effective means of repressing crime among a population like that of the Punjab, the Lieutenant-Governor does not believe that the Courts err on the side of too great severity, for it has been remarked more than once that the leniency of sentences passed by many of the Subordinate Magistrates was one of the causes tending to the increase of crime; and taking into account the three past years, it is a significant fact that while in both the years 1889 and 1890 the severity of the sentences passed has increased, in both also has there been a distinct decrease of crime, which cannot be explained as due to exceptionally good harvests or unusual prosperity among the people. The high percentage of sentences of from one to five years' imprisonment is no doubt partly accounted for by the fact that in the Punjab District Magistrates, acting under the special provisions of Section 34 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, can pass sentences up to seven years' imprisonment in serious cases which in most other parts of British India are committed to the Court of Sessions. That Court can pass sentences of transportation in many such cases, and hence it is natural that while the percentage of convicts sentenced to transportation for terms in the Punjab was only 0·12 in each of the years 1889 and 1890, in the former year for the whole of British India the percentage was 0·39.

5. The nature of the offences for which convicts were imprisoned was much the same as usual, but the Inspector-General of Prisons has noticed the very large increase during the past three years in the number of persons received in jail who had been ordered to furnish security for their good behaviour, or as belonging to wandering gangs of thieves, the number of persons

imprisoned having risen from 1,189 in 1888 to 2,930 in the year under review. The subject was mentioned in paragraph 6 of last year's Review on the Administration of Criminal Justice, and an explanation was suggested that Magistrates have begun to exercise greater care in accepting the securities offered, and that sureties are finding out that the responsibility undertaken by them is no empty form. The Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice for the year 1890 confirms this view, for it shows that the average amount of security demanded rose from Rs. 184 in 1889 to Rs. 212 in 1890, and the Judges have observed that the large number of persons detained in custody appears to be mainly due to the fact that the Courts have been more particular than usual as to the character and position of the sureties accepted.

6. The number of convicts classified as habituals either before or after reception into jail rose from 3,113 in 1889 to 3,566. This is satisfactory, as Dr. Bate has remarked; but, as was pointed out in last year's Review of the Report, the subject of the identification of old offenders seems to receive very different degrees of attention in different districts. Thus in Rohtak out of 4?6 convicts admitted only 3 were classified as habituals before admission into jail, and in Kohát only 6 out of 760 admissions. On the other hand, in each of the districts of Ludhiána, Gujrát, Shahpur and Ráwalpindi more than 200 convicts were so classified previous to admission. Similarly, as regards classification as habituals after admission into jail, the numbers vary from more than 100 in some districts to none in others. It appears therefore that in some localities either the Criminal Courts do not sufficiently carry out the procedure prescribed in the Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 27—1804-14, dated December 14th, 1886, or the Police do not exhaust all practicable means of ascertaining the antecedents of offenders. In the latter case the sentence passed by the Court may be inadequate and less severe than would have been inflicted if the past history of the convict had been known; and in either case, if an habitual offender is wrongly classified as a 'casual,' the jail administration is to some extent prejudiced. The Lieutenant-Governor therefore hopes that every effort may be made to obtain as correct a classification of prisoners as possible. It is no doubt true that the easy means of communication which now enable criminals to travel rapidly about the country help them to conceal their identity, but if good results can be attained by the magisterial and police authorities in some districts, there appears to be no reason why similar success should not be achieved elsewhere.

7. Nineteen prisoners made their escape during the year, but 13 of them were re-captured. As the Inspector-General has remarked, considering the insecurity of some of the jails and the untrustworthiness of the guards, it is surprising that escapes are not more frequent. It seems also strange that the imposition of fetters appears to have no effect upon the number of escapes. For example, in the Delhi Jail only 52 convicts wore fetters, and in the Chenáwán Central Jail only 150, and these mostly only for short periods, and there were no escapes. At Montgomery, on the other hand, fetters were imposed on 901 prisoners and at Ráwalpindi on 885, and there were 4 escapes from the former and 2 from the latter prison. The relative efficiency of the jail guards is therefore probably the factor which determines the frequency or otherwise of escapes.

8. The number of offences of smoking or being in possession of forbidden articles fell from 1,760 in 1889 to 1,539 in the year under review, but there was a very lage increase in the number of offences relating to work, the figures for the past two years being 14,535 and 18,001. Of the last class of offence more than half was committed in the Mooltan and Lahore Central Jails, and the District Jails at Siálkot, Jhelum and Peshawar, a large proportion of the punishments inflicted being formal warnings. In the Jhelum Jail the average number of male convicts was 223, while no less

than 1,324 formal warnings were given to male prisoners during the year. This is not a satisfactory feature in the management of that jail. It has been more than once impressed on Superintendents that the frequent repetition of warnings for the same offence is worse than useless, as it must result in the prisoners regarding such warnings as idle threats which will entail no baneful consequences. The Inspector-General has doubtless invited the attention of the Superintendent of the Jhelum Jail to the necessity for exercising more discretion in the matter. Floggings rose from 318 in the previous year to 416, the increase being chiefly in the Lahore Central Jail, in which 82 prisoners were flogged as compared with 20 in the previous year. The increase is attributed to the prevalence of faction fights at the beginning of the year between two sets of Patháns which gave the Jail authorities some trouble, and for the class of offender the punishment meted out was probably the best that could have been inflicted.

9. The total cost of the administration of the jails, omitting Public Works charges, was Rs. 7,16,944, or Rs. 19,131 less than in the previous year. The cost per head of average strength was, however, slightly higher than in 1889, namely, Rs. 57-13-3, compared with Rs. 57-1-5. The system of purchasing articles of food direct in the market was in force in all the jails except Chenáwán throughout the year, and it is satisfactory that the rates charged were generally slightly lower than the tahsíl price current rates. Arrangements for storing grain have not, however, as yet been successfully made in all cases, and it is premature at present to predict whether any material economy can be effected. The following table shows the charges on account of contingencies during the past 9 years :—

	Rs.
1882	79,156
1883	70,465
1884	75,214
1885	57,735
1886	40,664
1887	41,994
1888	47,173
1889	55,493
1890	46,437

The year 1885 was the last of seven successive years during which the jail population in this Province steadily fell. During the next four years the average number of prisoners increased; the Lieutenant-Governor therefore observes with much satisfaction that the control exercised by the Inspector-General of Prisons over the contingent expenditure has been carefully and continuously maintained for the past five years.

10. The difficulty of finding remunerative and at the same time sufficiently penal labour for convicts has more than once been alluded to in the Jail Reports during recent years. Sir James Lyall therefore is glad to see that the Inspector-General considers that the employment of prisoners in making the additions to the jail at Montgomery has proved satisfactory, and that in Dr. Bate's opinion the construction of the new Central Jail at Umballa can be carried out entirely by convict labour. The Lieutenant-Governor has for some time held the view that brick and tile making is a form of extra-mural labour suitable for convicts in ordinary jails; in fact that the materials required for all Government buildings, such as police or tahsíl buildings, should, if possible, be prepared in this way where such buildings are to be erected within convenient distance of a jail. The bulk of the prison population consists of convicts who belong to the agricultural classes or others who are accustomed to out-door labour, and extra-mural employment is the most suitable work for them. The cordial co-operation of the local officers of the Public Works Department is, as Dr. Bate has remarked, necessary before such a scheme can be brought to a successful issue, and His

Honor desires that the controlling officers of that Department will give the Jail authorities all practicable assistance in maturing and carrying out this scheme.

11. As compared with the previous year, there was a slight increase in the value of the net cash earnings of each convict sentenced to labour, the figures for the two years being Rs. 9-2-0 and Rs. 9-3-0. In last year's Review comment was made upon the unsatisfactory management of the manufactures at the Ráwalpindi Jail, in which the average earning per head amounted to the nominal sum of nine pies, and special enquiries were instituted on the subject. The explanation was partly a matter of accounts, and partly that a quantity of manufactured materials remained in stock; but there also appears to have been some laxity of control on the part of the Superintendent, and consequently some nefarious practices on that of some of the subordinate officials. During the year 1890 there was a marked improvement, the average earnings per head rising to Rs. 13-6-0, or considerably above the average for the whole Province, and in five jails only were the earnings larger per head than at Ráwalpindi, the most satisfactory results having been attained at Jullundur, where the amount reached Rs. 28-13-0. In the Mooltan Central Jail the average earnings per head were only eight annas, but the smallness of the amount is explained in paragraph 41 of the Report. In the Umballa and Siálkot Jails the amounts were also small, being Rs 7-5-0 and Rs. 4-2-0 and the falling off, though partially explained by certain circumstances, is stated by the Inspector-General to be in all probability largely attributable to want of continuity in administration, the office of Superintendent in the case of both jails having been filled by no less than five different officers during the year, and Dr Bate is strongly of opinion that if changes in the post of Superintendent were of less frequent occurrence than they are in this Province, not only would the financial results be better, but the discipline and health of the jails would improve. This difficulty has not been now brought to notice for the first time. It is obvious that frequent changes in the superintendence of our jails must interfere with the maintenance of a uniform and efficient system of prison discipline, and there is the further disadvantage that in our District Jails the Superintendents are usually the Civil Surgeons who have other important duties to perform, and cannot devote all their time to the administration of the jails. The Lieutenant-Governor therefore agrees with Dr. Bate that changes in the *personnel* of the Superintendents of Jails should be made as rarely as the exigencies of the public service will admit, and the matter will be brought to the notice of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, but at the same time it must be remembered that that officer is probably not less interested in avoiding unnecessary transfers of Civil Surgeons, and that it is the paucity of qualified Medical Officers under the control of the Local Government which renders changes more frequent than can be desired.

12. The death-rate among the prison population during the year 1890 was 31·24 per mille; that of the free population 46·87. The corresponding figures for the previous five years were as follows :—

	Prison population.	Free population.
1885	27·14	27·
1886	28·56	26·6
1887	44·53	34·31
1888	30·7	30·
1889	29·27	31·62

No. 9 of 1391.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE

Government Gazette

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Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1891.

PART II.

GENERAL.

REPORT OF THE LAHORE VETERINARY SCHOOL FOR THE YEAR 1890-91.

THE following is published for general information :—

Letter No. 419 A., dated 7th July 1891, from the Offg. Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab, to the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Punjab, reviewing the Report on the Lahore Veterinary School for the year 1890-91.

I AM directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1042 of June 11th, 1891, forwarding the Report of the Lahore Veterinary School for the year 1890-91, and to communicate the following remarks.

2. The number of students at the winter session of the year under report was 88, and subsequently fell to 83 owing to 2 voluntary withdrawals and 3 expulsions for misconduct. It is the opinion of the Principal that the existing staff and accommodation of the College are barely sufficient for the requirements of the students; and the slight decrease from the number (90) of last year is no subject for regret, the rather that of the 52 new students at the beginning of the summer session no fewer than 25 were free students not in receipt of scholarships. The real popularity of the institution is shown by the circumstance that there are at the present time 16 Military students and 112 Civilians seeking admission; while the demand, which could not be met, for the services of 9 graduates of the College testifies to the estimation in which its teaching is held.

3. The results of the Final Examination are precisely those of last year, when 44 students not including the College Compounder presented themselves before the Examiners. The numbers of examinees, and of 1st and 2nd Class passes, 44, 20 and 17 respectively, were the same. It has not yet been found practicable to extend instructions in English. It is explained that the one student referred to in last year's report as having passed in Hospital Practice was the College Compounder who had had no leisure for book-work and was

therefore allowed to present himself for examination in practice only. All the students who were recorded as having passed the Examination passed in Hospital Practice as well as in the theory of Veterinary Medicine.

4. The energy which is devoted to practical work is shown by the marked increase in the numbers of patients treated. Eight hundred and twenty-three equine patients received treatment as against 723 last year, the increase being mainly under the head of out-door patients. The number of bovine patients rose from 382 to 489 in the out-door category, while it fell from 49 to 28 as regards in-door cases. The decrease in the latter is in part explained by the circumstance that the Cattle Hospital was closed for repairs for a period of three months. The popular appreciation of the Forge-work is shown by the fact that the number of horses shod rose from 800 to 910; and the whole record of work done must be regarded as satisfactory.

5. The expenditure of the College has decreased from Rs. 32,754 last year to Rs. 28,224 during the year under report. The large decrease under the head of the Imperial grant is explained to be in great measure due to the lower rate of pay drawn by the present Principal. The receipts have fallen from Rs. 5,001 to Rs. 3,551—a decrease which is explained by the fact that much of last year's income was due to the recovery of arrears. This appears to be a mistaken view. In the year 1889-90 the outstanding arrears were Rs. 2,893 at the beginning and Rs. 2,770 at the close. At the end of the present year the arrears were shown to have been reduced to Rs. 2,326. The real diminution is under the head of new bills and accounts. What is really meant no doubt is that the amount of long-standing arrears recovered last year was in excess of those recovered in the year under report. It is noticed that the Principal expects that some of the older arrears will necessarily be written off as irrecoverable, as the debtors are not to be found. Such a state of things might have been averted by a more energetic financial administration in the past; and Sir James Lyall trusts that the Principal's anticipations of more satisfactory results in future will be justified by the event.

6. Mr. Nunn's report, as remarked by you, enters into the discussion of some questions which would more appropriately be, and where necessary should be, subjects of separate reference. Similarly, it is inconvenient in an annual report to raise the abstract question how far independent Veterinary research should be included in the College scheme. Sir James Lyall sympathises with the Principal's wish for the establishment of a properly fitted laboratory for higher Veterinary study, but he thinks that the institution must aim, for the present at least, at the production of a number of fairly qualified practitioners and at the extension of hospital practice rather than at the investigation of obscure phenomena or new processes in Veterinary science. It has always been an exceedingly difficult matter to combine in one institution and in the hands of one staff the double functions of teaching and discovery. Discoveries have frequently been made by teachers, but they have been made by private efforts and not as part of their duties in a teaching institution.

7. The office of Principal has been held since July 1st, 1890, by Veterinary Surgeon Nunn, to whom the thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor are due for his successful management of the institution. His Honor observes that valuable assistance in the practical teaching of the School has been given by Mr. Pease, Veterinary Surgeon to the Punjab Government; and notices with pleasure the commendation bestowed on the work of Amír Shah, Assistant Surgeon, and of Mahtáb Shah, Sardár Shah and Ghulám Hussain Khán. It is observed that Sardár Shah is the author of a text-book on Bovine Obstetrics which is referred to in favourable terms by the Board of Examiners.

R. G. THOMSON,

Offg. Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—9-7-91—690.

No. 10 of 1891.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1891.

PART II.

GENERAL.

REVIEW OF THE REPORT ON THE METEOROLOGY OF THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1890-91.

No. 530 S., dated 17th June 1891.

From—W. L. DALLAS, Esquire, Meteorological Reporter to Government, Punjab,
To—The Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab.

I HAVE the honor to forward herewith, for the information of Government, the Report on the Meteorology of the Punjab for the year 1890-91.

The Report is, as directed by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, divided into four parts,—the monsoon rains, the cold weather rain, the meteorological features of each month, and the snowfall information.

The usual tables are appended.

Report on the Meteorology of the Punjab for the year 1890-91, by W. L. DALLAS, Esquire, Meteorological Reporter to the Punjab Government.

THE meteorology of the period April 1890 to March 1891 was in many respects in marked contrast to that of the preceding twelve months. The monsoon rainfall was on the whole good, and though, as in 1889, the fall ceased somewhat early and September's returns showed a deficient amount of rain, this was largely compensated for by the heavy rain of the preceding three months. It is, however, in the amount and extent of the winter rainfall that the season of 1890-91 differs so largely from that of 1889-90. In the latter season there was practically no rain whatever over the Punjab plains between the beginning of September and the middle of January, while the subsequent rainfall occurred only after long intervals and the duration of the fall was only a day or two. In the former season (1890-91), on the contrary, rain commenced in November, and the fall in that month as well as in December and January was largely above the average. In February the weather was quieter, but in March the excess in the rainfall was almost as strongly marked as in December and January. Not only, however, was the rainfall heavy, but the rainfall periods were long, and instead of, as was the case in the previous season, being separated by long intervals, the rainy periods succeeded each other quickly—often after only two or three days of fine weather. The variations of temperature have been considerable. During the pre-monsoon period, *viz.*, April and May, the heat was greater than usual, but with the complete setting of the monsoon

the mean temperature fell to below the normal. Owing to the early cessation of the rains, September was warmer than usual, but with the commencement of the winter storms temperature fell again. During October, November and December the variations were rather small and somewhat irregular, but with January a period of low temperature set in which lasted with considerable intensity till the end of March. Thus in the matter of temperature also the records of the year under review are as opposed to those of last year as are the records of rainfall.

THE MONSOON.

May 1890 was a month of somewhat unsettled conditions. At first the weather was cold and wet, and abnormal northerly winds prevailed which seemed to promise badly for the monsoon, but after the 12th these unsettled conditions disappeared and a period of great heat set in, which lasted till quite the close of the month, when some showers again occurred. In the early part of June the weather was fine and hot, but about the middle of the month incursions of monsoon winds from the Bay of Bengal commenced to make their appearance. These incursions occurred on the 9th and 10th, on the 16th and 17th, on the 24th, 25th and 26th, and on the 30th. The monsoon of 1890 consequently commenced very satisfactorily over this Province. The rainfall was fairly good everywhere, and was exceptionally good over the south and west of the Province. The fall was below the normal in the south-east of the Delhi Division and at Kilba and above in other parts of that Division; below at Dharmsála and above at the other stations in the Jullundur Division; below at Montgomery and above at the other stations in Lahore Division; below at Ráwalpindi and above at the other stations in Ráwalpindi Division; below in all places in the Pesháwar Division; above at Dera Ismail Khan and below at the other stations in the Deraját.

During July the rains were perhaps slightly less generally excessive than they were in June. In Delhi Division the only stations reporting a deficiency were Hissar and Kilba, but in Jullundur Division Jullundur, Ludhiána and Ferozepore, in Lahore Division Mooltan, Jhang and Amritsar, and in Ráwalpindi Division, Siálkot and Shahpur, all reported deficient rain. In the Pesháwar Division only one station, *viz.*, Abbott-abad, and in the Deraját only one station, *viz.*, Muzaffargarh, has more than the usual amount. Very heavy rain occurred on and near the hills during the month—thus Umballa showed an excess of 12 inches, Darmsála of 25½ inches, and Ráwalpindi of 13 inches. The first considerable rainfall of the month occurred during the passage of a small depression from Sirsa to Ludhiána, during the existence of which 5 inches of rain fell at Montgomery and 4 inches at Ráwalpindi and Lahore. The next heavy burst of rain occurred on the 15th and 16th in connection with the appearance of a small depression in the extreme west of the Province. The heaviest falls were 2½ inches at Delhi and 2 inches at Ráwalpindi. Towards the close of the month a very steady monsoon prevailed, and amounts of between 2 and 5 inches fell over the north and east of the Province.

During August the monsoon currents were strong and steady. Moist winds blew freely into the Punjab, where monsoon weather prevailed almost uninterruptedly and rain fell steadily and moderately heavily. The burst of heavy rain, which was reported at the end of July, continued during the first ten days of August, when the east and north of the Province received further heavy falls. The largest amount reported was 10 inches at Siálkot on the 10th. After the 10th and up to the 23rd the rainfall, though moderate, extended to most parts of the Province, but from the 24th to the end of the month only scattered showers were reported. The rainfall table shows that in the Delhi Division Hissar, Gurgaon and Sirsa had less and the other stations more than the normal; in the Jullundur Division only Dharmsála had more than the normal; in Lahore Division all the stations had more; in Ráwalpindi Division all the stations had more than the normal, except Shahpur; in the Pesháwar Division Pesháwar had less and Kohát and Abbott-abad more than the average; and in the Deraját all the stations had less than usual.

Quite at the commencement of September the monsoon appeared to give way entirely, and the rainfall over this Province ceased almost completely. This cessation of the rains continued until near the close of the month, when, owing to the action of a small depression over the central parts of India, there occurred a final incursion of monsoon winds which gave rains to the hill and submontane districts. At Mooltan, Montgomery and Sirsa no rain fell during the month, and the rainfall table shows that Simla was the only place where there was any excess.

The concluding column of the following table shows that the greater part of the Province had satisfactory rains. The Delhi Division, with the exception of Hissar and Kilba, the whole of the Lahore Division, and the Ráwalpindi Division, with the exception of Shahpur, had more than the normal amount of rain. On the contrary, the Jullundur Division, with the exception of Dharmsála; the Pesháwar Division, with the exception of Abbott-abad; and the Deraját, with the exception of Muzaffargarh, had less than their normal amount, though except at Jullundur the deficiency was generally small.

Division.	Stations.	June.	July.	August.	September.	Average total rainfall June to September.	Difference from average June to September.
Delhi ...	Hissar	+ 0·55	— 0·90	— 3·23	— 1·19	12·57	— 4·77
	Rohtak	— 1·47	— 4·91	— 0·82	— 2·52	16·92	+ 1·74
	Gurgaon	— 0·18	— 6·08	— 0·20	— 3·79	23·24	+ 1·91
	Delhi	— 1·56	— 5·11	+ 1·57	— 2·22	23·83	+ 2·90
	Karnál	— 2·97	— 4·50	— 6·32	— 3·01	25·02	+10·78
	Sirsa	— 1·82	— 3·00	— 2·77	— 1·89	11·67	+ 0·16
	Umballa	— 0·56	—11·56	+ 4·56	— 4·06	28·98	+ 12·62
	Simla	— 0·98	— 6·40	+ 4·19	+ 1·96	51·63	+ 13·53
	Kilba	— 1·40	— 2·57	+ 0·42	— 0·58	17·34	— 4·13
Jullundur ...	Dharmsála	— 2·26	—25·46	+ 1·88	— 9·21	100·87	+15·87
	Hoshiárpur	— 1·19	— 3·81	— 4·38	— 0·83	27·59	— 0·16
	Jullundur	— 1·24	— 4·52	— 2·58	— 2·42	21·10	— 8·28
	Ludhiána	— 1·65	— 0·37	— 0·79	— 3·82	22·92	— 3·33
	Ferozepore	— 0·37	— 0·69	— 0·93	— 1·76	16·49	— 3·01
Lahore ...	Mooltan	— 0·45	— 0·25	+ 0·81	— 0·68	4·58	+ 0·33
	Jhang	— 1·49	— 1·06	+ 1·52	— 0·64	7·24	+ 1·31
	Montgomery	— 0·75	+ 1·76	+ 0·68	— 0·94	7·56	+ 0·75
	Lahore	+ 1·55	+ 4·04	+ 2·43	— 1·90	16·13	+ 6·12
	Amritsar	+ 1·15	— 0·19	+ 1·51	— 2·06	19·59	+ 0·41
	Gurdáspur	+ 1·59	+ 1·57	+ 0·37	— 3·13	24·78	+ 0·40
Rawalpindi ...	Siálkot	+ 1·98	— 5·08	+ 20·40	— 0·71	27·30	+ 16·39
	Gujrát	+ 3·52	+ 3·82	+ 7·39	— 0·57	20·19	+ 14·16
	Gujránwála	+ 1·01	+ 0·86	+ 9·17	— 1·72	18·37	+ 9·32
	Shahpur	+ 0·71	— 2·45	— 0·70	— 1·63	9·50	4·07
	Jhelum	+ 0·82	+ 5·89	+ 4·25	— 1·75	17·34	9·21
	Ráwalpindi	— 0·40	+ 12·86	+ 7·37	— 2·32	20·51	+ 17·51
	Murree	— 0·13	+ 0·49	+ 7·65	— 2·30	33·68	+ 5·97
Peshawar ...	Peshâwar	— 0·30	— 0·14	— 0·02	— 0·73	4·62	— 1·19
	Kohát	— 0·09	— 3·07	+ 2·10	— 1·53	9·32	— 2·59
	Abbott-abad	— 1·68	+ 1·98	+ 1·60	+ 0·31	23·52	+ 2·21
Derajat ...	Bannu	— 0·63	— 0·25	— 0·03	— 0·68	6·63	— 1·59
	Dera Ismail Khan ...	+ 0·39	— 0·10	— 1·28	+ 0·82	4·50	— 0·17
	Dera Ghâzi Khan ...	— 0·55	— 1·33	— 0·49	— 0·37	4·12	— 2·74
	Muzaffargarh... ...	— 0·35	— 1·27	— 0·18	— 0·56	3·65	+ 0·18
	Punjab generally ...	+ 0·43	— 2·42	+ 2·04	— 1·72	...	— 3·17

THE COLD WEATHER RAINS.

The winter rains of 1890-91 not only commenced exceptionally early, but were exceptionally heavy and continuous. The change to cold weather conditions occurred later in October than is usual, and the barometric rise which accompanied this change was very large and sudden. During the first half of November the weather was very fine and settled, but in the latter half it became unsettled, and scattered showers fell for several days. These unsettled conditions came to a climax at the close of the month, when general heavy rain fell. At Quetta rain fell almost daily after the 17th. The total rainfall of the month was in excess at all the more western and central stations, but in the east there was practically no rain. The excess at Peshâwar and Dera Ismail Khan was most exceptionally large. In December the weather continued unsettled. Five periods of fine weather were reported between the 3rd and the 7th, between the 9th and 13th, between the 17th and 19th, between the 22nd and 25th, and between the 26th and 29th. The periods intervening between these dates were marked by showery unsettled weather with heavy rain on the plains and a good deal of snow on the hills. In consequence, the rainfall returns for December showed an excess in all parts of the Province, except the two stations of Hissar and Rohtak in the Delhi Division, where there was a trifling deficiency. The greatest actual excess was on and near the hills, but compared with the normal average the excess was greatest in the Indus Valley, where the rainfall was most unusually heavy.

During January there was no change in the weather, severe cyclonic storms occasioning heavy rains on the plains and heavy snow on the hills. The first week was fine, but after the 7th unsettled conditions set in with great intensity, and the only fine weather subsequently experienced was during the brief periods intervening between the different storms. The rainfall returns consequently show an excess of rain as marked as that in December, the only station showing a deficiency being Kilba. In February, though severe cyclonic storms prevailed on the 1st and 2nd, and on the 18th to 20th, and the weather was very showery at the close of the month, conditions were less disturbed than during December and January, and except on and near the hills the rain was short of the average. In the Delhi Division the stations reporting an excess were Umballa, Simla and Kilba; in Jullundur Division, Dharmsála; in Lahore Division, Mooltan and Jhang. In the Ráwalpindi, Peshâwar and Derajât Divisions nearly all stations, on the contrary, had an excess. In March no very severe storms were recorded, but the weather was very showery, and relatively to ordinary March weather the unsettledness was as great as in the previous months of the cold season. The rainfall was in excess at the great majority of stations, more particularly at those on and near the hills.

The final column of the following table which gives the returns for the whole of the cold weather season shows an excess of rain at every station within the Punjab. In parts of the Delhi Division the excess was small, but nearly everywhere else the rainfall was largely above the usual fall. At Murree the seasonal excess amounted to 29 inches, at Abbott-abad to 10½ inches, at Ráwalpindi to 9½ inches, at Siálkot to 9 inches, and at Jhelum to 8½ inches; so that the largest actual excess was in the north-west.

Division.	Stations.	December 1890	January 1891.	February 1891.	March 1891.	Average total rainfall December to March.	Difference from average December 1890 to March 1891.
ELHI ...	Hissar	−0·10	+ 1·04	−0·32	+ 0·65	2·01	+ 1·27
	Rohtak	−0·16	+ 0·86	−0·54	+ 1·28	2·32	+ 1·44
	Gurgaon	+ 0·02	+ 0·03	−0·32	+ 1·58	1·96	+ 1·31
	Delhi	+ 0·02	+ 0·21	−0·40	+ 0·27	2·58	+ 0·10
	Karnál	+ 0·28	+ 1·37	−1·27	−0·27	3·82	+ 0·11
	Sirsa	+ 0·29	+ 1·37	−0·32	+ 0·46	1·83	+ 1·80
	Umballa	+ 0·82	+ 1·46	+ 0·03	−0·28	5·32	+ 2·03
	Simla	+ 2·05	+ 0·65	+ 2·29	−1·11	9·70	+ 3·88
	Kilba	+ 2·34	−0·94	+ 4·00	−0·03	21·09	+ 5·37
JULLUNDUR ...	Dharmsála	+ 2·37	+ 1·73	+ 1·70	+ 1·04	15·32	+ 6·84
	Hoshiárpur	+ 0·50	+ 4·18	−0·26	−0·06	5·78	+ 4·36
	Jullundur	+ 1·23	+ 2·70	−0·47	+ 2·35	4·49	+ 5·81
	Ludhiána	+ 0·62	+ 4·53	−0·48	+ 0·86	4·86	+ 5·53
	Ferozepore	+ 1·04	+ 13·3	−0·60	+ 2·41	3·15	+ 4·18
LAHORE ...	Mooltan	+ 1·35	+ 0·68	+ 0·32	+ 0·16	1·40	+ 2·51
	Jhang	+ 1·08	+ 0·28	+ 0·38	+ 0·68	2·00	+ 2·42
	Montgomery	+ 1·45	+ 0·93	−0·39	+ 0·82	1·95	+ 2·81
	Lahore	+ 1·76	+ 2·51	−0·66	+ 1·91	3·29	+ 5·52
	Amritsar	+ 1·91	+ 2·56	−0·77	+ 1·48	3·7	+ 5·18
	Gurdáspur	+ 1·86	+ 3·03	−0·84	+ 1·85	5·87	+ 5·90
RAWALPINDI ...	Siálkot	+ 2·88	+ 5·02	+ 0·40	+ 0·65	5·92	+ 8·95
	Gujrát	+ 2·72	+ 1·94	+ 1·16	−0·71	6·38	+ 5·11
	Gujránwála	+ 2·02	+ 3·08	−0·20	+ 1·47	4·38	+ 6·37
	Shahpur	+ 1·12	+ 1·53	+ 0·01	−0·48	3·14	+ 2·18
	Jhelum	+ 1·71	+ 3·43	+ 1·46	+ 1·66	5·17	+ 8·26
	Ráwalpindi	+ 3·32	+ 2·13	+ 3·26	+ 0·79	7·41	+ 9·50
	Murree	+ 7·72	+ 3·94	+ 9·07	+ 8·08	11·84	+ 28·81
PESHAWAR ...	Peshávar	+ 1·74	+ 2·88	+ 1·48	−0·11	5·10	+ 5·99
	Kohát	+ 1·02	+ 3·35	+ 1·49	+ 1·85	4·99	+ 7·71
	Abbott-abad	+ 3·05	+ 1·81	+ 5·65	...	13·21	+ 10·51
DERAJAT ...	Bannu	+ 0·10	+ 1·28	+ 0·40	−0·27	3·30	+ 1·51
	Dera Ismail Khan ...	+ 1·22	+ 0·79	+ 1·00	+ 0·45	1·69	+ 3·46
	Dera Gházi Khan ...	+ 0·67	+ 0·55	−0·11	+ 0·13	1·65	+ 1·24
	Muzaffargarh	+ 1·26	+ 0·57	−0·05	+ 0·16	1·22	+ 1·94
	Punjab generally ...	+ 1·51	+ 1·85	+ 0·77	+ 0·87	...	+ 5·00

MONTHLY METEOROLOGICAL FEATURES.

April 1890.—The weather was on the whole warmer than usual, though except at Mooltan where there was an excess of 2½° the variations from the normal were not large. The hottest place was Delhi with a mean temperature for the month of 87°·7, and the coolest place (on the plains) Peshámwar with a mean temperature of 74°·2, so that there was a difference of 13½° in the mean temperatures of the extreme north-west and extreme south-east of the Province. The mean maximum temperatures exceeded 100° in the south-east of the Province, the actual maxima of the month having been 111° at Delhi and 108° at Sirsa.

The wind was generally north-westerly, but at Peshάwar and Dera Ismail Khan it was north-easterly, and on the hills between south-west and south-east. There was a moderate amount of cloud, and the air was fairly damp.

The weather was unsettled with many dust and thunder storms during the month. In some parts of the Province 15 days out of the 30 received rain, and with the exception of Mooltan, Montgomery and Sirsa all the stations reported some rain.

May 1890.—During May the weather underwent large changes. For the first week the weather was cool and showery, and the day temperatures were from 8° to 10° below the normal, but after the 12th this weather disappeared and a hot period prevailed until the 19th, when it was temporarily interrupted by some slight showers and thunderstorms. After these showers a period of great heat set in and lasted till the end of the month. On the 26th Montgomery registered a maximum temperature of 120°·4, Mooltan 118°·3, and Sirsa 117°·4, and on the 27th Montgomery registered 120°·9 and Mooltan 120°3. The mean monthly maximum temperatures were above 100° at all stations except Peshάwar. Pressure was below the normal except on the hills.

The sky was even less cloudy than usual, but owing to the unsettled weather in the beginning of the month the humidity was about normal.

The rainfall was slight, and fell mainly on the first two days or on the 19th and 20th. At Mooltan, Lahore, Montgomery and Ludhiána there was no rain throughout the month.

June 1890.—June was a somewhat unsettled month. Incursions of monsoon winds occurred and rain was fairly frequent. In consequence, temperature was rather low for the time of year. The hottest places were Montgomery and Mooltan with a mean temperature for the month of 97½°, and the coolest (on the plains) Ráwalpindi with a mean temperature of 89½°. At Mooltan the mean temperature was 3½° above the normal, but this was an exception. The highest maxima reported during the month were 113°·0 at Delhi, 117°·9 at Sirsa, 115°·3 at Ludhiána and Lahore, 121°·4 at Montgomery, 115°·5 at Siálkot, 114°·0 at Peshάwar, 118°·5 at Dera Ismail Khan, and 120°·3 at Mooltan. The mean of the maxima exceeded 100° at all stations and was as high as 109°·0 at Montgomery and Mooltan.

Pressure on the mean of the month was somewhat below the average, but the variations from the normal were considerable in both directions at different times during the month.

The amount of cloud was about the normal, but the humidity was rather high.

Rain occurred on four different occasions during the month. The first fall was reported on the 9th and 10th, the second on the 16th and 17th, the third on the 25th and 26th, and the fourth on the 30th. The total results of these falls was an excess of rain at Mooltan, Dera Ismail Khan, Siálkot, Lahore, Ludhiána, Simla and Sirsa, and a deficiency elsewhere. The excess was large at several stations, while the deficiency was small except at Delhi, where only a little more than one-third of the average was received.

July 1890.—Strongly-marked monsoon weather prevailed over the Province during July, and the rainfall was heavy except in the west and at one or two northern stations. In consequence, the mean temparature was low except at the stations of Peshάwar, Dera Ismail Khan and Mooltan, where there was some excess. The warmest place was Mooltan with a mean temparature of 94°·1; the coolest (on the plains) Ráwalpindi with a mean temperature of 84°·3. Delhi was, however, nearly as cool, the mean temparature of that station being only 85°·6. The absolute maximum temperatures were considerably lower than those in the preceding month, the highest being 111°·2 at Montgomery, followed by 110°·0 at Peshάwar and 109°·5 at Dera Ismail Khan. Montgomery and the stations in the Indus Valley had a mean maximum exceeding 100°, but at the other stations the mean of the maximum readings was between 90° and 95° generally.

The prevailing wind direction was south-easterly over the greater part of the Province, but was south-westerly at the more southern stations of Sirsa and Mooltan. These directions are such as are ordinarily associated with a normal monsoon, and the rainfall of the month was abundant at the majority of stations. At Ráwalpindi there was a very large excess. The sky was cloudy throughout the month except at the extreme western stations, and the air was damp.

August 1890.—Strongly-marked monsoon conditions continued during August and heavy rain fell. In consequence, the temperature of the month was lower than usual. The deficiency was greater in the case of the day than of the night temperatures. The warmest

place was Dera Ismail Khan with a mean temperature of 89°·5, the coolest (on the plains) Ráwalpindi with a mean temperature of 81°·2. In no case did the mean maximum of the month exceed 100°, but Sirsa recorded an absolute maximum of 101°·9; Montgomery of 105°·9; Pesháwar of 103°·5; Dera Ismail Khan of 104°·5; and Mooltan of 104°·2.

The wind was generally south-westerly in the south and south-east of the Province, easterly along the line of the hills, and northerly at Pesháwar. Pressure was considerably above the normal. The sky was cloudy and the air damp. The returns of rainfall showed a considerable deficiency of rain at Sirsa and Dera Ismail Khan, and a slight deficiency at Ludhiána, but abundant rains elsewhere.

September 1890.—After the heavy rain in August the monsoon current retreated quickly, and monsoon rainfall ceased in the Punjab almost from the commencement. In consequence, at the majority of stations the heat was greater than usual. On and near the hills the mean temperature of the month was from ½° to 2° below the average, but elsewhere there was an excess which ranged from only 0°·1 at Dera Ismail Khan to 1°·6 at Sirsa. The hottest place was Mooltan, where the mean temperature was 89°·5, the coolest (on the plains) Ráwalpindi with a mean temperature of 80°·4. The day temperatures were considerably higher than those recorded in August, the mean of the maxima exceeding 100° at Sirsa, Montgomery, Dera Ismail Khan and Mooltan. The highest reading recorded during the month was 108°·9 at Montgomery.

The variations of pressure from the normal were very small. The wind was generally south-westerly in the east and north-westerly in the west of the Province. The sky was nearly clear, but the air remained rather damp. No rain whatever fell during the month at Mooltan, Montgomery and Sirsa, and at some other stations the amounts were very small. Simla and Dera Ismail Khan were the only stations reporting an excess.

October 1890.—The mean temperature of the month was slightly above the average at Dera Ismail Khan and Mooltan, and below elsewhere, the deficiency being greater on the hills than on the plains. A very large and sudden change of temperature occurred between the 20th and 23rd, when the day temperature which had previously ranged above the mean suddenly fell very largely below it. The hottest place was Mooltan with a mean temperature of 80°·8, the coolest (on the plains) Ráwalpindi with a mean temperature of 71°·1. In the early part of the month maxima exceeding 100° were recorded at several stations, the absolute maximum of the month for all stations being 104°·4 recorded at Montgomery on the 9th.

The weather was very unsettled, more particularly in the north, between the 19th and 22nd, and general rain fell at that time. During the remainder of the month the sky was generally clear and the humidity low. Pressure was above the normal except on the hills. The wind was very variable in direction. No rain fell during the month at Dera Ismail Khan, Montgomery and Sirsa, and only insignificant amounts at Mooltan, Pesháwar, Lahore, Ludhiána and Delhi, while at Murree and Ráwalpindi there was, on the contrary, considerable excess.

November 1890.—The weather was fine during the first half of the month and unsettled during the latter half. The variations of the mean temperature from the normal average were small except at Murree, where there was a deficiency of 4½°. The hottest place was Delhi with a mean temperature of 69°·8, the coolest (on the plains) Ráwalpindi with a mean temperature of 60°·5. The mean of the maxima nowhere exceeded 85½°, but the absolute maximum for the whole Province was 90°·0 registered at Sirsa on the 1st. The night temperatures on the 14th were very low at all stations.

The average pressure of the month was considerably above the normal both on the hills and plains, and the wind was generally north-westerly. During the disturbed weather of the latter half of the month rain occurred at all stations except Delhi and Sirsa. At Ludhiána and Simla the fall was insignificant and less than the small average, but all over the west of the Province the normal fall was largely exceeded—thus Pesháwar received 4·02 inches instead of 0·38 inch, and Murree 4·08 inches instead of 0·84 inch.

December 1890.—Very unsettled weather prevailed during this month. Snow on the hills and rain on the plains occurred frequently, and the mean temperature was low except at Delhi, Sirsa, Ludhiána and Pesháwar. The deficiency was greater on the hills than on the plains, amounting to 9° at Murree and 3° at Simla. On the plains the day temperatures were low and the night temperatures high; while on the hills both the day and night temperatures were low.

The warmest station was again Delhi with a mean temperature of 61°·6, the coolest (on the plains) Ráwalpindi with a mean of 51°·4. The highest maximum recorded during the month was 84°·5 at Sirsa, and the lowest minimum on the plains was 32°·9 at Ráwalpindi. At Murree the lowest reading recorded was 20°·2 on the 15th.

The wind was generally south-easterly on the hills and north-westerly on the plains, and pressure was lower than usual. Delhi received about the normal rainfall, but all the other stations had a considerable excess. The excess was very large all over the north-west of the Province.

January 1891.—The weather was as unsettled as during December. Rain on the plains and snow on the hills were very frequent, and the mean temperature was low at all stations except Mooltan and Simla, where there was a trifling excess. The deficiency was again due to the lowness of the day temperatures, the minima or night temperatures being generally excessive. The warmest place was Delhi with a mean of 58°·8, the coolest (on the plains) Ráwalpindi with a mean of 49°·5.

The prevailing winds were south-easterly on the hills and north-westerly on the plains and the weather was cloudy and damp. Pressure underwent large variations during the month dependent on the progress of the storms which passed across the Province, but the mean at the close of the month was generally excessive. Rain was general and heavy; more particularly on and near the hills, where the normal fall was very largely exceeded.

February 1891.—The weather during the month was almost as unsettled as that in January, and the temperature, owing probably to the greater accumulation of snow on the hills, was even lower. The deficiency amounted to between 5° and 6° on the hills and at the more north-western stations and to 3° at the south-eastern stations. The warmest place was Delhi with a mean of 60°·5, and the coolest (on the plains) Ráwalpindi with a mean of 47°·7. A period of intense cold occurred both on the hills and plains in the early part of the month.

Pressure has again been high, and the winds have been steadily north-west on the plains and south-west to south-east on the hills. The sky remained cloudy and the humidity high. Rain was less heavy than during January, but the whole of the hills and the western parts of the Province received considerably more than the normal. The greatest excess was at Murree.

March 1891.—Showery weather prevailed during the month and the depression of temperature relatively to the average was greater than during the two preceding months. The cold was greater on the hills than on the plains, and greater in the day than in the night temperatures. The warmest place was again Delhi (69°·2), and the coolest Ráwalpindi (57°·5). Pressure continued above the normal except on the hills.

The winds were still generally north-westerly on the plains and south-easterly on the hills, and the weather remained cloudy and damp. The rainfall of the month was excessive, except at Pesháwar and Simla, where there was some excess. The greatest excess was again at Murree.

SNOWFALL.

The snowfall of the past winter on the mountain ranges around the north and west frontiers of this Province has been exceptionally heavy.

The following table shows the snowfall of the past winter :—

Districts and Stations.	December 1890.	January 1891.	February 1891.	March 1891.	REMARKS.
Hills west of Dera Ismail Khan.	Heavy.	Heavy.	Disappearing	...	Total fall between 5 and 6 feet; snow fell to a lower elevation than has been known for years.
Hills west of Kohát ...	?	Heavy, 8 feet.	Very heavy, from 3 to 15 feet.	9 to 12 feet.	Snow melted away except on Sufed Koh by end of March.
Hills west of Pesháwar ...	?	Heavy, 2 to 4 feet.	1 to 3 feet.	?	...
Leh	Frequent falls.	Frequent falls.	Frequent falls.	Frequent falls.	Individual falls not heavy, but snow constant and unusually low.
Lahoul	Much snow.	Heavy snow.	Heavy snow.	Heavy snow.	Five feet snow added to accumulation on higher mountains.
Murree	?	Very heavy.	Very heavy.	Moderate.	...
Kulu / Garhwál	Heavy.	Heavy.	Frequent falls.	Frequent falls.	Winter latest and most severe for many years. The snowfall of the past winter has been at least four times the usual amount.

The snowfall of the past winter has been unusually heavy and prolonged, while the weather has been much cloudier and colder: hence the snow has not melted as quickly as usual, and there is probably an accumulation of snow in the higher mountain ranges which has not been equalled since systematic snowfall reports have been received.

Consequently the evidence of the snowfall is unfavourable to the monsoon, and the rains promise to be short in the Punjab—more so in the south than in the north and east.

Climate of the Punjab for the year 1890.

Stations.	Rainfall in inches.				Temperature in Shade (Degrees in Fahrenheit).									Prevailing-Winds.		
					May.			*July.*			*December.*					
	January to May 1890.	June to September 1890.	October to December 1890.	Total annual.	Highest Maximum.	Mean.	Lowest Minimum.	Highest Maximum.	Mean.	Lowest Minimum.	Highest Maximum	Mean.	Lowest Minimum	January to May 1890.	June to September 1890.	October to December 1890.
Hissar	1·8	7·8	0·3	9·9												
Sirsa	1·0	11·8	0·6	13·4	117·4	92·9	67·2	106·4	89·3	75·1	84·5	58·8	37·2	North-west ...	South-west ...	South-east.
Rohtak	1·3	18·7	0·8	20·8												
Gurgaon	1·6	25·2	0·3	27·1												
Delhi	2·3	26·7	0·4	29·4	114·0	93·3	70·6	103·0	85·6	77·1	82·6	61·6	40·2	South-west and north-west.	South and west	South-west.
Karnál	1·9	35·8	1·3	39·0												
Umballa	2·1	41·6	1·9	45·6												
Simla	9·6	65·2	3·8	78·6	84·5	67·8	49·9	75·9	64·7	58·0	59·9	45·4	30·0	South-east ...	South and east	South-east.
Dharmsála	11·1	116·7	5·2	133·0												
Hoshiárpur	3·8	27·4	1·9	33·1												
Jullundur	3·0	12·8	2·1	16·9												
Ludhiána	2·5	19·6	1·5	23·6	114·8	90·6	68·5	101·3	86·5	74·6	75·7	57·6	39·4	North-west ...	South-east and south-west.	North-west.
Ferozepore	1·2	13·5	1·9	16·6												
Mooltan	0·7	4·9	2·4	8·0	120·3	93·5	65·2	111·2	94·1	78·2	75·3	57·6	39·2	North-west and north-east.	South-east ...	North-west.
Jhang	0·8	8·6	2·1	11·5												
Montgomery	0·5	8·3	2·3	11·1	120·9	92·9	64·8	107·9	93·1	75·1	73·8	56·1	38·8	North-east ...	South-east ...	South-east and north-east.
Lahore	2·2	22·3	2·9	27·4	114·3	88·7	64·5	101·8	86·6	73·4	71·8	55·7	37·2	North-east ...	South-east ...	North-east.
Amritsar	2·4	20·0	4·0	26·4												
Gurdáspur	3·3	25·2	3·3	31·8												
Siálkot	4·3	43·9	5·3	53·5	115·5	88·8	66·3	103·5	86·8	72·3	72·0	54·7	38·7	North-west and north-east.	North-east ...	North-east.
Gujrát	4·0	34·4	4·3	42·7												
Gujránwála	4·4	27·7	3·5	35·6												
Shahpur	2·0	5·4	4·3	11·7												
Jhelum	4·5	26·6	3·8	34·9												
Ráwalpindi	6·7	38·0	6·1	50·8	108·5	82·9	58·6	102·0	84·4	69·2	68·6	51·4	32·9	North-west ...	North-east ...	North-west.
		39·7	19·1	68·5	88·7	67·1	41·7	78·6	65·6	49·8	53·2	38·0	20·2	South-east and north-east.	North-west ...	South-east and north-east.
Murree	9·7															
Abbott-abad	10·7	25·7	10·2	46·6												
Pesháwar	3·8	3·4	6·5	13·7	111·0	84·0	60·0	110·0	90·7	72·9	68·7	52·9	36·9	South-west ...	North-west ...	South-west.
Kohát	7·3	6·7	4·3	18·3												
Bannu	6·5	5·0	3·1	14·6												
Dera Ismail Khan	1·1	4·3	3·5	8·9	115·5	89·6	63·8	109·5	93·4	71·8	72·7	54·8	36·9	North-west ...	North-east ...	North-west.
Dera Ghazi Khán	0·7	1·4	2·1	4·2												
Muzaffargarh	1·1	3·8	2·9	7·8												

No. 432, dated 14th July 1891.

From—R. G. THOMSON, Esquire, Offg. Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab,
To—The Meteorological Reporter to the Government of the Punjab.

I AM directed to acknowledge the Report on the Meteorology of the Punjab for the year 1890-91, received with your letter No. 530 S., dated 17th June 1891, and to say that it will be published in the *Punjab Gazette* as usual.

No. 433.

ORDER.—Ordered that the Report, together with the above letter, be published in the Supplement to the *Punjab Gazette* as usual.

Also that copies be forwarded to the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India; the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab; the Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab; the Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners, Punjab; and the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Punjab.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

R. G. THOMSON,

Offg. Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

REVIEW OF THE REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF CIVIL JUSTICE IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1890.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in the Home (Judicial) Department, No. 705, dated 9th July 1891.

READ—

The Report on the Administration of Civil Justice in the Punjab for the year 1890.

REMARKS.—The number of suits instituted during the year, namely 240,679, was 2,720 less than in 1889, and 17,296 less than the number instituted in the year 1888, and in fact it is stated in the Judges' Report that the litigation of the year has been reduced below that of any year since 1877. It must be remembered, however, that previous to the close of the year 1884 there were no regular Revenue Courts in this Province, whereas a considerable number of what were formerly treated as civil suits is now disposed of by the Revenue Courts, so that the figures given in the Civil Justice Reports from 1877 to 1884 do not show the real facts when compared with those from 1885 to 1890. The decrease is chiefly noticeable in the districts of the old Mooltan Division, in Siálkot, Amritsar, Kángra and Umballa. In the Siálkot District there were 2,447 cases less than in the previous year—a decrease of 15·77 per cent. This is attributed to the autumnal fever which also caused a decrease in litigation in the adjoining district of Gujrát. There was a marked increase of institutions in the districts of Shahpur (20 per cent.), Jhelum (14 per cent.), Hoshiárpur and Gujránwála. Litigation is heaviest in the central or Sikh districts of the Province. The total value of the litigation was Rs. 2,54,59,368, or Rs. 47,54,267 more than in the year 1889, and Rs. 43,57,539 more than in the year 1888. In the Lahore and Gujránwála Districts two suits of the values of 13 lakhs and 35 lakhs of rupees respectively were filed. In respect of one class of suits only,

those relating to land assessed to land revenue, has there been a decrease in value of the property in dispute. This is attributed to the operation of the rules under the Suits Valuation Act, which fix the value of suits for land or interest in land by reference to a multiple of the revenue demand instead of the estimated market value.

2 Of the total number of suits instituted during the year, 86 per cent. were for money or moveables, 10 per cent. for immoveable property, and 4 per cent. for other forms of relief. These percentages are practically uniform from year to year. The number of suits for money based on bonds, contracts, or in consideration of goods supplied, was practically the same as last year. Of these 105,394 suits were brought by bankers and shopkeepers against agriculturists as compared with 102,222 in the year 1889 and 108,724 in 1888. The District Judge of Ludhiána, whose report, to judge from the printed extracts, seems to the Lieutenant-Governor to be a good one, has carefully considered this subject, and has given several reasons for his conclusion that such suits may be expected to gradually increase in number. It is satisfactory to note that there is a marked decrease in the number of suits based on "contract not in writing"—a decrease amounting to 10 per cent. as compared with the figures of 1889, and 18 per cent. as compared with the average of the previous eight years. There is a corresponding increase in the number of suits founded on bonds, but the steady decrease since 1884 in the number of suits on *registered* bonds shows that the safeguard of registration is being less and less resorted to. The figures of the Annual Registration Reports confirm this conclusion. The number of suits founded on an "account stated" shows no tendency to decrease.

3. The total number of original suits for disposal in District and Subordinate Courts, including those pending from the previous year, those instituted during the year under review, and those re-admitted, amounted to 269,449 as compared with 272,095 in the year 1889. Two hundred and fifty-three thousand two hundred and sixty-six cases were disposed of, and the pending file was reduced from 17,101 at the commencement of the year to 16,183 cases at its close, this number being below that of any of the previous five years. The number of miscellaneous cases decided by the same Courts rose from 40,733 in 1889 to 42,742 in the year under report, the increase being chiefly due to the operation of the Succession Certificate Act (VII of 1889) under which 2,272 cases were brought in 1890 as compared with 510 in 1889. As in previous years only 30 per cent. of the cases instituted were contested, and of these three-fourths were decided in favour of the plaintiff and one-fourth in that of the defendant. The number of cases decided after reference to arbitrators is growing yearly less and is now considerably under half of the number so decided ten years ago. The District Judge of Lahore has pointed out the causes which militate against the successful working of the system of arbitration recognized by the Civil Procedure Code. With the Courts the system is unpopular on account of the technicalities and formalities with which the procedure is hedged round. To the arbitrators themselves the task of arbitration is in general distasteful owing to the imputations of misconduct or partiality with which they are liable to be assailed by the dissatisfied party; while litigants regarding as they do the delays of the procedure and the liability of the award being set aside on technical objections seldom desire to have recourse to this procedure.

4. The arrangements referred to in the review of the Report for 1889 for reducing work in Munsiffs' Courts by requiring that the bulk of the land suits shall be tried by Courts of other grades have been partially carried into effect during the year, and the Lieutenant-Governor notices with satisfaction that the number of land suits disposed of by Munsiffs has been reduced from 12,856 in 1889 to 6,931 in the year under report. The proportion of the total number of civil suits decided by Munsiffs has thus been reduced from

73·1 in 1889 to 71·3 in 1890. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees that Munsiffs should be still further relieved of land suits, such cases where the value of the subject matter does not exceed Rs. 100 being made over to Tahsíldárs. At the same time it appears that in many districts Tahsíldárs already dispose of a considerable number of civil suits other than land suits. Where then the civil judicial work of a Tahsíldár is already fairly sufficient, any addition to the file of his land suits should be compensated for by a reduction in the number of other civil suits. There is no doubt that the proper distribution of civil judicial work among the several Courts is a matter which has not hitherto sufficiently engaged the attention of many District Judges. The memorandum recorded in Appendix A of the present Report deserves the careful study of these officers, and the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that its perusal will serve to prevent the recurrence of the inequalities of distribution of civil judicial business which are noted in the returns of the year under report. The reduction in the proportion of the total number of suits decided by Munsiffs during the year corresponds with an increase in the amount of business disposed of by Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners. The number of cases decided by these latter officers is, however, less than in the year 1888. Honorary Civil Judges disposed of 11,560 cases during the year as compared with 11,009 in 1889. The Lieutenant-Governor again desires to record his acknowledgments of the valuable assistance rendered by these gentlemen.

5. Applications for execution of decrees fell from 209,146 in 1889 to 205,899 cases in the year under report, the decrease corresponding to the decrease in the number of suits for disposal. One hundred and eighty-two thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight applications were disposed of. The proportion of completely executed decrees is the same as in the two preceding years, *viz.*, 28 per cent. Partial executions are slightly below the figures for the two previous years, while wholly infructuous applications show no improvement. There was, however, a very satisfactory increase in the amount realized both without and after issue of coercive process. The number of judgment debtors arrested decreased very largely, the figures being 4,951 in 1889 and 2,882 in 1890. Only 445 persons, however, of those arrested in 1889 were imprisoned as compared with 513 in the year under review. There is no doubt that legislation, especially the provisions of Sections 266 (*b*), (*c*) and (*n*) and 337 A. of the Civil Procedure Code, Section 33, Punjab Tenancy Act, and Sections 62 and 70 of the Land Revenue Act, has within recent years made the realization of money under decrees against agriculturists more difficult. While, however, it is the object of the Legislature to secure to the agriculturist the bare means of subsistence, and to give to the Government claim for land revenue a preference over private creditors, it is nevertheless desirable to remove all obstacles to the realization of just debts which do not depend upon the provisions of law enumerated above. One such obstacle is referred to in the extracts of the reports of the District Judges of Delhi, Ludhiána and Mooltan, *viz.*, the making away with attached property by *sipurddárs*, or persons appointed, under the rules contained in Punjab Government Notification No. 3858, dated October 3rd, 1877, to take charge of live-stock and other moveable property. Persons behaving in this manner can only be reached by a regular prosecution, which generally fails for want of proof of dishonest intention. It would perhaps be hardly feasible to alter the rules so as to require the *sipurddár* to give security for the performance of his trust, unless, as in the case of a Receiver appointed under Chapter XXXVI of the Civil Procedure Code, a fee or commission by way of remuneration were attached to the office, but, as *sipurddárs* appointed under the rules are nearly always lambardárs, it should be the duty of Civil Courts to bring to the notice of Deputy Commissioners, with whom the appointment and removal of village headmen rests, all cases in which they have been guilty of any dereliction of their duties under Section 269 of the Civil Procedure Code. Another matter which is noticed by the District Judges of Gujrát and Delhi is the absence of any provision in the

Civil Procedure Code for the summary trial of persons guilty of obstruction to *attachment*, such as has been enacted in Section 330 of the Code to meet the case of persons obstructing a decree for *possession* of property.

6. The tendency of the alteration made by Act XIII of 1888 in the law of appeal to increase the appellate work of the District Courts, while diminishing the number of institutions in the Courts of Divisional Judges, is further illustrated in the returns of the year under report. Notwithstanding the falling-off in original business, institutions of appeals in District Courts are steadily increasing, the figures for the past four years being as follows:—

Year.		*Number of appeals.*	*Year.*		*Number of appeals.*
1887	...	8,413	1889	...	9,593
1888	...	8,598	1890	...	9,687

It is satisfactory to observe, however, that disposals keep pace with the increase in the income of work, and that the District Courts have been able to take up a greater number of original suits than in the year 1889. Appellate work was heaviest during the year in the districts of the Jullundur Division (except Kángra) and in Gurdáspur. The number of appeals instituted in Divisional Courts was 919 less than in 1889, a falling-off of 11 per cent. The pending file has been reduced by 1,020 cases, which is very satisfactory. The number of cases pending at the close of the year was 2,005 as compared with 3,025 at the close of the year 1889. This result has not, however, been attained without special measures, for it was necessary to appoint an Additional Divisional Judge for eight months of the year in the Amritsar Division, and an officer was appointed in the same capacity in another Division for two months. The Lieutenant-Governor has again to advert to the variations in the practice of the Courts in dealing with appeals in different Divisions. For example, while the Divisional Judges of Pesháwar and Siálkot disposed of 65 and 56 per cent. respectively of the appeals preferred to them without calling on the respondents to appear, in the Ráwalpindi Division only 5 per cent. were similarly treated, and only 6 per cent. in the Lahore and Deraját Divisions. It is evident, therefore, as the Judges of the Chief Court have remarked, that more discrimination in dealing with appellate work appear to be called for in some Courts, and it is, in His Honor's opinion, unfortunate that for many years past the Judges of the Chief Court have had no leisure to make occasional inspections of Divisional Courts. The importance of this duty has been recognized both by the Judges and the Local Government, and should not be overlooked in finally determining the question whether the Court shall consist of four or five Judges.

7. The volume of civil business of the Chief Court was approximately the same as in the preceding year. On the one hand, appeals, including appeals from orders, increased from 1,425 to 1,555 cases; on the other, there was a reduction of 125 in the number of applications for revision, which in the year under report amounted to 1,713 cases. In the three years 1886, 1887 and 1888 the average number of civil appeals per annum was 2,494. Act XIII of 1888 has thus, to judge from the figures of the two years 1889 and 1890, effected a reduction of 40 per cent. in the civil appellate business of the Chief Court. Looking to the nature of the appeals instituted during the year under report it is observed that as compared with the year 1889 there has been a considerable increase in the number of *further* appeals, while *first* appeals have fallen off in number. Appeals on the certificate of the Divisional Judge have increased from 36 to 109. With a Bench of five Judges the Chief Court has been able to do little more than keep pace with the incoming work. The pending file of appeals has been reduced from 1,391 to 1,254 cases, while there were at the close of the year 215 applications for revision pending as compared with 357 cases pending at its commencement. If, therefore, the

existing law of appeal is maintained, and if no very decided diminution takes place in the amount of the work coming before the Court, it is obvious that the withdrawal of one of the five Judges will be impossible. Under orders recently issued by the Secretary of State no alteration will be made in the law before the end of the year 1892, so that the efficiency of the present procedure may be properly tested: the Lieutenant-Governor will, therefore, refrain from making any comments on this subject at the present time. In reviewing the Civil Justice Report for the year 1889 His Honor was inclined to look for a reduction in the revision business of the Court in consequence of the very insignificant success which attended applications for revision. Notwithstanding, however, the discouragement given to applicants by the rules introduced during the year requiring security to be found before the admission of applications for revision, such applications, it is stated in the report, are still very numerous, while the measure of success which they have met is scarcely better than last year. It should be observed, however, that the number of applications for revision fell from 1,838 during the previous year to 1,713, while the rules in question were not promulgated until the end of July 1890, so that allowing for the vacation of two months beginning in August, the fact is that the new rules were in force for little more than three working months in the year, and it is premature to judge of their effect.

8. The improved system of process-serving adverted to in the review of the Report for 1889 seems to command approval on the part of all officers. A further reform, in the direction of increasing the pay of several grades of the establishments and adding a number of appointments to the staff of Názirs, has been brought into effect from the commencement of the current year. It has been found possible in introducing this reform to reduce considerably the number of persons employed in the lower grades of the process-serving establishments.

Arrangements have also been made, as an experimental measure, for the transmission to witnesses of their diet money through the post.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above Review be forwarded to the Government of India in the Home Department with the usual number of copies of the Report. Also that it be forwarded to the Registrar of the Chief Court, Punjab, for the information of the Judges and for circulation with the Report.

Also that it be published in the *Punjab Government Gazette.*

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

H. MAUDE,

Offg. Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab.

REVIEW OF THE REPORT ON THE SANITARY ADMINISTRATION OF THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1890.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, in the Home (Medical and Sanitary) Department, No. 333, dated 25th June 1891.

READ—

Report on the Sanitary Administration of the Province for the year 1890, by Surgeon-Major A. STEPHEN, M. A., M. B., Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab.

REMARKS.—The Sanitary Commissioner's Report shows that the year 1890 was the unhealthiest known in the Province since the registration of vital statistics was commenced in the year 1868; and that as there were 146,743 fewer births than deaths registered, the death-rate exceeded the birth-rate by 7·79 per 1,000.

The birth-rate for the Province during 1890 was 39·08 per 1,000 of the population compared with 40·28 in 1889, or a decrease of 1·2 per 1,000. This is attributed to the excessive sickness which prevailed in many districts during September, October and November. Abortion was noticed as a common symptom prevailing during the fever epidemic, and in the districts where this proved most severe 11,518 fewer births were registered than during the year 1889, while in the whole Province the number of births fell short of that for 1889 by 22,643.

As in 1889, the districts of Siálkot, Gurdáspur and Jullundur registered the highest birth-rates, *viz.*, 50·15, 48·83 and 47·3, while those of Simla and Peshâwar again recorded the lowest rates, *viz.*, 13·58 and 16·81, followed by the four frontier districts of Dera Gházi Khan, Dera Ismail Khan, Bannu and Kohát, with rates varying from 20·69 to 26·9 per 1,000. The cause of the low birth-rate in Simla was explained in last year's Report, but the Sanitary Commissioner again attributes the low birth-rate in the five frontier districts to defective registration, and states that even in the case of large villages blank registers are brought week after week to the police stations. The Lieutenant-Governor desires that the Deputy Commissioners of the frontier districts will look into the matter, and take measures that village headmen and watchmen do not so culpably neglect the duty of giving information regarding vital statistics.

Of the 736,406 births registered throughout the Province, the proportion of males was 114·88 to 100 females. The excess of male over female births is very conspicuous in some districts, notably Peshâwar, where the ratio was 166·94 to 100 females. Here no doubt defective registration is the cause, and some allowance may be made for the conditions of a frontier district like Peshâwar; but much the same facts have been observed in the Umballa District, which, excluding the frontier, is said to show the most imperfect registration in the Province. For this there is no justification, and efforts must be made to remedy the defect.

2. In former years the death rate in certain districts has exceeded the birth-rate, but the year under review is the first in which the provincial death-rate has exceeded the birth-rate of the Province. In the districts of Gujrát and Siálkot the death-rate was more than double the birth-rate, and in Gujránwála nearly double, while in Gurdáspur, Simla, Umballa, Jhelum, Rávalpindi and Amritsar the excess of deaths over births was also remarkable.

The deaths registered in the Province during 1890 amounted to 883,149 excluding those occurring in Cantonments, the highest number that has yet been recorded, being at the rate of 46·87 per 1,000 of the population, exceeding that of 1889 by 15·25 per 1,000 and the average rate of the previous five years by 17 per 1,000. The highest previously recorded mortality was that of 1879, when the ratio was 38 per 1,000. The ratios of male and female mortality were 45·59 and 48·38 per 1,000 respectively, and this is in accordance with previous experience, but whereas the average rate of excess of female over male mortality for the five years ending 1889 was 1·23 per 1,000, the excess last year was 2·79. The greatest excess of female over male mortality, 8·42 per 1,000, occurred in the Siálkot District, but in the Gurdáspur, Jullundur, Gujránwála and Amritsar Districts the excess of female over male mortality is very noticeable. In Jullundur this excess is in accordance with previous experience, but in the other districts the greater mortality among females seems to have been due to the severe fever which prevailed during a part of the year. As the Lieutenant-Governor observed last year, female infants are less valued than male, less considerately treated, and naturally therefore succumb more readily to disease. Hence when the death-rate of infants under one year of age alone is considered, it is not surprising that in an extremely unhealthy year such as 1890 the female death-rate, calculated on the number of births during the year, exceeded the male rate by 12·54 per 1,000. That female life should be less

valued is to be much regretted, but it is hard to fix the border line between apathetic treatment and deliberate criminal neglect, and still more difficult to prove when that line has been overstepped : in special localities the enforcing of rules under Act VIII of 1870 may avail to repress actual infanticide, but a general improvement in the treatment of female children will only follow the growth of a healthy public sentiment, which can be but very gradually produced.

3. Turning to the mortality of individual districts, it appears that, with the exception of Gurgaon, the death-rate of all was higher than the average of the previous five years, the greatest increases being in the districts of Siálkot, Gujránwála, Gujrát, Gurdáspur, Amritsar and Lahore. In Siálkot the death-rate exceeded the average rate of the previous five years by as much as 71 per 1,000, in Gujránwála by 54, and in Gujrát by 51 per 1,000. The map illustrating paragraph 14 of the Report shows the rates of mortality during the months of September, October and November, when the deaths were most numerous. In Siálkot the rate during those months was 269 and in the Gujrát and Gujránwála Districts 209 per 1,000, and it may be noted that in those districts the rainfall during the same period was approximately double the average of the previous five years. On the other hand, in the Rohtak and Hissar Districts, the rate of mortality during the same three months was less than 50 per 1,000, while the rainfall was below the average of the five years previous.

4. In paragraph 5 of the Review of the Report on the Sanitary Administration of the Province for 1889 it was remarked that in that year the Muhammadan death-rate exceeded that of Hindús by 2·4 per thousand, whereas the average rate of mortality of the former section of the population during the previous five years had been 28·78 as compared with 32·9 in the case of Hindús. In the year under review the Muhammadan death-rate was 50·06 and that of Hindús 42·93 per 1,000, so that the former exceeded the latter by 7·13; and excluding the frontier districts, in which registration is very imperfect, the Muhammadan and Hindu death-rates for the rest of the Province were 56 and 43·52 respectively per 1,000, the greater mortality among Muhammadans being chiefly noticeable in the Siálkot, Gujrát, Gujránwála Districts and others in which fever was most prevalent during the autumn months.

The rates of mortality among Native Christians and "other classes," recorded as 115·31 and 10·19 per thousand, are quite untrustworthy, as Dr. Stephen has explained. When the statistics of the current year are compiled the results of the recent census will no doubt be at the Sanitary Commissioner's disposal, and approximately accurate results should appear in the next Report.

5. The death-rate in the 49 principal towns of the Province was 47·72 per 1,000 against 37 per 1,000 in 1889, or 10·72 higher. Excluding these towns, the death-rate of the rural areas of the Province was 46·82 per 1,000, so that the mortality in the larger municipal towns was, contrary to usual experience, only 0·9 per 1,000 greater than that of rural areas. Dr. Stephen attributes this to the great prevalence of malarial fever in these tracts, due, in many localities, to an abnormally damp or even water-logged subsoil. The town of Gujrát suffered more than any other in the Province, the death-rate having reached the very high figure 129·11 per 1,000; that of Wazirabad in the Gujránwála District had the next highest mortality, 84·25, followed by Jalálpur in the Gujrát District with a death-rate of 75·08. At Gujrát it is stated that there was a ceaseless downpour of rain during July and August, which converted the town into an island and the country for miles round into little better than a marsh. This result, however, was in part due to the overflowing of a stream in the neighbourhood of the town, and not entirely to the local rainfall, and measures have been adopted to prevent the recurrence of a similar catastrophe. The lowest death-rate was recorded in the suburbs of Delhi, namely, 25·74, and the next lowest rate was 26·26 at Dera Gházi Khan. In the towns of Jhajjar, Rewári and

Jhelum also the mortality did not exceed 30 per thousand. The birth-rate in the 49 principal towns was 38·72 per 1,000 compared with 39 in 1889, showing a falling-off of only 0·28, and differing but little from that for the Province as a whole. The suburbs and town of Jullundur head the list with rates of 62 and 57 per 1,000, followed by Chiniot with 54. As in the three previous years, the lowest rate, namely, 16, was recorded in the suburbs of Lahore. The Sanitary Commissioner again explains this abnormal feature as due to the fact that births among Europeans and Eurasians have been excluded from the returns, whereas the ratio has been calculated on the total population. This fact must not be overlooked, but at the same time it must be remembered that the total population on which the statistics are based is that as ascertained at the census of 1881, whereas the returns of the census recently taken show that the population of the city and suburbs of Lahore has increased by more than 12 per cent., and undoubtedly a large portion of this increase is accounted for by the larger numbers of natives living in the suburbs The actual native population being therefore during the year in question considerably in excess of that on which the returns have been calculated, the extremely small birth-rate seems to require some further explanation than the mere omission of births among Europeans and Eurasians, who form but a small part of the entire population of the suburbs. Probably it will be found that registration is very imperfectly carried out, notwithstanding that Municipal rules have rendered it compulsory. In a less degree the same facts are observable in the suburbs of Delhi, where the birth-rate was 29 per 1,000, calculated on the census figures of 1881, whereas those of 1891 show that the population of Delhi, including both city and suburbs, has increased by more than 20,000 souls. It is well known that Delhi is expanding in the direction of the suburbs, and, as in the case of Lahore, the population on which the vital statistics have been based is doubtless considerably less than the actual population. Both in Lahore and Delhi therefore it appears desirable that the efficacy or otherwise of the existing methods of registration should be examined and measures taken to remedy any defects which may be brought to light. As regards Jhelum, the cause of the low rate, 19 per 1,000, is said to be the decrease of the population since 1881, but the new census returns which are not at present before the Government except for towns containing 20,000 inhabitants will settle any doubts there may be on this point. There is nothing, however, to show that any examination has been made into the system of registration in this town as was suggested in paragraph 6 of the Lieutenant-Governor's Review of 1889.

6. In the hill sanitaria of Simla, Dharmsála, Dalhousie and Murree the birth-rate for 1890 was 14·51 and the death-rate 39·17 per 1,000, compared with 14 and 22 per 1,000 respectively in 1889. In Cantonments the birth-rate of the native population was 9·84 and the death-rate 23·43 per 1,000, compared with 11 and 15 per 1,000 respectively in 1889. Bakloh, Lower Dharmsála and Siálkot show the highest birth rates of 30·43, 27·27 and 20·65 per 1,000 respectively. Lower Dharmsála shows the highest death-rate of 104·92 per 1,000, owing to a severe outbreak of cholera in July of last year.

7. For the fourth year in succession cholera appeared in an epidemic form in the Province, 3,401 deaths occurring from it, compared with 2,838 in the year previous; while in 1888 no less than 14,938 deaths were recorded, and in 1887, 8,804 from the same cause. The largest number of deaths occurred in the districts of Umballa, Delhi, Gurgaon, Kángra and Karnál, although, including sporadic cases, fatal seizures were reported from 20 out of the 31 districts of the Province. Thirty-four Municipalities and 269 villages were attacked, the death-rate for the former being 1·17 and for the latter 7·72 per 1,000 of the populations of the places affected. In 1889 the corresponding figures were 1·06 and 4·87, so that it appears that although the disease was much more severe in the villages affected during the year under review, in the municipal towns the

mortality was only very slightly higher than in the previous year. No definite deduction can be made from the recorded figures of only two years, but the inference is that sanitation is making progress in the municipal towns.

8. Eight thousand nine hundred and twenty-two deaths occurred from small-pox, a death-rate of 0·47 per 1,000, the highest rate, 1·99 per 1,000, having been registered in the Karnál District, where the operations of the Vaccination Department appear to have been but indifferently carried out.

9. The mortality from fever in 1890 was the largest on record, 692,511 deaths having occurred from this cause. The next highest rate was in 1879, when 472,939 deaths were recorded. Dr. Stephen notices the objections raised against classifying all these deaths under the head of fever, which causes but a very small mortality in the Native Army and in Jails. Doubtless a large number of deaths are registered as due to fever which occur from other causes, but this error is inevitable with our present source of information—ignorant village chaukídárs. The Sanitary Commissioner remarks that among the general population, to whom methods of treatment, nursing and dieting are practically unknown, fever cannot be compared with the same disease among bodies of men living under hygienic conditions, and obtaining proper diet and medical attendance when they fall sick, and Dr. Stephen finds a general opinion among Civil Surgeons that the numerous deaths that took place in the autumn of last year originated in diseases of a malarial character, whatever changes may have subsequently supervened. Nearly one-half of the fever mortality above recorded was registered during the months of September, October and November. In March, April and May the fever mortality was above the average, but Dr. Stephen believes that many of these cases were complicated with influenza, which was then very prevalent.

The Siálkot District appears to have suffered most, the deaths from fever being 83·94 per 1,000. Gujránwála had a death-rate of 76·46 and Gujrát 69·37 per 1,000. Jhelum, Gurdáspur, Amritsar and Lahore also suffered severely. The fever mortality was highest in the districts above named, but the death-rate from this cause was higher than the average for the previous five years in every district in the Province, with the exception of Delhi and Gurgaon. In paragraphs 15 and 16 of his Report the Sanitary Commissioner gives a distressing picture of the ravages caused by the fever epidemic in the districts of Siálkot, Gujrát and Gujránwála: he describese how he saw several square miles of rice fields in which the crops were overripe and the villagers too weak to reap them, and how in the towns no wage could be earned because the bread-winners were prostrated. The Muhammadans being the poorer class suffered more than the Hindús, and the Muhammadan death-rate in the town of Gujrát in three months rose to 466, while that of the Hindús was 235 per 1,000. Large quantities of quinine were distributed in the affected areas of those districts, Dr. Stephen states, with good effect, but adds that many lives would doubtless have been saved if proper food could have been obtained. It has already been remarked that in the three districts where the fever epidemic was most severe the rainfall during the third quarter of 1890 was double the average of the corresponding period during the previous five years, and many years may elapse before such abnormal conditions again prevail; still in every district arrangements should be made for the rapid and general distribution of quinine should necessity arise This matter has already engaged attention in some of the districts of the Delhi Division, and efforts have been made to place this drug within the reach of every one, though it cannot be said that any general measure of success has yet been attained. In certain tracts of country the prevention of the water-logging of the subsoil is a much more important matter, and one that will require the careful attention

of the Sanitary Board, for with the development and extension of canal irrigation the tendency in the more level areas is for the subsoil to become gradually water-logged, and for malarial fevers with spleen disease to increase. The condition of some of the villages near the Western Jumna Canal has for some years past been notoriously unhealthy, and in the Hissar District it has recently been represented that the irrigation of rice from the canal ought to be stopped, the villagers themselves agreeing that this course is expedient. It is stated in paragraph 60 of the Report that the villages irrigated by the Swat Canal in the Peshâwar District suffered severely from fever during the year 1890. There is no evidence, however, that the subsoil in the neighbourhood of this canal has become in any sense water-logged, and as irrigation was only commenced comparatively quite recently, the fever was more probably due to surface irrigation and the breaking up of a virgin soil in a tract where previously there was little or no cultivation.

10. The deaths recorded under the head of Dysentery and Diarrhœa, formerly known under the head of "bowel complaints," numbered 17,163, or a death-rate of 0·91 per 1,000. In 1889 18,066 deaths were registered under "bowel complaints," or a ratio of 0·96 per 1,000. It is noteworthy that the mortality from these diseases should have been lower during last year than in 1889 or than the average of the previous five years, because fever, of which dysentery and diarrhœa are so frequent a complication, was so prevalent and fatal last year, and insufficient and unsuitable food were important factors in the fever epidemic. It seems doubtful therefore if the numbers registered represent the actual mortality.

11. The number of deaths registered under the head of Injuries were less numerous last year than in 1889, the ratio being 0·3 per 1,000 against 0·34 per 1,000 in 1889. On the other hand the deaths by suicide, 370, were more numerous last year than in 1889, when they numbered 329, and, in accordance with previous experience, more females committed suicide than males, drowning being most frequently resorted to.

12. Rs. 12,57,560 were spent in the Province during the year 1890 on sanitation compared with Rs. 9,83,370 during the previous year. The excess, however, was not generally distributed, but was chiefly due to the amount expended on the Delhi Water-Works. Among the more important sanitary works undertaken it may be noted that at Delhi the conservancy tramway was completed, and the water-works were well in progress, Rs. 2,13,777 having been expended out of ten lakhs estimated cost. A scheme for draining the city is also under consideration. At Simla nearly Rs. 5,000 were expended in substituting iron for wooden drains and at Kálka a new water-supply was practically completed at a cost of Rs. 11,434. The drainage works of the towns of Ludhiána and Gujránwála made fair progress. No sanitary work of importance was undertaken at Lahore, although, as was remarked last year, great defects exist in the present conservancy arrangements. A drainage scheme for the village of Mozung, which adjoins the Civil Station, has been sanctioned, but the work still remains to be carried out. At Amritsar the filling up of the city ditch was completed and over 200 acres of land have been reclaimed and brought under cultivation. The water-supply for the city is, however, still in an experimental stage. A scheme for the general drainage of the Ráwalpindi city has been submitted, and one for the water-supply of Murree, at a cost of 7½ lakhs, is under consideration. At Peshâwar the city water-works were well in progress, Rs. 2,48,787 having been expended out of a total of Rs. 3,13,867. In paragraph 77 of the Report it is stated that the income derived from the sale of municipal town sweepings and manure in 1888 amounted to Rs. 99,319. This figure is according to the

Report for that year erroneous, the correct figures for the years 1886 to 1890 being as follows:—

					Rs.
1886	...	...	...	...	89,483
1887	...	...	...	...	99,319
1888	...	...	...	...	1,05,221
1889	...	...	...	...	1,13,535
1890	...	...	...	...	1,20,790

It is satisfactory to observe that there has been a steady annual increase in the sums received on this account, but there is in many places a strong prejudice on the part of agriculturists against utilizing sewage as manure. The total expenditure of Municipal Committees on sanitation last year amounted to nearly 26·69 per cent. of their gross income, which compares favourably with the expenditure of 1889, when not more than 21·5 per cent. of the gross income was expended.

13. A Sanitary Board was constituted in the Punjab in August 1890. In the orders appointing it the Lieutenant-Governor observed that for the present the Board would be a consultative body, but that he was prepared at once to delegate to it from time to time powers in respect of any particular project or work, or in regard to any special enquiries which might seem necessary. There are comparatively few towns in the Punjab in which a proper water-supply has been provided, or in which definite projects are under consideration. For example, it is believed that in Mooltan, Jullundur and Ludhiána the subject does not appear yet to have received attention. In such cases the Sanitary Board might consider the propriety of urging the Municipalities concerned definitely to examine the practicability of improving their water-supply, all possible assistance being given in the preparation of feasible schemes. With such encouragement, Municipal Committees may be induced to provide for the sanitary wants of their towns sooner than if they are left to initiate such schemes as they may themselves consider desirable or within their means.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above Remarks be printed and circulated with the Report, and that the usual number of copies of the Report and Review be forwarded to the Government of India. Also that the Review be published in the *Punjab Government Gazette.*

Ordered also, that a copy be forwarded to the Sanitary Commissioner of the Punjab for information.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

H. MAUDE,

Offg. Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore —16-7-91—690

No. 11 of 1891.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1891.

PART II.

GENERAL.

REVIEW OF THE ESTIMATES OF THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1891-92

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in the Financial Department, No. 1554, dated 23rd July 1891.

READ—

(1) Letter from the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 1289, dated the 30th March 1891, conveying the orders of the Government of India on the Estimates of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Punjab for the year 1891-92.

(2) Letter from the Comptroller-General, No. 211, dated 5th May 1891 (received 16th June 1891), submitting detailed statements of the sanctioned Estimates, including the Revised Estimates for 1890-91.

REMARKS.—The following is an abstract of the Budget Estimates of the Revenue and Expenditure assigned to Provincial uses and management in the Punjab for the year 1891-92. Detailed statements of the Estimates are appended :—

	Rs.
Opening balance	27,74,000
Revenue and Receipts	1,72,97,000
	2,00,71,000
Expenditure	1,78,56,000
Closing balance	22,15,000
Deficit	5,59,000

2. *Revenue and Receipts.*—The new Budget is better than the Accounts of 1889-90 and the Revised Estimates for 1890-91 by Rs. 4,38,000 and Rs. 2,58,000 respectively. This increase is for the most part in the Land Revenue, of which the Provincial share (40·7193 per cent.) amounted to Rs. 95,21,000, Rs. 96,05,000 and Rs. 97,90,000, including net grants of Rs. 2,92,000, Rs. 3,59,000 and Rs. 4,14,000 given in addition to the fixed percentage to meet special expenditure. In the Revised Estimate for 1890-91 the special grant includes the Imperial share (one-third) of outlay on the Dera Gházi Khan protective works, and in the Budget 1891-92 it embraces an assignment of Rs. 2,00,000 for the reconstruction of the Lawrence Asylum buildings at Sanáwar.

The Accounts and Estimates of the Provincial receipts other than Land Revenue compare as follows:—

	Accounts, 1889-90.	Revised Estimate, 1890-91.	Budget, 1891-92.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue Heads	45,09,000	45,52,000	45,86,000
Interest	2,01,000	2,25,000	2,55,000
Receipts of Civil Departments ...	14,05,000	13,99,000	13,92,000
Miscellaneous	2,74,000	2,84,000	2,74,000
Railway Receipts	1,02,000	1,12,000	1,12,000
Irrigation	48,000	64,000	81,000
Civil (Public) Works	4,14,000	3,69,000	3,74,000
Contributions	3,85,000	4,29,000	4,33,000
	73,38,000	74,34,000	75,07,000

The progressive increase of collections under the Revenue Heads is due on the whole to the growth of the Excise and Income Tax receipts, the Provincial moieties of which were Rs. 7,95,000 and Rs. 5,60,000 in 1889-90, and stand at Rs. 8,70,000 and Rs. 8,63,000 and Rs. 5,88,000 and Rs 5,93,000 in the Revised and Budget Estimates for 1890-91 and 1891-92 respectively. The Stamp, Forest and Registration collections have not advanced much beyond the results obtained two years ago, and under the head Provincial Rates there has been a decrease from Rs. 6,33,000 to Rs. 5,72,000 (Provincial shares), which is due to the lowering of the Local Rate in September 1889, when the allowances previously granted to Lambardárs and Patwárís for collecting the cess were resumed by the Local Government.

Interest receipts have increased under the operation of the Provincial Loan Account, from which fresh loans have been given to Municipalities for the construction of sanitary and other works of local improvement.

The incomes of the Civil Departments have remained practically stationary during the period under review, as have also the Miscellaneous receipts as a whole and the income (a percentage on capital outlay) derived by the Punjab Government from the Amritsar-Pathánkot Railway.

The Estimates for 1890-91 and 1891-92 provide for additional Provincial Irrigation receipts from the Hájiwah Canal in Mooltan recently taken over by Government from private management.

Under the head "Civil (Public) Works" there is a falling-off of Ferry receipts and a reduction of sales of Nazúl property. The apparent increase in the estimates of Contributions is due to a temporary suspension of a portion of the contribution due from District Boards on account of the Local Rate in 1889-90.

3. The grants for Expenditure in 1891-92 amount in the aggregate to Rs. 1,78,56,000 against Rs. 1,67,39,000 in the Revised Estimate for 1890-91 and Rs. 1,65,66,000 in the Accounts of 1889-90. The increase is chiefly on account of Public Works, including Irrigation Works, the outlay and estimates under this head being as follows :—

		Rs.
Outlay, 1889-90 ...	...	... 29,24,000
Revised Estimate, 1890-91	...	... 29,83,000
Budget Estimate, 1891-92	...	... 34,92,000

The grant for 1891-92 includes Rs. 2,00,000 for reconstruction of the Lawrence Asylum buildings at Sanáwar ; Rs. 1,00,000 for a canal from the Kabul River to Nowshera which the Punjab Government has undertaken at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,40,000 to the Provincial Revenues ; Rs. 32,000 for outlay on the Hájiwah Canal in the Mooltan District ; and Rs. 1,50,000 for the construction of new Central Jails at Montgomery and Umballa. The Punjab Government has also taken the opportunity afforded by the large surplus balance at its credit to increase the allotments for Departmental buildings generally. In particular a liberal assignment has been made for the construction of additional rest-houses to enable executive and inspecting officers to go out on tour during the hot weather more frequently than has hitherto been possible owing to the want of suitable accommodation.

The Accounts and Estimates of Expenditure in Departments other than the Public Works Department are as follows :—

		Rs.
Accounts, 1889-90	...	... 1,36,42,000
Revised Estimate, 1890-91	...	... 1,37,56,000
Budget Estimate, 1891-92	...	... 1,43,64,000

It is expected that, as in previous years, so in 1891-92 about Rs. 3,00,000 or Rs. 4,00,000 of the original grant for the year will be saved. Apart, however, from the usual excess in Budget Estimates as compared with accounts of actual expenditure, there has been an increase of expenditure since 1889-90 due principally to the progress of settlement operations over a larger area, the grant of camp equipment and travelling allowances to Tahsíldárs, the strengthening of the Secretariat staff, the appointment of Public Prosecutors and revision of the Provincial Law Department, the enrolment of Police Reserves, the extension of education and the growth of the pension list. The current year's Budget also provides for the following fresh charges against the Provincial Revenues :—

Rs. 1,37,000 for raising the salaries of the Police Force.

„ 25,000 for re-arming the Police.

„ 5,000 for the establishment of a Police Training School.

„ 36,000 for the appointment of additional Officers in connection with the Political Administration of the North-West Frontier.

4. The Estimates of the year result in a closing balance of Rs. 22,15,000, which is Rs. 12,15,000 in excess of the amount, *viz.*, Rs. 10,00,000, which, under the orders of the Secretary of State, has to be maintained permanently as a minimum reserve.

ORDER.—Ordered that the foregoing remarks, with the appended statements, be forwarded to all Heads of Departments and published in the *Punjab Government Gazette* for general information.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

H. C. FANSHAWE,

Offg. Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Budget Estimates for 1891-92 *of the Revenues and Services surrendered to Provincial uses and management.*

REVENUES.

HEADS.	Budget Estimates, 1891-92.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	
Opening Balance	27,74,000	
I.—Land Revenue—		
Ordinary Revenue	2,19,80,000	
Sale of Government estates	12,000	
Sale proceeds of waste lands and redemption of land tax.	1,000	
Assessment of alienated lands, less quit-rents ...	2,03,000	
Rents, &c., of fisheries	5,000	
Miscellaneous	8,26,000	
Total ...	2,30,27,000	
Deduct—Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation transferred to XXIX Irrigation—Major Works.	4,30,000	
Net ...	2,25,97,000	
Deduct again—Imperial share	1,28,07,000	
Provincial share ...	97,90,000	
IV.—Stamps—		
Sale of General Stamps	12,98,000	
Sale of Court Fee Stamps	25,30,000	
Sale of plain paper to be used with Court Fee Stamps.	65,000	
Duty on Impressing Documents	29,000	
Fines and Penalties	9,000	
Miscellaneous	1,000	
Total ...	39,32,000	
Deduct—Imperial share	19,66,000	
Provincial share ...	19,66,000	

REVENUES—*continued.*

HEADS.	Budget Estimates, 1891-92.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	
V.—Excise—		
License and Distillery Fees and Duties for the sale of liquors and drugs.	12,55,000	
Sale proceeds of Excise Opium	3,87,000	
Transit duty on Excise Opium	49,000	
Gain on sale proceeds of Excise Opium ...	32,000	
Fines, Confiscations and Miscellaneous ...	3,000	
Total ...	17,26,000	
Deduct—Imperial share	8,63,000	
Provincial share ...	8,63,000	
VI.—Provincial Rates—		
Rates and Cesses on Lands	5,72,000	
VIII.—Assessed Taxes—		
Income Tax	11,85,000	
Deduct—Imperial share	5,92,000	
Provincial share	5,93,000	
IX.—Forest—		
I.—Timber and other produce removed from Forests by Government Agency.	6,84,800	
II.—Timber and other produce removed from Forests by consumers or purchasers.	2,36,000	
III.—Confiscated drift and waif wood ...	10,700	
IV.—Revenue from Forests not managed by Government.	2,000	
V.—Miscellaneous	16,500	
Total ...	9,50,000	
Deduct—Imperial share	4,75,000	
Provincial share ...	4,75,000	

REVENUES—*continued.*

HEADS.	Budget Estimates, 1891-92.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	
X.—Registration—		
Fees for registering documents	1,77,000	
Fees for copies of registered documents ...	46,000	
Miscellaneous	10,000	
Total ...	2,33,000	
Deduct—Imperial share	1,16,000	
Provincial share ...	1,17,000	
XII.—Interest—		
Interest on loans to Municipal and other Public Corporations.	1,39,000	
Interest on loans to land-holders, &c. ...	11,500	
Ditto advances to cultivators ...	97,000	
Ditto Government Securities ...	7,500	
Total ...	2,55,000	
XIII.—Post Office—	*Nil.*	
XVI A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law—		
Sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property.	13,000	
Court Fees realized in cash	9,000	
General Fees, Fines and Forfeitures ...	4,18,000	
Miscellaneous Fees and Fines	27,000	
Miscellaneous	3,000	
Total ...	4,70,000	
XVI B.—Law and Justice—Jails—		
Jails	48,000	
Jail Manufactures	1,62,000	
Total	2,10,000	

REVENUES—*continued.*

HEADS.	Budget Estimates, 1891-92.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	
XVII.—Police—		
Police supplied to Municipal, Cantonment and Town Funds.	5,49,000	
Police supplied to Public Departments, Private Companies and Persons.	25,000	
Recoveries on account of Village Police ...	100	
Cash receipts under the Arms Act	100	
Fees, Fines and Forfeitures	56,000	
Superannuation Receipts	1,000	
Miscellaneous	6,800	
Total ...	6,38,000	
XIX.—Education—		
Fees, Government Colleges, General ...	8,500	
Fees, Schools, General	4,800	
Miscellaneous	700	
Total ...	14,000	
XX.—Medical—		
Medical College Fees	2,200	
Lunatic Asylum Receipts	9,100	
Medicines sold by Civil Surgeons	1,400	
Contributions	9,200	
Miscellaneous	1,100	
Total ...	23,000	
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments—		
Botanical and other public garden receipts ...	13,000	
Receipts on account of experimental cultivation ...	8,000	
Ditto Public Exhibitions and Fairs	12,500	
Examination Fees	...	
Miscellaneous	3,500	
Total ...	37,000	
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances—		
Contributions for pensions and gratuities ...	61,000	
Miscellaneous	...	
Total ...	61,000	

REVENUES—*concluded.*

HEADS.	Budget Estimates, 1891-92.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing—		
Stationery Receipts	2,000	
Sales of Gazettes and other Publications ...	3,000	
Other Press Receipts	70,000	
Total ...	75,000	
XXV.—Miscellaneous—		
Treasure Trove	...	
Unclaimed Deposits	30,000	
Sale proceeds of Darbár presents	1,000	
Sale of old stores and materials	3,000	
Sales of land and houses, &c.	...	
Rents	21,000	
Miscellaneous Fees, Fines and Forfeitures ...	2,000	
Miscellaneous	81,000	
Total ...	1,38,000	
XXVI.—State Railways—		
Gross Traffic Receipts	1,12,000	
XXX.—Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation—		
In charge of Civil Officers	81,000	
XXXII.—Civil Works— In charge of Civil Officers—		
Tolls	2,65,000	
Rents	32,000	
Sales of lands, houses, &c.	20,000	
Contributions	1,500	
Miscellaneous	5,500	
Total ...	3,24,000	
In charge of Public Works Officers ...	50,000	
Total Civil Works ...	3,74,000	
Contributions from Local to Provincial	4,33,000	
Total Revenue and Receipts ...	1,72,97,000	
GRAND TOTAL, INCLUDING OPENING BALANCE ...	2,00,71,000	

Budget Estimates for 1891-92 of the Revenues and Services surrendered to Provincial uses and management.

EXPENDITURE.

HEADS.	Budget Estimates, 1891-92.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	
1—*Refunds and Drawbacks*—		
Revenue Refunds	39,000	
3—*Land Revenue*—		
Charges of District Administration ...	19,32,300	
Survey and Settlement...	2,68,000	
Land Records and Agriculture	35,700	
Allowances to District and Village Officers ...	35,000	
Total ...	22,71,000	
6—*Stamps*—		
Charges for the sale of General Stamps ...	63,089	
Charges for the sale of Court Fees Stamps ...	37,150	
Discount on plain paper	9,761	
Stamp paper supplied from Central Stores ...	60,000	
Total ...	1,70,000	
Deduct—Imperial share	85,000	
Provincial share ...	85,000	
7—*Excise*—		
Collectors', Commissioners' and Cantonment Magistrates' Establishments.	57,000	
Deduct—Imperial share	29,000	
Provincial share ...	28,000	
8—*Provincial Rates*—		
Collection of Rates and Cesses	13,000	
10—*Assessed Taxes*—		
Collection of Income Tax	13,000	
Deduct—Imperial share	12,000	
Provincial share ...	1,000	

EXPENDITURE—*continued*.

HEADS.	Budget Estimates, 1891-92.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	
11—*Forest*—		
A.—Conservancy and Works—		
I.—Timber and other produce removed from Forests by Government Agency.	2,56,700	
II.—Timber and other produce removed from Forests by consumers and purchasers.	2,110	
III.—Confiscated drift and waif wood ...	4,940	
V.—Rent of leased Forests and payments to shareholders in Forests managed by Government.	37,600	
VI.—Live and Dead Stock	3,790	
VII.—Communications and Buildings ...	15,700	
VIII.—Demarcation, Improvement and Extension of Forests.	88,700	
IX.—Miscellaneous	2,050	
B.—Establishments—		
I.—Salaries	2,54,200	
II.—Travelling Allowances	40,800	
III.—Contingencies	20,500	
Total ...	7,27,000	
Deduct—Imperial share	3,63,000	
Provincial share ...	3,64,000	
12—*Registration*—		
District charges	72,000	
Deduct—Imperial share	36,000	
Provincial share ...	36,000	
13—*Interest on Ordinary Debt*—		
Interest on Provincial Advance and Loan Accounts.	2,05,000	

EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

HEADS.	Budget Estimatss, 1891-92.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	
15—Post Office—		
District Post Establishments	97,000	
18—General Administration—		
Salary of Lieutenant-Governor	96,000	
Staff and Household of the Lieutenant-Governor	21,200	
Tour Expenses	54,500	
Civil Secretariats	2,27,300	
Financial Commissioners, &c.	1,85,900	
Commissioners	3,44,000	
Civil Offices of Account and Audit ...	8,900	
Inspector-General of Stamps, Excise and Registration.	48,200	
Total ...	9,86,000	
19 A—Law and Justice—Courts of Law—		
High Court	3,19,400	
Law Officers	64,500	
Civil and Sessions Courts	11,52,000	
Courts of Small Causes	39,800	
Criminal Courts	12,90,500	
Refunds	38,800	
Total ...	29,05,000	
19 B—Law and Justice—Jails—		
Jails	7,57,000	
Jail Manufactures	1,42,000	
Refunds	1,000	
Total ...	9,00,000	

EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

Heads.	Budget Estimates, 1891-92.	Remarks.
	Rs.	
20—*Police*—		
Superintendence	1,38,000	
District Executive Force	26,51,000	
Municipal and Cantonment Police	5,49,000	
Special Police	65,000	
Railway Police	6,000	
Cattle-pounds	15,000	
Refunds	1,000	
Total ...	34,25,800	
22—*Education*—		
University	34,780	
Direction	42,300	
Inspection	1,47,300	
Government Colleges, General	60,900	
Ditto Schools, ditto	1,76,200	
Ditto ditto, Special	94,500	
Grants-in-aid	1,90,800	
Scholarships	35,620	
Miscellaneous	16,500	
Refunds	100	
Total ...	7,99,000	
24—*Medical*—		
Medical Establishment...	3,09,800	
Hospitals and Dispensaries	56,450	
Sanitation and Vaccination	51,000	
Medical School and College	1,02,700	
Lunatic Asylum	33,400	
Chemical Examiner	1,350	
Refunds	300	
Total ...	5,55,000	

EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

HEADS.	Budget Estimates, 1891-92.	REMARKS.
26—Scientific and other Minor Departments—	Rs.	
Provincial Museums	3,740	
Experimental cultivation	12,100	
Public Exhibitions and Fairs	3,200	
Veterinary charges	18,160	
Botanical and other public gardens	30,800	
Registration of Railway Traffic	2,280	
Provincial Statistics	10,720	
Refunds	...	
Total ...	81,000	
29—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions—		
Superannuation and Retired Allowances ...	7,89,000	
Pensions for Distinguished and Meritorious Services.	3,000	
Compassionate Allowances	23,000	
Gratuities	8,000	
Refunds	...	
Total ...	8,23,000	
30—Stationery and Printing—		
Stationery purchased in the country ...	1,28,000	
Government Presses	1,27,000	
Printing at Private Presses	46,000	
Lithography	47,000	
Stationery supplied from Central Stores ...	1,11,000	
Refunds	...	
Total ...	4,59,000	
32—Miscellaneous—		
Travelling Allowances to Covenanted and Uncovenanted Officers attending Examinations.	1,800	
Rewards for Proficiency in Oriental Languages and Allowances to Language Examination Committees.	3,600	
Cost of Books and Publications	1,500	
Donations for Charitable Purposes	2,000	
Charges on account of European Vagrants ...	1,800	
Rewards for destruction of Wild Animals ...	5,300	
Petty Establishments	24,000	
Special Commission of Enquiry	...	
Irrecoverable Temporary Loans written off ...	...	
Miscellaneous and Unforeseen Charges ...	50,000	
Miscellaneous Refunds	3,500	
Contributions	500	
Total ...	94,000	

EXPENDITURE—*concluded.*

HEADS.	Budget Estimates, 1891-92.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	
38—*State Railways*—		
Interest on Debt	1,98,000	
43—*Minor Works and Navigation*—		
In charge of Civil Officers	29,000	
In charge of Public Works Officers... ...	1,32,000	
Total ...	1,61,000	
5—*Civil Works*—		
In charge of Civil Officers	31,000	
In charge of Public Works Officers... ...	33,00,000	
Total ...	33,31,000	
Total Expenditure	1,78,56,000	
Closing Balance	22,15,000	
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,00,71,000	

REPORT ON THE GOVERNMENT AGRI-HORTICULTURAL GARDENS, LAHORE, FOR THE YEAR 1890-91.

THE following is published for general information :—

Letter No. 103, dated 18th July 1891, from the Offg. Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab, to the President, Government Agri-Horticultural Gardens, Lahore, reviewing the Report on the Agri-Horticultural Gardens Lahore for the year 1890-91.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 25 of June 25th, 1891, submitting the Annual Report on the Government Agri-Horticultural Gardens, Lahore, for the year 1890-91.

2. The income of the year was Rs. 15,263-5-2 as against Rs. 12,718-14-10 in 1889-90, showing an increase of Rs. 2,544-6-4. The greater part of the increase is due to sales of garden produce, which amounted to Rs. 10,116, or Rs. 1,769 in excess of the figures of last year, but it is explained that Rs. 892 of this sum represents a recovery from arrears of 1889-90. It is noticed that private subscriptions have risen from Rs. 331 to Rs. 372. The expenditure of the year was Rs. 23,630-1-7 as against Rs. 23,250-9-10 last year.

3. The only special work of importance undertaken during the year has been the extension of the hot-house, in connection with which an expenditure of Rs. 1,262 was sanctioned from savings in the budget.

4. Except at the beginning of the year the character of the season was generally unfavourable. The flowers did not show at their best ; the fruit trees suffered ; but the imported seeds, both of vegetables and flowers, are said to have given results more satisfactory than in the previous year. It is noticed that the agricultural seeds, including wheat, were not successful though the spring harvest was generally a good one throughout the Province.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor endorses your expression of satisfaction with Mr. Hein's management throughout the year. The Report will be published in the *Punjab Government Gazette* and forwarded to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department as usual.

R. G. THOMSON,

Offg. Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

No. 25, dated Lahore, 25th June 1891.

From—F. A. ROBERTSON, Esquire, C.S., President, Government Agri-Horticultural Gardens, Lahore,

To—The Offg. Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Report of the Government Agri-Horticultural Gardens, Lahore, for the year ending 31st March 1891. Mr. Hein has been in charge as Superintendent throughout the year.

Statements. 2. The usual three statements,—

Statement of Income,
" Expenditure,
" Result of Management,

are herewith submitted.

Income. 3. The income of the year under report was Rs. 15,263-5-2 as against Rs. 12,718-14-10 of last year. The income from regular subscribers amounted to Rs. 4,313-2-9 as against Rs. 4,256-1-0 in the previous year.

The proceeds from garden produce amounted to Rs. 10,231-9-9 as against Rs. 8,462-13-10 in the previous year. This increase is due in part to a sum of Rs. 892-1-0 actually pertaining to the previous year, but received too late to credit. Plants and seeds to the value of Rs. 1,125-5-0 were issued free to Government charitable institutions and in exchange for plants and seeds.

Agricultural seeds.

21. The season was very unfavourable for these, and, as anticipated, the outturn was very poor. The following seeds are available for distribution :—

	Lbs.	Oz.
Wheat, Palestine	80	0
Wheat, Canadian	35	0
Barley, Canadian	48	0
Barley, Huskless, acclimatised	740	0
Oats, Canadian	120	0
Corn, American	400	0

Wheat, Carter's cross bred.

22. The two varieties sown here, *viz.*, selection C. and T., failed to germinate.

Wheat, Canadian.

23. Two pounds of white fife sown gave an outturn of 32 lbs. ; whilst the two pounds of Safonky was almost a complete failure, only 3¾ lbs. being harvested.

Barley, Canadian.

24. Two pounds of beardless gave an outturn of 32 lbs., whilst the 2 lbs. of chevalier only harvested 16 lbs.

Oats, Canadian.

25. Prize cluster and white Egyptian gave the best return. Four pounds of the former gave an outturn of 56 lbs., and four pounds of the latter harvested 48 lbs. ; whilst four pounds of welcome produced only 16 lbs. To cut as green fodder, the Canadian oats are superior to the old kind, the growth being much taller and the stalks much thicker. This also can be said of the Canadian wheat.

American corn.

26. This was much attacked by grub this season owing no doubt to the repeated and heavy showers of rain. The variety named "yellow field" being least subject to the attack of grubs.

Sorghum Saccharatum.

27. Seed of this again was received too late to be of any practical use, but as 2 lbs. of acclimatised seed has been harvested, a sowing at the proper time can now be made

Flower shows.

28. A chrysanthemum and a flower and vegetable shows were held during the year under report. The vegetables shown were very good. The flower exhibits were more numerous than in previous years ; but they were not so good, the weather having been too dull. The chrysanthemum show was better than was anticipated from the condition the plants were in up to middle of October. The cut flowers exhibited by the garden were very fine, some measuring 7 inches in diametre.

Contributions.

29. Large and valuable contributions of plants were received from the Superintendent, Royal Botanical Gardens, Calcutta, Deputy Secretary of Agri-Horticultural Society, Calcutta, the Superintendents, Government Botanical Gardens, Sahåranpur, Government Horticultural Gardens, Lucknow, Annandale Gardens, Simla, and A. O. Hume, Esquire, Simla.

Superintendent's tour.

30. The Superintendent visited in February the various gardens in Calcutta, Lucknow and Sahåranpur, at which time the contributions received from the gardens in those stations were selected by him.

Conclusion.

31. Mr. Hein was in charge of the gardens throughout the year, and has continued as heretofore to discharge his duties most satisfactorily.

F. A. ROBERTSON,

President, Government Agri-Horticultural Gardens, Lahore.

APPENDIX A.

Statement of Income during the 12 months of 1890-91.

Particulars of Income.	Amount. Rs.	A.	P.
Local Fund and official subscribers	2,013	10	9
Non-official subscribers	372	0	0
Lahore Municipality's grant for Lawrence and Montgomery Gardens ...	1,927	8	0
Gardens' Produce	10,116	9	6
Advance recovered	718	8	8
Miscellaneous	115	0	3
Total	15,263	5	2

F. A. ROBERTSON,

President, Government Agri-Horticultural Gardens, Lahore.

APPENDIX B.

Statement of Expenditure during the 12 months of 1890-91.

PARTICULARS OF EXPENDITURE.	Estimated expenditure, 1890-91.			Actual Expenditure, 1890-91.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
ESTABLISHMENT.						
Office.						
Salary of Superintendent and Clerks	5,100	0	0	5,099	0	0
Garden Establishment.						
Permanent Establishment, extra coolies ...	8,610	0	0	8,432	4	2
Total ...	13,710	0	0	13,531	4	2
CONTINGENCIES.						
Hire, feed and purchase of cattle	350	0	0	191	11	11
Purchase of plants and seeds	3,200	0	0	3,419	1	7
Carriage and exchange of plants and seeds ...	900	0	0	309	10	6
Advance for ditto	1,000	0	0	887	4	0
Canal charges	800	0	0	871	0	8
Pots and manure	1,000	0	0	554	6	6
Other stores	300	0	0	...	...	...
Maintenance of garden buildings	800	0	0	1,314	7	10
Printing	100	0	0	88	11	2
Prizes at shows	400	0	0	107	5	6
Purchase of tools and implements	100	0	0	42	11	6
Repairs to tools and implements	50	0	0	41	1	6
Purchase of books and periodicals	80	0	0	54	0	6
Stationery and binding	40	0	0	29	8	6
Other items	650	0	0	778	6	9
Special works	1,300	0	0	1,300	0	0
Official postage	120	0	0	109	5	0
Total ...	11,190	0	0	10,098	13	5
GRAND TOTAL ...	24,900	0	0	23,630	1	7

F. A. ROBERTSON,

President, Government Agri-Horticultural Gardens, Lahore.

APPENDIX

Abstract showing the Value of Issues for the year

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Vegetable Seeds.				Flower Seeds.				Other Seeds.		Roses, Shrubs, and Pot Plants.		Fruit Trees, &c.	
	Imported Collections.		*Other Collections.*		*Imported Collections.*		*Other Collections.*							
Month and Week.	Number of issues.	Value.	Number of issues.	Value.	Number of issues.	Value.	Number of issues.	Value.	Number of packets.	Value.	Number of plants.	Value.	Number of plants.	Value.
		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
April 1890 ...	...	...	1	4 0 0	...	...	1	4 0 0	274	64 13 6	134	24 7 0	1	0 4 0
May 1890 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	444	105 13 0	88	25 12 0	5	1 3 0
June 1890 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,668	322 3 0	840	75 9 9	4	4 0 0
July 1890 ...	25	734 4 0	25	269 8 0	23	472 4 0	25	222 8 0	899	204 10 0	437	75 3 6	1,283	127 7 6
August 1890 ...	...	...	27	315 13 6	...	...	9	120 8 0	2,103	686 2 6	305	99 4 6	102	16 2 0
September 1890 ...	..	...	8	46 0 0	...	...	8	45 12 0	1,701	349 13 0	364	111 15 0	62	13 0 0
October 1890 ...	...	...	6	20 13 0	...	...	9	48 0 0	806	179 4 0	426	195 4 8	9	2 4 0
November 1890 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	20 4 0	1,356	291 15 0	163	68 9 0
December 1890 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	24 10 0	1,098	254 1 0	14	6 12 0
January 1891 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	13 1 0	1,133	662 1 0	1,156	336 15 0
February 1891 ...	...	...	30	311 0 0	...	...	29	291 0 0	213	49 13 6	471	205 12 0	376	225 4 9
March 1891 ...	...	...	1	5 0 0	...	...	2	10 0 0	703	231 11 6	1,103	475 14 3	969	380 5 0
Total ...	25	734 4 0	98	972 2 6	23	472 4 0	83	741 12 0	9,065	2,252 3 0	7,755	2,497 3 8	4,144	1,182 2 3

Lahore:
The July 1891.

D.

ending 31*st* *March* 1891.

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		31	32
OTHER TREES.		DALLIS AND CUT FLOWERS.		GRASS.		SALE OF FRUIT.		SALE OF OTHER PRODUCE.		MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS NOT CLASSIFIED.		ADVANCES.					
Number of plants.	Value.	Number of issues.	Value.	Number of transactions.	Value.	Number of transactions.	Value.	Number of transactions.	Value.	Number of transactions.	Value.	Number of transactions.	Value.	(No.)	Catalogue.	Total value as per book of daily issue.	REMARKS.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
180	31 14 0	12	12 8 0	22	22 0 0	...	...	1	2 0 0	20	3 6 6	9	17 14 0	2	2 4 0	171 9 0	
15	5 2 0	7	7 0 0	41	86 4 0	...	...	3	9 0 0	13	9 7 0	2	0 15 0	9	9 10 0	259 3 0	
17	14 8 0	4	8 0 6	52	142 12 0	...	...	2	13 1 3	11	7 10 0	3	7 2 0	56	56 10 0	644 6 6	
83	18 0 0	5	12 4 0	42	70 3 0	17	15 0 0	2	2 11 3	53	16 9 0	35	84 7 0	2	2 8 0	2,243 0 3	
149	53 14 0	3	3 4 0	24	60 0 0	4	122 14 0	2	10 0 0	42	21 11 6	11	33 5 0	3	3 1 0	1,512 11 0	
21	7 1 0	5	6 4 0	27	46 8 0	...	...	7	14 8 0	45	17 3 0	16	53 2 0	5	5 6 0	663 6 0	
5	1 15 0	12	20 12 0	17	24 10 0	...	...	1	1 8 0	27	24 6 6	9	37 10 0	5	5 12 0	524 9 2	
6	3 4 0	13	57 12 0	14	14 0 0	1	120 0 0	2	6 0 0	11	11 6 0	13	86 6 6	3	3 0 0	596 2 0	
95	46 8 0	40	164 7 0	17	17 0 0	...	...	9	18 6 9	24	160 4 0	17	45 4 0	10	8 8 0	698 8 9	
108	35 7 0	27	97 14 0	8	22 0 0	2	133 8 0	14	32 9 0	11	85 0 6	24	213 0 6	2	2 2 0	1,420 9 6	
708	102 7 6	16	108 14 0	8	8 0 0	3	5 7 6	13	23 10 0	18	43 11 4	23	63 12 0	7	7 10 0	1,382 10 7	
527	82 4 6	21	106 6 0	8	8 0 0	2	120 2 0	15	34 6 3	29	47 10 0	27	268 9 6	3	3 0 0	1,504 11 6	
1,914	402 5 0	165	605 5 6	280	521 5 0	29	516 15 6	71	167 12 6	304	448 5 4	189	911 7 6	107	107 7 0	11,621 7 3	

F. A. ROBERTSON,

President, Government Agri-Horticultural Gardens, Lahore.

REVIEW OF THE REPORT ON THE EXTERNAL LAND TRADE OF THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1890-91.

THE following is published for general information :—

Letter No. 430, dated 14th July 1891, from the Offg. Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab, to the Junior Secretary to Financial Commissioners, Punjab, reviewing the Report on the External Land Trade of the Punjab for the year 1890-91.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 367 of June 11th, 1891, forwarding the annual statements of the External Land Trade of the Punjab for the year 1890-91. Under the triennial system, a full report on this subject will next be submitted for the year 1891-92, and the statistics now received have not been discussed in detail.

2. The total external trade for the year under report amounted to Rs. 2,21,98,166 in value, showing a diminution of 20 per cent. on the figures of last year. It is noticed, however, that the average value of the trade for the five years preceding that under report is only Rs. 2,32,43,339, last year having been characterised by exceptional expansion, more particularly in the trade with the countries on the west and north-west. The decrease on this average is 5 per cent. only; and when it is remembered that since the construction of the Sind-Peshín and Siálkot-Jummoo Railways a considerable and increasing portion of the external trade of the Punjab has become rail-borne, and thus ceased to find a place in this Report, the circumstance is very easily accounted for. As regards the latter Railway, if the value of these statements is to be maintained, it will be necessary to arrange for the incorporation with them of the figures of rail-borne traffic, and I am to request that the Financial Commissioner will issue the necessary instructions for this purpose.

3. The total trade with the countries on the west and north-west of the Punjab shows a falling-off of about 43 lakhs, or 29 per cent. from the figures of last year. It is noticed, however, that the trade with Tirah has been stationary; that that with Sewestán has decreased by a lakh of rupees only; while that with Bajaur has actually increased. It is in the trade with Kabul that serious diminution—42 per cent. in exports and 39 per cent. in imports—has occurred. As already observed, the trade with Kabul was exceptionally active last year; but the fact that this year's figures show a diminution of nearly 23 per cent. on the average of the five years immediately preceding, and of more than 16 per cent. on that of the four years before 1889-90, is conclusive evidence of the real falling-off in the trade. How far the decrease is attributable to the snow-fall on the passes, how far to the Amír's quarrel with the Násir Powindas, how far to the uneasiness caused by the rumoured death of that Prince, it is difficult to say. It is particularly noticeable as regards imports of horses, cattle, ghi, raw silk, spices and bullion; and exports of cotton and piece-goods, both European and Indian, non-intoxicating drugs, indigo, earthenware and porcelain, all grains except gram and pulse, leather, manufactured and unmanufactured, salt and stationery. The opening of the Trans-Caspian Railway, if it is not destroying existing trade, has certainly made it impossible to hope for any considerable extension of the market for Indian exports in Central Asia. Attention has already been drawn to the omission from the statement of exports of arms to Afghánistán. In clause (x) of Appendix A some new information is given as to the duties levied by the Amír's officials and by the Massozais, but it is not understood that these have undergone any recent alteration.

4. The value of the imports from Kashmir has apparently diminished by about 10 lakhs, or 15 per cent., from the figures of last year, while the exports to that country have slightly increased. No satisfactory deduction, however, can be drawn from statistics which do not include the rail-borne traffic between Jummoo and Siálkot. There have been considerable variations both in the export and import of many commodities, and the decrease in imports might

well be accounted for entirely by the figures for shawls and (Public) silver, both of which are commodities that would naturally be conveyed by rail. The marked increase in the export to Kashmir of articles of European consumption, such as wines, refined sugar, and foreign tea, is an interesting feature of the trade. The large decrease in the figures for the import of opium to the Punjab is attributed by the Deputy Commissioner of Gurdáspur to defective registration, and steps will doubtless be taken to remedy this in future. On the whole, there appears to be no reason to suppose that the trade with Kashmir has fallen-off, except in respect of particular commodities, such as raw silk, which has entirely ceased to be imported from that country.

5. The depression in the trade with Ladakh which was noticed last year appears to have been only temporary. The figures for the total of imports and exports of this year are Rs. 6,26,309 as against Rs. 4,75,428 last year and Rs. 5,98,098 the average of five preceding years (including 1889-90). The increase over the figures of last year is largely in the imports of charas, which were of the value of Rs. 2,41,232 as against Rs. 1,14,170 in 1889-90. It is noteworthy that an increase even greater in proportion to the whole has taken place in the importation of this commodity from Kashmir. Last year's figures were Rs. 20,000 ; this year's figures are Rs. 1,31,746.

6. The trade with Chinese Thibet, which is at present of little commercial importance, is subject to fluctuations which are very great in proportion to its total value. From about 2¼ lakhs in each of the years 1885-86 and 1886-87 it fell to Rs. 64,000 and Rs. 78,000 respectively in the two following years. Last year it rose to Rs. 2,18,611, and this year has again fallen to Rs. 1,40,107. Something of this year's decrease may be attributed to the severity of the winter, but it is unsafe to base any conclusion on such uncertain data. It may be noticed that it is in the imports from Thibet that the large variations occur. During the past six years the annual exports have varied between Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 36,000 ; the imports between Rs. 33,000 and Rs. 2,06,000.

7. The trade in Indian tea is one to which the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor has lately been more particularly drawn, and it is satisfactory to find that the exports amounted to Rs. 4,56,898, exceeding those of any year since 1885-86, and being nearly Rs. 60,000 above the average of the five years immediately preceding the year under report. The increase is mainly in the trade with Kabul, and the Financial Commissioner explains that it is said to be due to the reduction of customs duties by the Amír of Afghánistán ; but on this subject Government has no information and it has been ascertained that the Financial Commissioner's remarks in the Report were based on a mistake. There is, on the other hand, a falling-off of over 4 lakhs in the value of the exports of foreign tea to the same country, which the Financial Commissioner attributes to "the competition of the Quetta Railway and of the Bandar Abbás-Mashad route to Khorásán, and the fact that China tea is now taken by sea to Batoum for Northern Persia and Trans-Caspian." It would be unsafe to argue that any portion of the decrease was due to the substitution of Indian for foreign tea in the Central Asian demand.

8. There has been a considerable fall in the export of European and Indian cotton piece-goods, amounting to 18 and 11 lakhs, or 26 and 37 per cent. respectively, since last year. Taking the average of the five years preceding the year under report, it is noticed that the present year shows a fall of ¼ of a lakh as regards European and of nearly 5 lakhs as regards Indian goods, or ·5 and 20 per cent. respectively. It cannot be denied that the latter is a very serious diminution, though it may in part be accounted for by preference for other than the land routes, almost the whole of the fall having taken place in the Kabul trade.

R. G. THOMSON,

Offg. Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

REVIEW OF THE REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1890-91.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, in the Home (Registration) Department, No. 45, dated 22nd July 1891.

READ—

Note by the Inspector-General of Registration on the administration of the Registration Department during the year 1890-91.

REMARKS.—Eighty-five thousand one hundred and forty-three documents were registered compared with 81,839 in the previous year, 62,334 being compulsory and 20,017 optional registrations, while 2,792 were of a special character under Section 89 of the Registration Act.

The total income received amounted to Rs. 2,31,714, and the expenditure to Rs. 94,125, leaving a surplus of Rs. 1,37,589. The number of documents registered and the income realized were both the largest on record.

2. At the commencement of the year there were 235 registering officers in the Province, at its close the number had increased to 244, while that of non-official sub-registrars had risen from 55 to 65. It is satisfactory to note that the employment of this agency is stated by the Inspector-General to have proved a success.

3. In paragraph 3 of his Note the Inspector-General of Registration again alludes to the great disparity between the number of documents registered affecting agricultural land and the number of transfers of such land attested by mutations recorded by the Revenue authorities. This matter was discussed at some length in last year's Review of the Registration Report, and the Financial Commissioners were requested to examine the subject. Their reply is still awaited.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to observe that fewer inspections of offices were made by District Officers than during the previous year, and that only 37 inspections were made by them of the offices of non-official sub-registrars. In paragraph 6 of the Review on the work of the Registration Department during 1889-90 His Honor specially requested that such inspections should be made by Registrars at least once in the year, particularly in the case of offices at outlying places. Although some non-official sub-registrars are retired servants of the Government who understand registration work, others have had no previous experience, and it is desirable both that they should receive some guidance in the discharge of their duties and that the Deputy Commissioner should be assured that those duties are properly performed.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the above Remarks be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Registration, Punjab, published in the *Punjab Government Gazette*, and circulated with the Note as usual.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

H. MAUDE,

Offg. Junior Secretary to Government Punjab.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—30-7-91—690.

No. 12 of 1891.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1891.

PART II.

GENERAL.

REVIEW OF THE REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE STAMP DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1890-91.

THE following is published for general information :—

Letter No. 1625, dated 3rd August 1891, from the Offg. Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab, to the Junior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab, reviewing the Stamp Report for the year 1890-91.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 141 C., dated the 10th instant, forwarding, with remarks by the Financial Commissioner, the Report on the Administration of the Stamp Department for the year 1890-91. The Financial Commissioner has been obliged to submit his remarks in manuscript to avoid delay, but the Report, like its predecessor, has reached the Government in good time.

2. Under orders of Government substituting triennial for annual reports in certain Departments, only brief notes accompanied by the prescribed statistical tables were submitted by the Stamp Department for 1888-89 and 1889-90. The present Report is therefore a full one and traverses the three years ending with 1890-91.

3. The accounts of the Stamp Revenue during this period exhibit a remarkable increase over those of previous years. The largest collections in any one year before 1888-89 was Rs. 37,00,000 realized in 1887-88, whereas the lowest annual revenue during the three years under review was that of 1890-91, which reached Rs. 38,31,000. The receipts of 1888-89 and 1889-90 stand at Rs. 38,68,000 and Rs. 38,47,000. Thus, while the average annual revenue during the past three years exceeds the largest income realized previously by nearly Rs. 1,50,000, a progressive decrease of nearly Rs. 20,000 per annum is apparent in the accounts of the three years. This decrease is examined at length in the Report, and it is unnecessary to enter further into the details and causes of it here. The Stamp Revenue is affected by many conditions which are beyond the control of the Department, and, as the accounts of the past ten years show, is apt to diminish unexpectedly, though the general tendency of the receipts is to increase. For example, the income from Court Fee Stamps, which ten years ago was Rs. 23,33,000 and is now (1890-91) Rs. 24,78,000, has twice during the interval run down to less than Rs. 22,50,000. It has decreased by nearly Rs. 30,000 since 1889-90, and, being for the most part dependent on the amount and value of the civil litigation, is just as likely to decrease as to increase further. The Lieutenant-Governor observes that in comparing in the annual stamp reports the income from Court Fee Stamps with the amount

and value of litigation it has been the practice to exclude from the latter all civil appeals and criminal and miscellaneous proceedings, and His Honor agrees with the Financial Commissioner that the comparison so made is perhaps not of much practical value. Sir James Lyall is not prepared, however, to direct the omission from the Stamp Report of any information which has hitherto been regarded as an essential part of it without being informed of the orders and circumstances under which the information came to be considered necessary and without satisfying himself that reform is not to be secured by amplification rather than complete excision of the existing information. The question raised by the Superintendent of Stamps in paragraph 4 of his Report should therefore be referred separately for the orders of Government.

4. Fluctuations similar to those noticed in the case of the Court Fee Stamp income are to be found in the accounts of the Revenue from Non-Judicial or General Stamps as a whole, and here also the expansion, though occasionally interrupted, has been very considerable. The receipts rose from Rs. 9,97,000 in 1881-82 to Rs. 10,14,000 in 1883-84 and then fell to Rs. 9,86,000 in 1884-85. From this figure they steadily increased up to Rs. 13,16,000 in 1888-89, fell again to Rs. 12,93,000 in the following year, and reached a total of Rs. 13,05,000 in 1890-91. The increasing revenue from Non-Judicial Stamps in the Punjab may be connected with the growing indebtedness of the agricultural population; but there can be little doubt, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks, that much of the increase is due to the advance which the Province has made in wealth and commerce during recent years and also to the provision of greater facilities to the public for the purchase of stamps. To the latter cause is undoubtedly chiefly due the increasing sales of "one anna" or "receipt" stamps, the income from which is now Rs. 1,00,000 as compared with Rs. 85,000 five years ago.

5. As the Superintendent of Stamps has suggested, the revenue from Non-Judicial Stamps depends to a great extent on the control exercised by the Department in such matters as the character of the arrangements for vend and the manner in which the Stamp Act is administered by Collectors. The Lieutenant-Governor is therefore glad to learn that these subjects are receiving special attention, and His Honor desires to be informed in due course of the action which the Financial Commissioner proposes to take on the suggestions put forward by Mr. Dane in paragraphs 9 and 10 of the Report. Sir James Lyall quite agrees with Mr. Dane that a closer control should be exercised by the Superintendent over vend arrangements than has hitherto been the case.

6. The results of the comparison made in paragraph 3 of the Report between the Departmental and Treasury Accounts of the Stamp revenue and expenditure are satisfactory, the departmental figures which are reviewed in the Report being practically the same as those contained in the accounts. There are, however, two misprints in the comparative table, the account figures for Discount on General Stamps and Miscellaneous expenditure being printed Rs. 548 and Rs. 591 instead of Rs. 50,548 and Rs. 12,591.

With reference to the Superintendent's suggestion that the reconcilement with Treasury Accounts of the Departmental returns of expenditure might be dispensed with, I am to explain that the object of the reconcilement is not that the expenditure should be checked, but that the figures reviewed in the annual reports should be correct figures. The Account Department's check over expenditure is no doubt sufficient, but it is for this very reason that accounts must always be presumed to be more correct than departmental returns and that the two should be reconciled.

7. In conclusion, I am to request that the Financial Commissioner will be good enough to convey to Mr. Dane the Lieutenant-Governor's acknowledgments for his administration of the Stamp Department during the year 1890-91, and also for his Report, which is a good and suggestive one.

H. C. FANSHAWE,

Offg. Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab.

REVIEW OF THE REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1890.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in the Home (Judicial) Department, No. 764, dated 1st August 1891.

READ—

The Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice in the Punjab during the year 1890.

REMARKS.—The Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice for 1889 showed a considerable decrease in crime as compared with the preceding year, and the Lieutenant-Governor observes with satisfaction that during the year 1890 there has been a further marked diminution in the number of offences reported. Thus, while in 1888 the total number of offences under the Indian Penal Code and Local and Special Laws was 164,459, in the next year it stood at 157,979, while in that under review it sunk to 152,349. The decrease in both the past years was entirely in offences under the Penal Code, amounting within this period to more than 13,000 cases. In offences under Local and Special Laws there was an increase of 631 cases; in fact the number of this class of offence has been steadily increasing since 1886. The number of offences under the Penal Code admitted to have occurred was 76,424 or 3,607 less than in 1889, and considerably more than 5,000 less than the average for the previous five years. The decrease was fairly divided over most ordinary types of crime, except as regards offences affecting human life, which show an increase of 9 per cent.: thefts diminished by 4 per cent. on the figures of the preceding year, robberies and dacoities by 17, and receiving stolen property by 9 per cent. Hurt, criminal force and assault, mischief and criminal trespass account for 62 per cent. of the total number of admitted offences falling under the Indian Penal Code. There were 37,833 offences against property as against 39,575 in 1889, or more than 1,000 less than the average of the past five years. On the whole then the statistics for the Province show that the amount of crime has been reduced to normal proportions.

2. The diminution in the number of offences reported under the Indian Penal Code was spread over more than two-thirds of the districts of the Province, being most marked in Gujrát, where more than 1,100 fewer cases were reported. In Delhi, Umballa and Ráwalpindi also the decrease was considerable. On the other hand, in the districts of Ludhiána, Jullundur, Simla, Ferozepore, Dera Ismail Khan and Dera Gházi Khan there was an increase in the number of such offences. With regard to the large decrease in Gujrát, it is suggested in paragraph 7 of the Judge's Report that the autumnal fever which prostrated a very large proportion of the population for several months may to some extent account for decreased activity among the criminal classes. It is possible also that the widespread sickness rendered the people too apathetic to report crime, especially petty crime, and this apparently is the view taken by the District Magistrate. In Delhi the decrease in reported crime was 15 per cent., or 916 cases, but the decrease in cognizable cases, as shown in the Police Report, was 84 cases only. It is, however, a matter for congratulation that the number of petty and false cases has so largely decreased in this district. In Umballa the decrease in reported crime amounts to 16 per cent. Here too, however, the decrease occurs in petty cases. In the number of serious crimes, burglaries, theft and receiving stolen property, serious mischief and grievous hurt there is a not inconsiderable increase. It is in the districts of the Ráwalpindi Division that reported crime shows the most marked diminution. In the Reviews of the Criminal Administration Reports of the years 1887 and 1888 the Lieutenant-Governor had occasion to refer to the circumstances of some of the districts of that Division, notably Jhelum, Ráwalpindi and Shahpur, where a spirit of lawlessness had made itself apparent. It is, therefore, satisfactory to record that in the districts mentioned the number of reported offences under the Penal Code has fallen off by nearly 25 per cent. in 1890 as compared with

the average of the preceding three years. The figures in the Police Report which relate to the cases dealt with by that Department and which therefore represent more nearly the amount of *serious* crime are even more satisfactory, the falling off in crime in the year under report in the three districts of Ráwalpindi, Jhelum and Shahpur, as compared with the average of the preceding two years, amounting to 36 per cent. Better harvests and better criminal administration no doubt account for these results. The increase of crime in the southern districts of the Jullundur Division, Ludhiána, Jullundur and Ferozepore, is far from satisfactory and cannot in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion be wholly explained by the character of the harvests. In all three districts, especially in Ferozepore, there is an increase in the number of offences against property. No explanation has been given for the increase of crime in the Dera Ismail Khan and Dera Gházi Khan Districts.

3. The instructions which have been issued by the Chief Court with a view to secure more accurate returns of the number of *false* cases, *i.e.* of the number of reported offences which on investigation are proved not to have occurred, will no doubt considerably affect the returns of the current year. Hitherto all cases which have gone to trial have been included in the number of cases "admitted to have occurred," although in many such cases the evidence at the trial may have shown either that no offence was in fact committed or that the alleged offence was purely a civil dispute. In future cases of the kind will be struck off the register of offences admitted to have occurred. During the past five years the percentage of cases summarily struck off to reported offences has ranged from 29 to 31, being 31 per cent. in 1890. The figures for 1891 will, it is expected, under the operation of the Chief Court's instructions, exhibit a large increase; for it is reasonable to suppose that, inasmuch as convictions are, to take the instance of cases under the Penal Code, obtained in only 36 per cent. of the cases brought to trial, the acquittals and discharges in a fair proportion of the remaining 64 per cent. of the cases tried are the result of failure to prove that any offence was committed. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Judges that the statistics of summary dismissal of complaints may be taken as fairly satisfactory for the Province as a whole. The varying proportions of such summary dismissals in particular districts and the extraordinary divergence which in some cases is noticeable in the figures of contiguous and similarly situated districts requires explanation. In such cases it may be found either that the practice of particular Magistrates is at fault or that the method of compiling the statistics is erroneous. In any case where figures show a large divergence from the Provincial average the causes of such divergence should be inquired into and ascertained.

4. The alteration in the law effected by Act IV of 1891, which empowers a Magistrate to grant compensation for frivolous or vexatious accusations in warrant cases as well as in summons cases, has no doubt been brought to the notice of Magistrates by the Chief Court. Owing to the limitations by which the procedure of Section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code has hitherto been restricted, the deterrent effects of that section in reducing the number of false charges were not widely operative. During the year under report only 907 cases of frivolous or vexatious charges were dealt with under Section 250. The returns of the current year should show an improvement in this respect.

5. Of the number of true offences under the Penal Code 72 per cent. were brought to trial in both 1890 and 1889 as compared with 70 per cent. in 1888. This percentage may be taken in a general way as indicative of the detective efficiency of the Police,—but subject to limitations; for where, as in Ludhiána, as high a proportion as 88 per cent. of the true cases were brought to trial, and in only 25 per cent. of these convictions were obtained, it would seem that many cases were brought into Court in which evidence sufficient to yustify a conviction had not been collected. In Montgomery the percentage of cases brought to trial is very low,—only 52 per cent., as compared with 79 per cent. in the neighbouring districts of Jhang and Mooltan. This low percentage of cases brought to trial in Montgomery has been an unsatisfactory feature in

the criminal administration of the district for some years. The class of crime in which detection is least successful is burglary, only 2,882 cases of serious criminal trespass having been brought to trial out of 13,297 cases admitted to have occurred.

6. Of the accused persons brought before the Courts during the year 27 per cent. were discharged for want of prosecution, 30 per cent. were discharged or acquitted on other grounds and 43 per cent. were convicted. These results were much the same as in the years immediately preceding. The percentage of convictions is highest in those districts in which Special or Local Laws are largely enforced Considering offences under the Penal Code only, convictions were obtained in 36 per cent. of the cases brought to trial. The percentage of successful prosecutions is very low in all the districts of the Jullundur Division except Kángra. In Jullundur in only 1 out of every 9 cases admitted to have occurred was any one punished. The connection of this fact with the increase of crime in the district is not without significance, and the Lieutenant-Governor desires that the District Magistrate will exercise a due supervision over the Courts of the Subordinate Magistrates and satisfy himself that offenders are not discharged on insufficient grounds. The percentage of convictions under the Penal Code was highest in Jhang and in the districts of the Deraját Division. The recent appointment of Public Prosecutors in several of the Sessions Divisions to represent the Crown in criminal cases will, it is hoped, produce some effect in raising the percentage of convictions in the more important cases.

7. The number of cases of murder has increased from 397 in 1889 to 448 in 1890, but is less than in 1888, when the number was 490. There is an improvement, however, in the number of cases brought to trial and in the number of convictions obtained. One hundred and eighty-four cases of murder occurred in the trans-Indus districts, of which 54 occurred in Pesháwar. In this district prior to the introduction of the Frontier Crimes Regulation the average number of murders for some years was 78. Among the cis-Indus districts Ráwalpindi stands forth prominent for this class of crime, 45 murders having been committed during the year 1890 and 46 and 44 in 1889 and 1888 respectively. In Lahore 22 murders were committed. In 8 of these cases the accused were convicted by the Sessions Court, but in only 1 was the conviction upheld by the Chief Court, a result which is peculiarly unfortunate.

8. The number of references to Councils of Elders under Section 13 of the Frontier Crimes Regulation has fallen from 1,112 in 1889 to 528 in the year under report, the decrease being mainly accounted for by the Kohát figures, in which district, as pointed out in His Honor's Review of the Criminal Administration Report for 1889, references to Councils of Elders had been made without due discrimination. The preventive sections of the Regulation which, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, are of by no means secondary importance, have been freely used in the districts of the Pesháwar Division, especially in Pesháwar, but very little in the Deraját. The Lieutenant-Governor has noticed the remarks of the Deputy Commissioner of Bannu and of the Sessions Judge of Deraját regarding the extension to the Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan and Dera Ghází Khan Districts of the provisions of Section 14 (2) of the Regulation. It was thought advisable to omit these provisions in extending the Regulation to the Deraját, and therefore at present no sentence other than fine can in these districts be passed upon the finding of a Council of Elders, and, in default of payment of a fine a sentence of imprisonment not exceeding in the maximum 2½ years may be imposed. This of course though better than no punishment is too inadequate to be properly deterrent. The Lieutenant-Governor accordingly is prepared to reconsider the point, and has requested the Commissioner of the Division to consider this question and report upon the recommendations of the Deputy Commissioner of Bannu and the Sessions Judge. But the remarks of the Deputy Commissioner of Hazára in regard to trial by Jirga of mischief cases indicate the difficulty. If it is decided not to extend Section 14 (2) to the Deraját Frontier Districts it will be necessary for Deputy Commissioners to exercise extreme

caution in determining what cases to refer to Councils of Elders and to abstain except for very special reasons from referring serious murder cases in which *primâ facie* the evidence of the guilt of the accused is tolerably complete. His Honor very much doubts whether a due discretion in this matter has been exercised during the year under report by the Deputy Commissioner of Dera Gházi Khan, in which district it appears that all the 20 cases of murder reported during the year were referred to jirgas. The fact that in 17 of these cases conviction was secured justifies the belief that, in some of the cases at least, it would have been possible to secure a conviction and to inflict an adequate sentence in the ordinary tribunals. The increase in the number of murders in the Dera Gházi Khan District from 10 in 1888 to 18 in 1889 and 20 in the year under report is a significant fact in connection with the question discussed above.

9. There has been a gradually progressive increase in the number of offences under Local and Special Laws as will appear from the following table :—

Year.	Offences reported.	Offences admitted to have occurred.
1886	27,647	23,674
1887	31,262	26,848
1888	32,936	28,475
1889	33,421	29,056
1890	34,052	29,115

As remarked by the Lieutenant-Governor in the Review of the Report for the year 1889, these results are not a matter for regret, for there is no evidence that they point to an increase of crime under these heads, but rather that they indicate a greater activity in detecting such offences. This is especially the case as regards offences under the Opium and Excise Acts and breaches of the sanitary provisions of the Municipal, Cantonments and Police Acts. The extension of canals has also caused an increase in the number of offences under Act VIII of 1873. There is nothing of special importance to record in connection with cases relating to security to keep the peace and security for good behaviour. It is worthy of note that the districts in which there has been a substantial increase in cases of the former class are among those in which the criminal administration during the year has given good results. The progressive increase* during the past four year in the number of cases in which sureties were confiscated is an indication that the preventive provisions of the Code are directed against the right classes of persons. It may here be remarked that the figures in paragraph 22 of the Report relating to the number of cases of security to keep the peace and security for good behaviour do not tally with those given in Statement No. II of the Report.

	Cases.
* 1887	261
1888	342
1889	364
1890	399

10. The reduction in the amount of business brought before the Courts during the year is chiefly noticeable in the statistics of cases decided by District Magistrates, Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners. Special and Honorary Magistrates did more work during the year. Among the latter Shahzáda Nádir, C.I.E., Ludhiána ; Rái Thandi Rám, Umballa ; Fakír Syad Jamál-ud-dín, Lahore ; and Khán Bahádur Syad Hádi Husain Khán, Delhi, showed most commendable diligence. The number of original cases disposed of by District Magistrates in the exercise of their ordinary and enhanced powers shows a distinct falling off, which, it is to be hoped, is to be accounted for by the decrease in the number of cases of serious crime. Appellate work in District Magistrates' Courts was slightly heavier than in 1889. The average number of appeals per district was 187. In Karnál there appears to be a curious disinclination to appeal which requires explanation, as only 43 appeals were disposed of by the District Magistrate in 1889, and in 1890 the number fell to 14. On the other hand in the Ludhiána District, which, as regards size and population, is smaller than Karnál, there were 462 appeals, or in other words an appeal was lodged in about two out of every three cases of conviction. The criminal work of both Sessions Courts and the Chief Court

was on the whole slightly lighter than in the previous year, but in some of the Sessions Divisions, notably Mooltan, Derajât and Delhi, appellate work was exceedingly heavy. The realization of fines in all Courts continues to show a steady improvement, which is most noticeable in the case of fines imposed under the Frontier Regulations. Of the total fines imposed 78 per cent. were realized in 1890 as compared with 75, 73 and 72 per cent. in 1889, 1888 and 1887 respectively. On the whole the working of the Courts and the criminal administration generally during the year mark a decided step in the progress towards improvement which, as noticed in last year's Review, seemed to have set in with the year 1889. The insistence by Government in recent years of the primary importance of criminal work, and the less extent to which the time and attention of District Officers have been engrossed by revenue duties, which, during the period of the introduction of the new Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts and Rules assumed perhaps a disproportionate importance in the civil administration, contribute in some degree, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, to the results noted above. In the absence of any special causes or unusual calamities of season, such as frequently prove incentives to activity among the criminal classes, Sir James Lyall sees no reason to apprehend that the state of crime in the Province will again assume abnormal proportions.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of these Remarks, with a copy of the Report, be forwarded to the Government of India in the Home Department, for information, and to the Registrar of the Chief Court, Punjab, for the information of the Judges and for circulation with the Report; also that the Review be published in the *Punjab Government Gazette*.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

H. MAUDE,

Offg. Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab.

REVIEW OF THE ANNUAL REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE POLICE DURING THE YEAR 1890.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in the Home (Police) Department, No. 122, dated 1st August 1891.

READ—

The Annual Report on the Administration of the Police during the year 1890.

REMARKS.—The number of cognizable offences reported to the Police and Magistrates in the Punjab during the past five years has been as follows:—

1886	72,915
1887	79,604
1888	85,984
1889	77,806
1890	70,671

Of the offences reported during the year under review, 52,268 were reported direct to the Police and investigated by them; 3,543 were similarly reported, but no action taken; 5,275 took the form of complaints to the Magistrates, which were referred by them to the Police for enquiry; while 9,585 were complaints preferred to and directly dealt with by the Magistrates. Thus the number of cognizable offences reported was more than 7,000 less than during the year 1889. The decrease was most marked in the Râwalpindi Circle, namely, 4,559 cases, less so in the Lahore Circle, where there were 1,809 fewer reports, and least in the Umballa Circle, where the number fell short of that of the previous year by only 768. In the last named Circle, however, crime was more normal during the past five years than in the other Circles: there was not the same increase in the number of cases during the years 1887 and 1888 as there was in the other two, and it was not to be expected that there would be a proportionate diminution in the year under review. In the districts of Hissar, Rohtak, Simla, Ferozepore, Mooltan, Dera Ismail Khan and Muzaf-

fargarh there was an increase in the number of cognizable offences reported. On the whole, the provincial statistics show a real and satisfactory decrease in the amount of ordinary crime.

2. The preceding remarks refer to cognizable offences of all kinds, which include a variety of cases under special and local laws, as well as proceedings under Chapter VIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure regarding the taking of security from bad characters. The number of such proceedings in any one district may vary according as the Police or Magistrates have leisure to take them up, or as individual officers attach importance to them, and such cases, though entered in the returns as cognizable offen ces, are not really evidence that actual crimes have been committed within the year to which the statistics relate. The true state of crime is therefore rather to be observed from the number of offences in Classes I to V under the Indian Penal Code, which are given for each district in the statement appended to paragraph 6 of the Inspector-General's Report. From this it appears that while there has been a considerable decrease in the number of offences throughout the Province, in the Umballa Circle, where, as already mentioned, the fluctuations in crime have been comparatively small during recent years, the decrease is almost nominal, amounting to only three cases less than the average of the previous two years, while there has been an appreciable increase in the districts of Rohtak, Umballa, Simla, Jullundur, Ludhiána and Ferozepore. In the last district the increase was most marked, more offences having been committed than in the previous year under almost every head of serious crime against property or the person. No remarks, however, appear to have been made on the subject, and the Lieutenant-Governor shares the Commissioner's surprise that the District Magistrate has not attempted to furnish any explanation of the causes which have led to the increase of crime.

In the Province at large, however, the decrease in almost all descriptions of serious offences against the person and property speaks well for the criminal administration. There were fewer robberies and burglaries than in any year subsequent to 1885, while in the Cis-Indus districts thefts were fewer than in any year since 1883, and in those Trans-Indus less than in any of three years previous.

In the number of murders, however, there has been an increase, as it appears from the report that there were 445 true cases in the year under review compared with 419 such cases in the previous year, although only 4 more cases were reported than in 1889, the figures for that and the following year being 464 and 468. It may be observed that these figures do not agree with those given in the Report of the Judges of the Chief Court on the Criminal Administration, from which it would seem that 510 reports of murders were made, while 448 true cases occurred. The differences in the Magisterial and Police returns as to the number of murders was noticed in paragraph 4 of the Review of the Police Report for the year 1889. Possibly the discrepancies are partly due to the fact that in some cases the number of murders has been computed on the number of occurrences in which persons have been killed, while in others the basis of calculation has been the actual number of persons murdered; at any rate there must be some explanation, and it will be convenient if in future the Inspector-General will, after referring to the Judges of the Chief Court, correct or explain any differences which may again appear in the returns. In two cases of the murder of illegitimate children by their mothers, the Lieutenant-Governor commuted the sentences to six and seven years' rigorous imprisonment respectively.

3. The results of the working of the Police show that convictions were procured in 26 per cent. of the number of offences reported under the first five heads of crime, while 50 per cent. of the number of persons apprehended were convicted. The percentage of cases in which convictions were procured was higher than in any year since the present method of compiling the returns was introduced, and on the other hand the percentage of persons convicted was lower than in any year during the same period, the difference in each instance

being 3 per cent. on the averages of the previous six years. Since 1887 while the percentage of cases in which convictions have been obtained has steadily risen, that of persons convicted has as steadily declined. The Lieutenant-Governor is aware that so long as the statistics include, as at present, cases dealt with direct by the Magistrates, it is impossible to define accurately the extent to which the Police are responsible for these results, and of course in any case the ultimate decision rests with the Courts and not with them, but apparently there is an increasing tendency to send up for trial persons whose guilt cannot be proved, and more discrimination seems to be required in selecting the parties who should be placed upon their trial. The percentages of cases ending in convictions as usual vary very considerably in different districts, the highest figure, 45, being in Simla and the lowest, 12, in Gurdáspur. But for purposes of comparison these statistics are of little value because no uniformity has hitherto prevailed in the treatment of false cases, and where, as in Gurdáspur, very few reports have been excluded from the returns on this ground, the percentage of convictions is naturally reduced in consequence. In this connection it may be remarked that in the case of the Gujrát District it is stated that the "Magistrates passed no orders how cases were to be shown, and the figures have been arrived at by subordinate statistical writers, who, after an inspection of Magistrates' orders, formed their own estimate of what the Magistrates probably intended." Comment on such a procedure is needless. Under orders which were issued by the Judges of the Chief Court in December of last year, in future Magistrates will supply the Police with correct information as to the number of reports of cognizable offences shown to be false or unfounded, and it is hoped that in future years the true results of the Police working will be more easily gauged: at the same time, as His Honor represented to the Government of India nearly two years ago, he doubts whether the present statistics can show with accuracy the true working of the Police or the amount of actual crime, and he hopes that before long an alteration may be made in the method of compiling the returns. The efficiency or otherwise of the Police Administration is a matter which has recently attracted no small attention, and measures for its improvement are about to be introduced; and it is important that the statistics relating to the work of the Department should so far as possible indicate accurately and directly the results of all proceedings taken by the Police, and thus enable the Government from year to year to detect any weak points that may exist.

4. Although, as has been remarked above, burglaries and thefts were considerably less than in the previous year, the value of the stolen property is said to have been larger, while the amount recovered fell from 39 to 36 per cent. The percentage of recoveries was highest in the district of Hissar, namely 61, and lowest in that of Peshâwar, where it was only 17. In the latter case the great falling-off compared with previous years is explained as due to one or two heavy cases of burglary and theft in which valuable property was reported to have been stolen. In the Gurdáspur District the proportion of recoveries, 24 per cent., was also small, but in this district no Magistrates' cases were struck off as false, so that it is impossible to judge what proportion of property actually stolen was recovered.

While more than 10,000 persons were convicted of offences against property during the year under review, 1,592 were returned as old offenders, that is who had been previously convicted and were again convicted during the year. In the year 1886 the number of persons convicted of similar offences was very much the same, while the number of persons reconvicted during that period was 1,137; these figures therefore, so far as they go, appear to indicate that the Police are becoming more careful in sifting the antecedents of offenders: at the same time there is little doubt that many professional criminals escape with inadequate punishment because the fact of their having been previously convicted is unknown at the time of the trial. At present the law gives the Police no authority to control the movements of

professional criminals after their release from jail, and in this respect is less effective than that of England, where under certain circumstances Police surveillance for a period not exceeding seven years can be awarded as part of the sentence passed on an offender. The expediency of introducing similar provisions into Indian law was brought to the notice of the Government of India nearly two years ago, but no alteration in the law has yet been made. Until this is done, the Lieutenant-Governor fears that the powers of the Police to repress professional crime must tend to diminish, as criminals, like other classes of the community, now enjoy greater facilities in moving about the country, and after their release from jail are able to recommence a career of crime in places where their antecedents are unknown.

5. The remarks made in the Report about criminal tribes are on the whole encouraging. The Mínás in the Gurgaon District are said to show a tendency to settle down and earn an honest livelihood. In the Jullundur District the Harnís are stated to have committed very little serious crime, while in Ludhiána the District Superintendent of Police reports that the Sánsís are no doubt taking to honest courses. With regard to the members of this tribe in the Lahore District, the Commissioner thinks that the time has come for the withdrawal of the provisions of the Criminal Tribes Act. If this is the matured opinion of the local officers, the Lieutenant-Governor will consider any recommendation which may be made, but it should be observed that the District Superintendent of Gurdáspur advocates the application of the Act to the Sánsís of the Amritsar District, and if the reasons for this opinion are well founded, it may be premature to relax the provisions of the law in favour of the fellow tribesmen who are settled in the adjoining district of Lahore.

6. While the amount of cognizable crime has very sensibly diminished during the past two years, the number of non-cognizable cases instituted on complaint and taken up by the Magistrates on their own motion has largely increased. The following table shows the number of such cases during each of the past five years and the number of persons convicted by the Magistrates:—

Year.	Cases.	Persons convicted by Magistrates.
1886	40,627	13,823
1887	40,000	14,889
1888	55,151	19,189
1889	61,244	18,789
1890	65,023	21,007

The Inspector-General's report contains no remarks about non-cognizable crime, in the reporting and detection of which the Police are but very little concerned, and it is not apparent why there should have been a large increase in the number of cases instituted during the past two years, while during the same period the amount of cognizable crime has been so materially reduced. It is not that the increase in institutions has been only among offences under local and special laws; this might be expected with the growth of the number of such laws, and the more strict compliance with Municipal and other rules which is now exacted, but nearly all classes of non-cognizable offences under the Indian Penal Code show an increase in the number of complaints, whether offences against the person, property, or of other kinds. At first sight therefore it would appear, not only from the number of cases instituted, but from that of convictions, that non-cognizable offences under the Penal Code have been on the whole increasing during the past two years. In fact, however, the increase under this head has been very slight, because the larger number of convictions during the year under review has been almost entirely due to the larger number of convictions under special laws and of persons required to give security for keeping the peace. A very large proportion of complaints preferred by individuals under the Penal Code are dismissed *in limine*, and the

increasing number of them indicates not so much an increase in real crime as an increased and mischievous activity on the part of certain classes of legal practitioners and petition-writers whose interests are served, whether a complaint is genuine or not.

7. The conduct of the Police Force appears to have been better than usual, the number of punishments including dismissals having sunk to 1,957 compared with 2,518 in the year 1889 and 2,224 in the year preceding that: fewer men, however, were granted money rewards. The Inspector-General has commented on the difficulty which is now experienced in obtaining suitable recruits. This difficulty has been recognized for years, and apparently the abolition of the 2nd grade of constables in the Provincial Police has not solved it as it was hoped it might. During the year under review, however, this grade still existed in a large number of the Municipalities, but since its close in many of these the 2nd grade constables have been raised to 1st grade, and by the end of the present year similar reforms will probably have been introduced wherever Municipal Police are entertained; and as the Municipal and Provincial Police are one and the same force so far as recruiting is concerned, the entire abolition of the lower paid grade of constables should tend to diminish the difficulty of procuring efficient men. The additional labour which it is represented has been thrown on certain District Superintendents in connection with enlisting recruits for Burma is a separate question. In the years 1886 and 1887 the pacification of Upper Burma was a matter of paramount importance, and it was right that every assistance should be given by the authorities in the Punjab to effect that end. But that has been accomplished, and if, as it is stated, very considerable extra labour is still thrown upon some of the District Superintendents of the Punjab, with a great increase in the work of their clerical establishments, the Lieutenant-Governor will be prepared to consider any further representations which the Inspector-General may wish to make.

8. *In conclusion, the Lieutenant-Governor* hopes that both the Magistrates and the Police will not relax their efforts to repress crime as much as possible. The amount of it in the Province has been very sensibly reduced during the last two years, and His Honor acknowledges the exertions which have been made in most districts to attain this satisfactory result. What still is most required is an improvement in the working of the Police, especially as regards the proportion of convictions to persons sent for trial. The attainment of this object needs the co-operation of the Magistrates, for if these do not carefully and thoroughly sift the evidence, the preliminary labours of the Police can avail little. The recent appointment of six Public Prosecutors will doubtless be of use in securing the ends of justice in a limited number of cases, but in the great majority, which must continue to be tried by Native Magistrates without their aid, much will depend on the industry and ability of the Courts. As regards the Police, more detective skill and honest investigation is necessary, as well as the power of placing the results of their enquiries intelligently before the Magistrates. The last duty, that of watching the prosecution, falls to the lot of the Court and Assistant Court Inspectors, regarding whom the Inspector-General has remarked in paragraph 22 of his report that if certain proposals submitted by him are sanctioned, he feels sure that there will ere long be very competent men capable of conducting the prosecution of cases to the satisfaction of the Courts. Those proposals have been sanctioned. They embrace the establishment of a Police Training School at the Phillour Fort, and the grant of special allowances to Court Inspectors in all districts, and Sir James Lyall hopes that the belief entertained by Colonel Menzies will be justified. It may also here be observed that Her Majesty's Secretary of State has given his sanction to certain other measures which have been considered necessary for improving the Police Administration in the Punjab, and when full effect has been given to these, which will be done as soon as practicable, the prospects of the members of the force will have been materially improved, better material should be attracted to it, and its work proportionately better done.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Review be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police, Punjab, for information, and for circulation with the Report, and also to the Judges of the Chief Court for information.

Ordered also that the Report with the Review be circulated as usual, and copies forwarded to the Government of India.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,
H. MAUDE,
Offg. Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab.

REMARKS OF HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENNAT-GOVERNOR ON A NOTE ON VACCINATION IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1890-91 BY SURGEON-MAJOR A. STEPHEN, SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in the Home (Medical and Sanitary) Department, No. 371, dated 22nd July 1891.

READ—

Note on Vaccination in the Punjab for the official year 1890-91, by Surgeon-Major A. Stephen, M.A., M.B.

REMARKS.—The appended statement, marked A, gives the strength of the Vaccination establishment and also details of the work performed by it. For the purposes of easy comparison similar information is given for the year 1889-90. At first sight it would seem as though there had been a falling-off in the outturn of work by the Department during the year under review. The decrease, however, is accounted for by the fact that the number of operations performed in the years* 1888-89 and 1889-90 was quite exceptional owing to special efforts made in the Kángra District, where the District Board engaged the services of Pandit Bál Kishen, an ex-member of the Provincial staff, with the result that 424,475 vaccinations (primary and re-vaccinations) were returned as having been performed in that district alone during the two years 1888-89—1889-90,† while in the year 1890-91 only 20,413 persons were vaccinated in the Kángra District by District staff. There was a small increase in the number of vaccinations performed by the Cantonment and Special staffs, amounting in all to 2,598, and there was a decrease of 657 in the number of operations performed by the Dispensary staff. The Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to see the Dispensary agency more fully utilised, if the Sanitary Commissioner can make suitable arrangements without detriment to the other duties of the Dispensary staff. The work done by the Dispensary staff was the subject of unfavourable comment in paragraph 5 of the Remarks on the Vaccination Note for the year 1888-89.

* Year.	Number of vaccinations.
1887-88	680,742
1888-89	942,295
1889-90	934,110
1890-91	850,142

†1888-89	240,784
1889-90	183,691
	424,475

2. Each of the four staffs shows a falling-off in the number of primary vaccinations performed in the year 1890-91 as compared with the previous year. The District staff shows the large decrease of 38,869. If the Kángra figures are left out of the calculation the total decrease is reduced to 28,150. The Sanitary Commissioner attributes this falling-off to the great mortality among infants during the autumn months. The year was the most unhealthy known in the Province since vital statistics have been prepared, and the rate of mortality the highest on record.

3. It is satisfactory that considerable attention was paid to re-vaccination, but the Lieutenant-Governor regrets that the Sanitary Commissioner believes that many children have been unnecessarily re-vaccinated. In the Report on the Police Administration for the year 1890, as regards one district, Rohtak, the increase of offences under the head of Criminal Force has been explained as principally due to assaults committed on Vaccinators, and if these officers attempt to perform unnecessary operations, it is only natural that their action should be resented. His Honor therefore agrees with the Sanitary Commissioner that the careful attention of Civil Surgeons should be invited to the matter.

4. Inspection work was carried out during the year by the Sanitary Commissioner, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Civil Surgeons, Assistant Surgeons and Native Supervisors. The Lieutenant-Governor is aware that there are difficulties in the way of inspection work being effectively carried out, but he thinks that on the whole fairly good inspection duty was done. The work examined by Dr. Stephen was good, but he had to punish two Vaccinators for bad work. In this connexion it may be observed that His Honor noticed a statement in the Sanitary Report for the year 1890-91 to the effect that a death-rate of 1·99 per 1,000 from small-pox in the Karnál District, the highest registered in any district during the year, was perhaps attributable to the indifferent manner in which vaccination has been carried on. His Honor is glad to know that the offenders were punished and measures taken to carry on vaccination properly; also that on small-pox breaking out in any place special Vaccinators are at once deputed to the spot.

5. In the larger Native States in the Punjab which have their own establishments vaccination was prosecuted with fair vigour. In the States of Patiála and Baháwalpur there was an increase in the number of vaccinations.

6. Vaccination was carried out with animal lymph in every district in the Province. There were 581,664 operations against 246,105 in 1889-90, or an increase of 335,559. This is very satisfactory. The great bulk of the vaccinations* were from buffalo lymph; then followed lymph from the calf, donkey, sheep or goat, and 198 operations were performed with lymph preserved in lanolin. Dr. Stephen attaches to his Vaccination Report a report of the result of the experiments made under the orders of the Government of India of vaccination with animal lymph preserved in lanolin. This and also the question of the establishment in the Punjab of depôts for the supply of animal lymph will be dealt with separately with reference to the correspondence ending with the letter from the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 343 Sanitary, dated the 6th of November 1890.

*Buffalo	575,636
Calf	4,789
Donkey	1,034
Sheep and goat	7
Lymph in lanolin ...	198
Total ...	581,664

7. During the year 1890-91 rules for the regulation of vaccine operations in the Cantonment of Kasauli were promulgated and the provisions of Act XIII of 1880 (The Vaccination Act) were applied to the Municipality of Umballa, and later on to that of Rohtak.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above Remarks be communicated to the Sanitary Commissioner of the Punjab for information.

Ordered also that these Remarks be printed and circulated with the Note as usual.

Also, that they be published in the *Punjab Gazette*, and that copies, with the usual number of copies of the Note, be forwarded to the Government of India in the Home Department.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

H. MAUDE,

Offg. Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab.

A.

Staff.	Strength of Establishment. 1889-90. Supervisors.	Strength of Establishment. 1889-90. Vaccinators.	Strength of Establishment. 1890-91. Supervisors.	Strength of Establishment. 1890-91. Vaccinators.	Increase. Supervisors.	Increase. Vaccinators.	Total number of operations. 1889-90	Total number of operations. 1890-91.	Increase.	Decrease.	Primary Vaccinations. 1889-90.	Primary Vaccinations. 1890-91.	Increase.	Decrease.
District	33	273	33	274	...	1	853,676	767,767	...	85,909	577,019	538,150	...	38,869
Dispensary	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,867	3,210	...	657	3,161	2,604	...	557
Cantonment	...	5	...	5	...	...	5,429	6,047	618	...	4,674	4,114	...	560
Special	2	21	2	21	...	...	71,138	73,118	1,980	...	61,017	50,266	...	10,751
Total ...	35	299	35	300	...	1	934,110	850,142	2,598	86,566	645,871	595,134	...	50,737

Net decrease as compared with the figures for 1889-90 = 83,968

Net decrease on the figures of 1889-90 = 50,737

A.—CONCLUDED.

Staff.	Re-vaccinations. 1889-90.	Re-vaccinations. 1890-91.	Increase.	Decrease.	Primary Vaccinations. Percentage of successful operations. 1889-90.	Primary Vaccinations. Percentage of successful operations. 1890-91.	Re-vaccinations. Percentage of successful operations. 1889-90.	Re-vaccinations. Percentage of successful operations. 1890-91.	Cost per operation. 1889-90. Rs.	A.	P.	Cost per operation. 1890-91. Rs.	A.	P.	Increase or decrease.
District	276,657	229,617	...	47,040	95·73	94·95	50·66	56·10	0	1	7	0	1	7	*Nil.*
Dispensary	706	606	...	100											
Cantonment	755	1,933	1,178	...											
Special	10,121	22,852	12,731	...											
Total ...	288,239	255,008	13,909	47,140											

Net decrease on the figures of 1889-90 = 33 231

Punjab Government Press, Lahore.—6-8-91—690.

No. 13 of 1891.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1891.

PART II.

GENERAL.

REVIEW OF THE REPORT ON THE EXCISE ADMINISTRATION OF THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1890-91.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, in the Financial Department, No. 1675, dated 10th August 1891.

READ—

The Report on the Excise Administration of the Punjab for the year 1890-91, submitted by the Financial Commissioner under cover of his Secretary's letter No. 151 C., dated 15th July 1891.

REMARKS.—The Excise revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 18,46,270, an increase of Rs. 1,36,058 over the preceding year and of Rs. 2,82,068 over the revenue of the year 1888-89. The charges have increased from Rs. 63,478 in 1889-90 to Rs. 72,018 in the year under report. The administration of the Excise Department thus costs less than 4 per cent. of the revenue realized. Of the total income two-thirds is derived from liquors and one-third from opium and drugs. The increased receipts during the year under report are derived from both sources of taxation. The only heads of income which show a falling-off are—still-head duty on rum and European spirits, acreage duty on poppy cultivation, and fines. A duty on malt liquors was imposed for the first time during the year and yielded Rs. 12,939. A further sum of Rs. 6,000, however, on account of this duty remained uncollected at the end of the year. The normal income from this source is estimated at Rs. 18,000 per annum. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that the Treasury and Departmental returns of income and expenditure have been practically brought into complete accord. The Commissioner of Excise expresses a doubt whether the advantage gained by reconciling the two sets of figures in regard to *expenditure* is worth the trouble involved, and the Financial Commissioner is apparently of the same opinion, not only as regards expenditure, but also as regards the comparison of

the figures relating to income. The total expenditure of the Department is so small that it is perhaps unnecessary to require District Officers to furnish monthly comparison statements of charges, and the Lieutenant-Governor leaves it to the Financial Commissioner to issue such orders in the matter as he may deem desirable. It is important however, His Honor thinks, that there should be a careful comparison of Treasury and Departmental figures relating to *income*, as it is only in this way that the Government demand can be checked with the realizations. The policy of Government in this matter was fully explained in Punjab Government Resolution No. 1531, dated 6th October 1889, which applies to the Excise as well as to other Departments. In the case of some of the sub-heads of the opium revenue it is particularly necessary that the Treasury credits should be carefully scrutinized, as the proper distribution of the receipts between Imperial and Provincial revenues depends upon the correctness of the classification of these under the several sub-heads.

2. One-half of the total Excise revenue of the Province is derived from country spirits, which is the indigenous liquor of the Punjab, and is consumed in every district in the Province. During the year under report there has been an increase in both the still-head duty and the license fees on country spirits, amounting to Rs. 36,941 and Rs. 37,279 respectively. The former betokens an increased consumption, which has in fact taken place, the duty having been realized on 198,723 gallons of spirits in 1890-91 as compared with 1,82,784 gallons in the previous year. This increased consumption even, if it be not due entirely to the suppression of illicit distillation and of smuggling out of Government distilleries or from Native States, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion need cause no alarm, and is practically infinitesimal when compared with the population. The total annual issue of country spirit is less than 200,000 gallons. The present population is nearly 21 millions. In other words, it takes more than one hundred persons to consume a gallon of country spirits in the year. This is equivalent to a daily allowance per person of ·00022 of a pint, which is a quantity not very easily measured. The remarks of Sardár Gurdyál Singh on this subject, which are contained among the extracts from the district reports, have been perused with interest. The Sardár considers that the people drink much less now than they did 50 years ago, the increase of population notwithstanding, and that the reason for this is the high price which, owing to the Government Excise policy, must now be paid for liquor. The number of shops, including fair licenses for the retail vend of country spirits, was 1,422 as compared with 1,405 in the year 1889-90. There is thus 1 shop for every 14,629 persons in the Province, or 1 to every 75 square miles of area. Considerable attention has been bestowed during the year to the question of equalizing the number of shops in different districts similarly circumstanced. Large reductions in the number of shops have been made in localities where the demand was small, while new shops have been established in places where the policy of suppressing illicit distillation has been actively carried out, and where therefore it was necessary to substitute licit for illicit consumption.

3. The policy of the Excise Department of late years has been directed to secure the concentration of the manufacture of country spirits by reducing the number of central distilleries. Some years ago there was a distillery at almost every tahsíl in the Province. There are now only 29 distilleries, which, except in the Kángra and Hazára Districts, are situated at the district head-quarters. This concentration of the manufacture of spirits not only tends to an improvement of the methods of distillation and the quality of the liquor, but enables Government to maintain larger and better-paid establishments at the head-quarters distilleries, to improve and enlarge these buildings, and generally to introduce a better system of distillery management. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, agrees with the Financial Commissioner and Excise Commissioner that the present number of distilleries may be retained without further reduction until more information is gained as to the organization of the liquor trade and

the natural centres of production. Meanwhile the Excise Commissioner proposes that a system of wholesale licenses for the sale of country spirits should be introduced with the object of separating manufacture from vend, and thereby improving the quality of the spirits turned out. The question is an important one, but the Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Financial Commissioner that it should be made the subject of a separate report to Government.

4. It is satisfactory to note that in consequence of active repressive measures illicit distillation and smuggling of liquor are in most districts less prevalent than they were a few years ago. In four districts there were during the year no less than 63 successful prosecutions for illicit distillation. These proceedings cannot fail to bring home to others engaged in such practices the risk which they incur in contravening the Excise law, and the Lieutenant-Governor has no doubt that the practice of illicit distillation, though still rife in many localities, has nevertheless been very largely abandoned where repressive measures have been most actively enforced. Smuggling from the Bhartpur and Ulwar States into the Gurgaon District and from Mandi into the Kángra District still gives trouble, but there has been an improvement in the case of the Excise administration of the Sikh States in the direction of assimilating their system of taxation of liquors to that in force in British territory. In fact, in some of the extracts from district reports it is stated that the price of a bottle of liquor in these Native States is almost the same as in the adjoining Punjab districts. The question of reducing the still-head duty on liquor, in view of the possible widespread discontent which might be caused by the high price of liquor and the numerous prosecutions for illicit distillation, is said no longer to possess the political importance which it began to assume last year. The Lieutenant-Governor is gald to receive this assurance, but the special report on the matter, which was called for last year, is awaited.

5. The license fees for the vend of rum and European spirits manufactured in India have yielded during the year Rs. 79,371 as compared with Rs. 68,080 in 1889-90. The substitution of the system of auction vend of licenses for licenses on fixed fees in the case of Indo-European spirits has therefore proved a success financially. The still-head duty on rum and spirits at distilleries worked after the European method has fallen from Rs. 1,57,732 in 1889-90 to Rs. 1,32,400 in the year under report, but it is explained that the excess receipts of the first mentioned year are due to the fact that a considerable quantity of liquor was removed from the Shahjehánpur distillery at the close of 1889-90 for consumption in the following year. Imported European spirits and wines yielded a revenue of Rs. 65,821 as compared with Rs. 49,797 in the previous year, the increase being due to the enhancement of the fixed fees payable for licenses. The enhancement of the license fees has, however, caused a decrease in the number of licenses, both wholesale and retail, granted during the year. As already stated, a duty was during the year for the first time imposed upon beer brewed in India. It is noteworthy that over 96 per cent. of the beer issued from breweries in the Punjab was destined for the use of the troops, less than 4 per cent. having been supplied for the consumption of the general public.

6. The revenue from opium and drugs increased by about 8½ per cent. during the year. More than half of this increase was due to the opening up of a new source of income, *viz.*, profit on sale of Excise opium supplied from Benares. This profit amounted to Rs. 26,607. Licenses for the retail vend of opium yielded Rs. 24,244 more than in the previous year. The number of retail licenses was reduced from 1,910 in 1889-90 to 1,901 in the year under report, and in the current year the number of licenses has, it is stated, been further considerably reduced. Difficulty is experienced in contending against monopolists in most districts. In Ferozepore and Hissar the farming system, pure and simple, is in force. The Lieutenant-Governor observes with satisfaction that this matter is receiving the attention of the Financial Commissioner.

7. The area under poppy cultivation shows a further falling-off in the year under report. The figures showing acreage and outturn during the past three years are as follows :—

Year.	Acreage.	Outturn—maunds.
1888-89	15,491	1,571
1889-90	14,458	2,116
1890-91	12,041	1,813

The reduction of the area of poppy cultivation is due chiefly to the unfavourable character of the season in the Umballa and Shahpur Districts. The enhancement of acreage rates in the districts in which cultivators of the poppy are suspected of consuming their own produce has caused a further reduction in the area of cultivation in those districts, which is now but half what it was in the year 1888-89. The question of imposing a duty on opium imported from Kashmir and the Punjab Native States is again discussed in this year's Report. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the Financial Commissioner will soon be in a position to submit the report on the subject which was called for a year ago. It is satisfactory to learn that the Patiála, Jínd and Nábha Darbárs have now undertaken in earnest the suppression of opium-smuggling. The concession which was made to these States in the matter of the importation of Málwa opium will, the Lieutenant-Governor believes, be proved to have been a wise one. The States, receiving as they do the duty paid at Ajmír, have a direct interest in encouraging the use of Málwa in preference to contraband opium. Two-fifths of the supply of Málwa opium imported from Ajmír during the year was for the use of the Native States.

8. The prohibition of licenses for chandu shops does not appear to have entirely put a stop to madak and chandu smoking. The actual smoking of madak or chandu is not an offence, nor is the manufacture of this form of the drug an offence so long as the quantity of opium used in the process by any one person at any one time does not exceed 3 tolas in weight. In these circumstances the habitual opium smokers still find it possible to continue the practice without molestation, although the facilities and conveniences formerly at their command now cease to exist.

9. The revenue from hemp drugs, which is derived entirely from license fees for retail vend, shows an increase of Rs. 802 during the year under report. The anticipated receipts of the current year, however, show a falling-off of over Rs. 6,000. The reported consumption of charas and bhang fell-off by 13 and 19 per cent. respectively. The retail selling price of charas rose from Rs. 7-10-3 a seer in 1889-90 to Rs. 11-7-1 per seer in the year under report. The report on the question of the imposition of a direct duty on these drugs has long been awaited, and will, it is hoped, be submitted at an early date. In regard to the import of charas from Kashmir, which Mr. Dane states has hitherto entirely escaped notice in Excise reports, figures showing the import in past years will be found in the tables of the annual External Trade Reports.

10. The income of the Excise Department from fines, which is stated in the table on page 2 of the Report to be Rs. 1,100, does not represent the total amount of fines inflicted for breach of the Excise and opium law and rules under Acts XXII of 1881 and I of 1878. From Appendices E and F

of the Report it appears that fines to the amount of Rs. 29,162 were imposed during the year as compared with Rs. 37,227 in the previons year, and that Rs. 21,601 were realized as compared with Rs. 27,563 in 1889-90. It is understood that fines inflicted by judicial officers are credited to "Law and Justice." Realizations of such fines therefore are properly excluded from the revenue statement of the Excise Department, which is given on page 2 of the Report; but it should be explained what is the nature of the fines, amounting to Rs. 1,100 in the year under report and to Rs. 5,066 in the previous year, which are shown in that statement as having been credited to the Excise Department.

11. The Lieutenant-Governor's remarks on the present Report are necessarily brief, as His Honor does not wish to pre-judge many of the important questions upon which special reports are awaited by Government. Upon three such questions, *viz.*, (1) the alteration of the still-head duty on country liquor, (2 the imposition of an import duty on opium imported from Native States, and (3) taxation of charas, a report has been called for more than a year ago. In regard to the following questions a special report has either been recently called for or is promised in the Financial Commissioner's present review : (4) wholesale licenses for liquor, (5) Mandi out-stills on the Kángra border, (6) out-still system in Kángra, (7) grant of rewards to informers and others by judicial officers, and (8) conferment of wider powers upon the Commissioner of Excise.

12. In conclusion, the Lieutenant-Governor concurs in the commendation bestowed by the Financial Commissioner upon Mr. Dane for his energetic administration of the Excise Department during the year. His Honor has derived much assistance from the Financial Commissioner's review of the Report. It is to be regretted, however, that the Financial Commissioner has again been unable to submit his review in print. The extracts from district reports should also have been submitted in print, as an appendix of the report, and if such extracts are submitted in future this course should invariably be adopted.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above remarks be published and communicated to the Financial Commissioner of the Punjab.

Also that they be forwarded as usual to the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce with copies of the Report and of the Financial Commissioner's review.

Also that they be printed in the *Punjab Government Gazette.*

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

R. G. THOMSON,

Offg. Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS REGISTERED IN THE PUNJAB UNDER ACT XXV OF

Serial Number.	Registration Number.	Title of the Book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents, when the same are not in the English language.	Language in which the Book is written.	Name of the Author, Translator, or Editor of the Book, or any part thereof.	The subject.	Name of the firm, and place of printing.
		Books, English.				
1	335	A reply to Mr. Agnihotrí's "Pandit Dayá Nand Unveiled."	English.	Durgá Parshád.	Religion (Arya).	Virajanand Press, Lahore.
2	362	Vox Clamantis, Volume I ...	Ditto.	R. Sadler, Esquire.	Religion (Christian).	Civil and Military Gazette Press, Lahore.
3	363	Vox Clamantis, Volume II ...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
4	626	Sitára (Star) ...	Ditto.	M. Dixie, Medical Missionary, Baṭála, Punjab.	Ditto.	New Imperial Press, Lahore.
5	394	Amritsar *versus* Lahore, or the Controversy about the location of the Khálsa College.	Ditto.	A. Pothwhari.	Miscellaneous.	Egerton Press, Ráwalpindi.
		Books, Arabic.				
6	333	Pára-i-Saiyaqúl (The Second Chapter of the Qurán).	Arabic.	...	Religion (Muhammadan).	Ja'farí Press, Lahore.
7	407	Lan Tanál-ul-Birra (The Fourth Chapter of the Qurán).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Gulzár-i-Muhammadí Press, Lahore.
8	410	Pára-i-Alif Lám Mím (The First Chapter of the Qurán).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.
9	423	Sharh-i-Waqáya, Jild-i-Sání (Commentary on Waqáya, Volume II).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Hindú Press, Delhi.
10	435	Sipára-i-'Amm (The last Chapter of the Qurán).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Mazhar-ul-'Ajáib Press, Delhi.

1867 DURING THE QUARTER ENDING 30TH JUNE 1891.

Date of issue from the Press, or of the Publication.	Number of pages.	Size.	First, second or other number of the Edition.	Number of copies of which the Edition consists.	Whether the Book is printed or lithographed.	Price at which the Book is sold to the Public.	Name and residence of the Proprietor of the copy-right, or of any portion of such copy-right.	Remarks.
						Rs. A. P.		
15th March 1891.	18	8vo.	I.	1,500	Printed.	0 1 0		
6th Feby. 1891.	89	12mo. Royal.	I.	150	Ditto.	1 0 0	R. Sadler, Esquire, Executive Engineer, Lahore.	In this small book an attempt has been made to compare Revelation with the modern science, and to explain discrepancies pointed out, and answer objections raised by, such scientists as Professor Huxley.
14th March 1891.	312	12mo. Royal.	I.	25	Ditto.	For private circulation.	Ditto.	Contains an account of the trial and crucifixion of Jesus Christ, and an exposition of his teaching and doctrines.
6th April 1891.	8	32mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	Gratis.		
20th April 1891.	12	4to.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	Ditto.		
20th Decr. 1890.	64	16mo.	R.	1,500	Lithographed.	0 3 0		
4th March 1891.	64	16mo.	R.	1,100	Ditto.	0 1 0		
15th March 1891.	32	8vo.	R.	1,000	Ditto.	0 1 0		
12th Decr. 1890.	364	4to.	I.	1,250	Ditto.	2 0 0		
...	32	8vo.	R.	2,000	Ditto.	0 1 6		

Catalogue of Books registered in the Punjab under Act XXV of

Serial Number.	Registration Number.	Title of the Book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents, when the same are not in the English language.	Language in which the Book is written.	Name of the Author, Translator, or Editor of the Book, or any part thereof.	The subject.	Name of the firm, and place of printing.
11	483	Mishkát-ul-Masábíh ma'al Ikmál fí Asmá ir Rijál (Niche of lamps together with a supplement describing names of certain men).	Arabic.	Sheikh Walí-ud-dín.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Fárúqi Press, Delhi.
12	487	Kitáb Siyánat-ul-Insán 'an Vasvasa tish Shaikh-i-Dahlán (The protector of man from the temptations of Shaikh Dahlán).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.
13	488	Panj Súrah (Five Chapters of the Qurán).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.
14	519	Munásaha fí Tahqíq-i-Masáil il Musáfaha (Advising the certainty of religious doctrines regarding shaking hands).	Arabic in Persian character.	Maulvi Muhammad 'Abdul Qádir.	Ditto.	Mujtabái Press, Delhi.
15	526	Du'á-i-Qunút, &c. (Prayers) ...	Arabic.	...	Ditto.	Zeb-i-Káshi Press, Delhi.
16	527	Du'á-i-Ganj ul 'Arsh (Prayer of heavenly treasure).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.
17	638	Díníyát kí pahlí Kitáb (First Book of religious observances).	Ditto.	Anjuman-i-Himáyat-i-Islám, Lahore.	Ditto.	Islámiá Press, Lahore.
18	684	Al Juz us Sámin 'Ashra min Sahíh-ul-Bukhárí ma'-i-Sharh-i-Fath-ul-Bárí (Part Eighteenth of Sahíh-ul-Bukhárí with a Commentary called Fath-ul-Bári).	Ditto.	Háfiz bin Hajr Asqaláni.	Ditto.	Ansárí Press, Delhi.
19	685	Al Juz ut Tási' 'Ashra min Sahíh-ul-Bukhárí ma'-i-Sharh-i-Fath-ul-Bárí (Part Nineteenth of Sahíh-ul-Bukhárí with a Commentary called Fath-ul-Bárí).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
20	686	Al Juz-ul-Ishrín min Sahíh-ul-Bukhárí ma'-i-Sharh-i-Fath-ul-Bárí (Part Twentieth of Sahíh-ul-Bukhárí with a Commentary called Fath-ul-Bári).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
21	687	Talkhís-ul-Habír fí Takhríj-i Ahádís ir ráfi' il Kabír (Tradditions by Rafi Kabír).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
22	688	Majma' uz Zawáid wa Mamba'-ul-Fawáid (Collection of additions and source of benefits).	Ditto.	'Alí bin Abí Bakr.	Ditto.	Ditto.

1867 *during the quarter ending* 30*th June* 1891—continued.

Date of issue from the Press, or of Publication.	Number of pages.	Size.	First, second or other number of the Edition.	Number of copies of which the Edition consists.	Whether the Book is printed or lithographed.	Price at which the Book is sold to the Public.	Name and residence of the Proprietor of the copy-right, or of any portion of such copy-right.	Remarks
						Rs. A. P.		
10th Novr 1890.	582	4to.	I.	1,300	Lithographed.	3 0 0		
25th Novr. 1890.	516	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	1 8 0		
Ditto.	160	32mo.	R.	3,000	Ditto.	0 1 0		
17th Jany. 1891.	12	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.			
3rd Jany. 1891.	32	32mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	Not given.		
6th Jany. 1891.	48	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	Ditto.		
3rd April 1891.	22	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 1 3		
18th April 1891.	108	4to	I.	1,150	Ditto.	1 0 0		
28th April 1891.	120	4to	I.	1,150	Ditto.	1 0 0		
Ditto.	140	4to	I.	1,150	Ditto.	1 4 0		
25th April 1891.	416	4to	I.	1,050	Ditto.	3 0 0	Maulvi Muhammad Hussain.	
22nd April 1891.	228	4to	I.	525	Ditto.	5 0 0	Maulaví 'Abdul Majíd.	

Catalogue of Books registered in the Punjab under Act XXV of

Serial No.	Registration No.	Title of the Book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents when the same are not in the English language.	Language in which the Book is written.	Name of the Author, Translator, or Editor of the Book, or any part thereof.	The subject.	Name of the firm, and place of printing.
23	703	Taqrib ut Tahzíb wa ba Hámishhí Kitáb ul mughni (A description of Civilisation and these that were civilised).	Arabic.	Háfiz ibn Hajr, Asqalání.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Fárúqí Press, Delhi.
24	520	Al Kalám us Sadíd fí Tahrír il Asáníd (True word about writing certificates).	Ditto.	Maulaví Muhammad 'Abdul Qádír.	Miscellaneous.	Mujtabái Press, Delhi.
		The following are designed for Educational purposes.				
25	436	Qawá'id-i-Baghdádí (Arabic Primer)	Ditto.	.....	Language.	Mazhar-ul-'Ajáib Press, Delhi.
26	444	Qawá'id-i-Baghdádí, &c., (Arabic Primer, &c.).	Ditto.	Khuwája Shams-ud-Dín.	Ditto.	Jauhar-i-Hind Press, Delhi.
27	472	Qawá'id-i-Baghdádí (Arabic Primer)	Ditto.	.....	Ditto	Faizí Press, Delhi.
28	707	Maráh-ul-Arwáh ma'i Hawáshí-i-Jadída (The Maráh-ul-Arwáh, together with new notes).	Ditto.	Maulaví Ahmad	Ditto.	Mujtabái Press, Delhi.
		Books, Hindi.				
29	337	Manush Hiteshí (The Welwisher of Man).	Hindí in Persian character.	Lála 'Atmá Rám	Poetry.	Khádim-ut-Ta'lím Punjab Press, Lahore.
30	338	Nirmal Ras (Pure Juice) ...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
31	358	Bhajan Dípak, hissa-i-duwum (Light of religious songs, Part II).	Ditto.	Lábh Chand.	Ditto.	Punjab Press, Siálkot.
32	386	Megh Binod (Amusement of Megh Ráj).	Hindí in Gurmukhí character.	Muni Megh Ráj	Ditto.	Amar Press, Amritsar.
33	400	Bhajan Bahár 'urf Gyán Gulzár (Spring of religious songs called garden of divine knowledge).	Hindí in Persian character.	Duní Chand.	Ditto.	Punjab Press, Siálkot.

1867 *during the quarter ending* 30*th June* 1891—continued.

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						Rs. A. P.		
5th April 1891.	486	8vo.	New.	1,000	Lithographed.	1 8 0	Muhammad Mu'azzam, Proprietor, Fárúqí Press, Delhi.	
17th Jany. 1891.	8	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 0 3		
...	8	8vo.	R.	6,000	Ditto.	0 1 6		
22nd Decr. 1890.	24	8vo.	R.	1,300	Ditto.	0 0 6		
9th Novr. 1890.	8	8vo.	R.	1,300	Ditto.	Not recorded.		
19th April 1891.	96	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 5 6	'Abdul Ahad, Proprietor, Mujtabáí Press, Delhi.	
6th Feby. 1891.	8	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 0 3		
8th Feby. 1891.	8	16mo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 0 3		
14th Feby. 1891.	32	32mo.	I.	800	Ditto.	0 0 6		
2nd March 1891.	612	8vo.	I.	350	Ditto.	1 12 0	...	A book in verse on Vaidik system of medicine by a Jain Physician of note.
22nd April 1891.	36	32mo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0 0 6		

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34	418	'Atam Vilás (Pleasure of soul) ...	Hindí.	Mohan Lál.	Poetry.	Anglo-Sanskrit Press, Lahore.
35	427	Shiv Sarodaya (System of prognostications interpreted from the passage of breath through the right or left nostril, by Shiva).	Ditto.	Deví Parshád.	Ditto.	Hindú Press, Delhí.
36	429	Bhajan Rámáyan (Songs from the Rámáyan).	Ditto.	Tulsí Dás.	Ditto.	Ditto.
37	438	Dilbahláo (Amusement of mind) ...	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Mazhar-ul 'Ajáib Press, Delhí.
38	440	'Artí Shivjí kí (Praise of Shivá) ...	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.
39	441	'Arsi Jhagrá (Quarrel of the thumb ring).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.
40	450	Holí Dil Chaman (Poems on the Holí festival).	Ditto.	Amánat, &c.	Ditto.	Jauhar-i-Hind Press, Delhí.
41	469	Názuk Panihári (The delicate female water-carrier).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Faizí Press, Delhí.
42	470	Hír Ránjhá (The story of Hír and Ránjhá).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.
43	473	Bhajan Rámáyan (Songs from the Rámáyan).	Ditto.	Tulsí Dás.	Ditto.	Ditto.
44	476	Súrya Purán (Sacred poem of the sun).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
45	477	Bára Masa Khairá Sháh (Calendar by Khairá Sháh).	Ditto.	Khairá Sháh.	Ditto.	Ditto.
46	478	Shákhá Chár Patrávalí (Songs sung on the occasion of marriage festivities.)	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.

1867 *during the quarter ending 30th June* 1891—continued.

Date of issue from the Press, or of Publication.	Number of pages.	Size.	First, second or other number of the Edition.	Number of copies of which the Edition consists.	Whether the Book is printed or lithographed.	Price at which the Book is sold to the Public.	Name and residence of the Proprietor of the copy-right, or of any portion of such copy-right.	REMARKS.
						Rs. A. P.		
March 1891.	33	16mo.	I.	200	Printed.	0 2 0	...	A collection of devotional songs in Hindi. The language is pure and the verse faultless.
18th Decr. 1890.	44	8vo.	I.	1,200	Lithographed.	0 3 0		
20th Decr. 1890.	32	8vo.	R.	2,600	Ditto.	0 2 0		
Not recorded.	32	8vo.	R.	1,300	Ditto.	0 3 0		
Ditto.	8	16mo.	R.	1,300	Ditto.	0 0 9		
Ditto.	8	16mo.	R.	1,300	Ditto.	Not recorded.		
21st Decr. 1890.	24	8vo.	R.	1,300	Ditto.	0 0 6		
4th Novr. 1890.	16	8vo.	I.	1,300	Ditto.	Not recorded.		
5th Novr. 1890.	32	8vo.	I.	1,300	Ditto.	Ditto.		
11th Novr. 1890.	32	8vo.	R.	1,300	Ditto.	Ditto.		
18th Novr. 1890.	32	16mo.	I.	1,300	Ditto.	Ditto.		
20th Novr. 1890.	16	16mo.	R.	1,300	Ditto.	Ditto.		
21st Novr. 1890.	16	16mo.	I.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.		

Catalogue of Books registered in the Punjab under Act XXV of

Serial Number.	Registration Number.	Title of the Book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents, when the same are not in the English language.	Language in which the Book is written.	Name of the Author, Translator, or Editor of the Book, or any part thereof.	The subject.	Name of the firm, and place of printing.
47	479	Khiyál Dayá Rám, Dhárwí (Song of Dayá Rám, the robber).	Hindí.	...	Poetry.	Faizí Press, Delhí.
48	480	Ártí Shiv Shaktí kí* (Prayers to Shiva and Durgá, the Goddess).	Ditto.	Sadá Nand Swámí.	Ditto.	Ditto.
49	481	Bárah Mása Baini Mádho ká (A calendar).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.
50	529	Kundalyán Girdhar kí (Verses by Girdhar Rái).	Ditto.	Girdhar Rái.	Ditto.	Zeb-i-Káshí Press, Delhi.
51	530	Bárah Másá dasam bahr bhajan diháti (A calendar).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.
52	531	Dán Lílá (Frolics of Krishná).	Ditto.	Krishn Dás.	Ditto.	Ditto.
53	532	Hanúmán Chálísí (Forty verses in praise of Hanúmán).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.
54	533	Ârsí Jhagrá (The quarrel of the milkmaids with Krishná for a thumb mirror).	Ditto.	Rám Rái.	Ditto.	Ditto.
55	538	Sabhá Prashn ká Jawáb (Reply to Sabhá Prashn).	Hindí in Persian character.	Hazárí Lál.	Ditto.	Jauhar-i-Hind Press, Delhí.
56	560	Ala Bakhsh ká Bárah Mása (Calendar by Ala Bakhsh).	Hindí.	Ala Bakhsh.	Ditto.	Husainí Press, Delhí.
57	561	Rámáyan Tulsí Krit Kosh sahit (The Rámáyan by Tulsí Dás, together with a glossary).	Ditto.	Tulsí Dás.	Ditto.	Chivan Parkásh Press, Delhí.

* Statement of particulars not received.

1867 *during the quarter ending 30th June* 1891—continued.

Date of issue from the Press, or of Publication.	Number of pages.	Size.	First, second or other number of the Edition.	Number of copies of which the Edition consists.	Whether the Book is printed or lithographed.	Price at which the Book is sold to the Public.	Name and residence of the Proprietor of the copy-right, or of any portion of such copy-right.	REMARKS.
						Rs. A. P.		
24th Novr. 1890.	72	16mo.	I.	...	Litho-graphed.	Not recorded.		
...	8	16mo.	I.	...	Ditto.	...		
...	8	16mo.	R.	...	Ditto.	...		
13th Jany. 1891.	24	8vo.	R.	1,000	Ditto.	Not given.		
15th Jany. 1891.	24	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	Ditto.		
20th Jany. 1891.	16	16mo.	R.	1,000	Ditto	Ditto.		
22nd Jany. 1891.	8	16mo.	R.	1,000	Ditto.	Ditto.		
26th Jany. 1891.	8	16mo.	R.	1,000	Ditto.	Ditto.		
2nd Feby. 1891.	32	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	Ditto.	Hazári Lál.	
27th Feby. 1891.	16	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 0 3		
25th Feby. 1891.	651	8vo.	I.	2,200	Ditto.	1 4 0		

Catalogue of Books registered in the Punjab under Act XXV

Serial No.	Registration No.	Title of the Book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents when the same are not in the English language.	Language in which the Book is written.	Name of the Author, Translator, or Editor of the Book, or any part thereof.	The subject.	Name of the firm, and place of printing.
58	567	Hanúmán Sankat Mochan (Verses in praise of Hanúmán, the recitation of which is supposed to have the effect of removing difficulties).	Hindí.	Tulsí Dás.	Poetry.	Chiwan Parkás Press, Delhí.
59	568	Ársí Jhagrá (The quarrel of the milkmaids with Krishná for a thumb mirror).	Ditto.	Rám Rái.	Ditto.	Ditto.
60	570	Hanúmán Chálísá (Forty verses in praise of Hanúmán).	Ditto.	Tulsí Dás.	Ditto.	Ditto.
61	605	Astotar Kawal Netar (Hymns) ...	Hindi in Gurmukhi character.	...	Ditto.	Chashma-i-Nú Press, Lahore.
62	696	Bára Mása Dilrubá ma'i Chatur Mása wa Khiyál waghaira (Calendar and other verses).	Hindi in Persian character.	Lála Bhúp Singh.	Ditto.	Muhibb-i-Hind Press, Delhí.
63	425	Vaidya Manotsab (Delight of the mind of physician).	Hindí.	Kesho Dás.	Medicine.	Hindú Press, Delhí.
64	428	Risála-i-Shatranj (Treatise on playing chess).	Ditto.	Rám Prasád (Translator).	Miscellaneous.	Ditto.
65	431	Qissa-i-Kesar Guláb (The story of Kesar and Guláb).	Ditto.	Pandit Rangí Lál.	Fiction.	Ditto.
66	528	Sabhá Shringár arthát Hátam Táí (Adornment of the assembly or the story of Hátam Táí).	Ditto.	Krishan Lál. (Translator.)	Ditto.	Zeb-i-Káshí Press, Delhí.
67	439	Sángít Rájá Harí Chand (Drama of Rájá Harí Chand).	Ditto.	Khushí Rám.	Drama.	Mazhar-ul-Ajáib Press, Delhí.
68	471	Sángít Prahlád (Drama of Prahlád).	Ditto.	Chiranjí Lál.	Ditto.	Faizí Press, Delhí.
69	536	Sángít Prahlád (Drama of Prahlád).	Ditto.	Lachhman.	Ditto.	Zeb-i-Káshí Press, Delhí.

1867 *during the quarter ending 30th June* 1891—continued.

Date of issue from the Press, or of Publication.	Number of pages.	Size.	First, second or other number of the Edition.	Number of copies of which the Edition consists.	Whether the Book is printed or lithographed.	Price at which the Book is sold to the Public.	Name and residence of the Proprietor of the copy-right, or of any portion of such copy-right.	REMARKS.
						Rs. A. P.		
15th March 1891.	8	16mo.	R.	1,500	Lithographed.	0 0 3		
Ditto.	8	16mo.	R.	1,500	Ditto.	0 0 3		
16th March 1891.	8	16mo.	R.	1,500	Ditto.	0 0 3		
28th May 1891.	8	64mo.	I.	800	Ditto.	0 0 3		
6th May 1891.	16	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 0 3		
14th Decr. 1890.	25	8vo.	I.	1,200	Ditto.	0 1 0		
20th Decr. 1890.	40	8vo.	I.	1,050	Ditto.	0 3 0	...	A small pamphlet describing the origin of the chess and giving certain rules and problems regarding the mode of playing it.
24th Decr. 1890.	44	8vo.	I.	1,200	Ditto.	0 3 0		
10th Jany. 1891.	288	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	Not given.		
Not recorded.	40	8vo.	R.	1,300	Ditto.	0 3 0		
9th Novr. 1890.	32	8vo.	I.	1,300	Ditto.	Not recorded.		
31st Jany. 1891.	48	8vo.	R.	1,100	Ditto.	Not given.		

Catalogue of Books registered in the Punjab under Act XXV of

Serial No.	Registration No.	Title of the Book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents when the same are not in the English language.	Language in which the Book is written.	Name of the Author, Translator, or Editor of the Book, or any part thereof.	The subject.	Name of the firm and place of printing.
70	558	Sáng Gopí Chand Bharthari ká (Drama of Gopí Chand Bharthari).	Hindí.	Lachhman.	Drama.	Husainí Press, Delhí.
71	694	Sángít Gopí Chand Bharthari (Drama of Gopí Chand Bharthari).	Ditto.	Bálak Rám.	Ditto.	Gayán Press, Delhí.
72	452	Bháratíya Bichár (Religious knowledge of India).	Ditto.	...	Religion (Hindú).	Jauhar-i-Hind Press, Delhí.
73	540	Bhúdhar Jain Shatak (Tíká sahit) (Hundred poetical pieces on Jainism by Bhúdhar Dás, together with Commentary).	Ditto.	Bhúdhar Dás (Author), and Munshí Aman Singh (commentator).	Religion (Jain).	Bhárat Darpan Press, Delhí.
74	544	Tatt Parbhákar, Sákshí Parkásh (Manifestation of truth).	Hindí in Persian character.	Suwámí Aduetá Nand (Translator).	Religion (Hindú).	Saran Press, Hissar.
75	545	Tatt Parbhákar, Kath Ballí Upnishid.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
		The following are designed for Educational purposes.				
76	416	Bháshá Bhánú (or a Manual of Hindí Grammar).	Hindí.	Pandit Bhánú Datt.	Language.	Anglo-Sanskrit Press, Lahore.
77	417	Bodhodaya (Illuminator of intellect).	Ditto.	Pandit Bhánú Datt (Translator).	Ditto.	Ditto.
78	459	Shikshá Manjarí (Instructive book).	Ditto.	Pandit Bishwá Náth, Brahmchárí.	Ditto.	Bhárat Darpan Press, Delhí.

1867 *during the quarter ending* 30*th June* 1891—continued.

Date of issue from the Press, or of the Publication.	Number of pages.	Size.	First, second or other number of the Edition.	Number of copies of which the Edition consists.	Whether the Book is printed or lithographed.	Price at which the Book is sold to the Public.	Name and residence of the Proprietor of the copy-right, or of any portion of such copy-right.	Remarks.
						Rs. A. P.		
24th Feby. 1891.	32	8vo.	I.	1,000	Lithographed.	0 1 0		
27th May 1891.	308	8vo.	I.	510	Ditto.	1 3 6	Jotí Parshád, resident of Thánesar.	
15th Decr. 1890.	4	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 0 3		
26th March 1891.	112	8vo.	I.	1,000	Printed.	0 10 0	Munshí Aman Singh, resident of Sunpat.	One hundred and seven songs in various metres, describing the praise of some of the Jain preceptors, depicting the transitory and fruitless nature of the worldly enjoyments, and exhorting the Jains to practise virtue and avoid sins in order to procure liberation from mundane existence. The language of the verses is very elegant. The book has been carefully edited, and is copiously annotated.
29th March 1891.	104	4to.	I.	400	Lithographed.	1 0 0		
Ditto.	138	4to.	I.	400	Ditto.	1 0 0		
March 1891.	69	12mo.	I.	1,000	Printed.	0 4 0	...	A Hindí Grammar adapted to the requirements of the students preparing for the Middle and Entrance Examinations.
Ditto.	60	16mo.	New.	1,000	Ditto.	0 3 0		
14th Novr. 1890.	28	12mo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 1 6	...	Is a Hindí Primer; contains easy and intelligible combination of letters and simple sentences. The book seems to be chiefly intended for the use of girls.

Catalogue of Books registered in the Punjab under Act XXV

Serial Number.	Registration Number.	Title of the Book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents, when the same are not in the English language.	Language in which the Book is written.	Name of the Author, Translator, or Editor of the Book, or any part thereof.	The subject.	Name of the firm, and place of printing.
79	451	Mahájaní Sár (Book-keeping as used by native bankers).	Hindí.	...	Science. (Mathematical).	Jauhar-i-Hind Press, Delhí.
80	534	Paháre kí Pustak (Multiplication Tables).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Zeb-i-Káshí Press, Delhí.
81	631	Pahára (Multiplication Tables) ...	Ditto.	Rám Saran Dás.	Ditto.	Virjá Nand Press, Lahore.
		Books, Panjabi.				
82	330	Jang Náma-i-Hazrat 'Alí (An account of battles fought by Hazrat 'Alí).	Punjábí, in Persian character.	'Azím.	Poetry.	Ja'farí Press, Lahore.
83	359	Sí harafí (Verses) ...	Ditto.	Sardár Kapúr Singh.	Ditto.	Mirzá Press, Siálkot.
84	377	Tuhfa-i-Rasúlíya ba Zabán-i-Panjábí, 'Ishq Risála ba Zabán-i-Panjábí (Prophetic present in Panjábí language, and a treatise on love in Panjábí language).	Ditto.	Fazl Sháh.	Ditto.	Wilson Press, Bhera, District Sháhpur.
85	381	Kissa-i-Hír wa Ránjhá (The story of Hír and Ranjhá).	Ditto.	Saiyid Fazl Shah.	Ditto.	Chirág-i-Hind Press, Amritsar.
86	382	Kissa-i-Hír wa Ránjha (The story of Hír and Ránjhá).	Ditto.	Saiyid Wáris Sháh.	Ditto.	Ditto.
87	384	Sí harafi-i-Ghulám Kádir Sháh (Verses by Ghulám Kádir Sháh).	Ditto.	Ghulám Kádir Sháh.	Ditto.	Ditto.
88	396	Athwára (Eight days) ...	Ditto.	Swámí Sant Rám and Kálí Dás.	Ditto.	Punjáb Press, Siálkot.
89	402	Sí haráfí-i-tasnif-i-Míán Mahdí (Verses by Míán Mahdí).	Ditto.	Míán Mahdí.	Ditto.	Gulzár-i-Muhammadí Press, Lahore.
90	411	Maulúd Sharíf, &c., (Birth of Muhammad, &c.).	Ditto.	Míán 'Ubaid Ulla.	Ditto.	Ditto.

1867 *during the quarter ending* 30*th June* 1891—continued.

Date of issue from the Press, or of Publication.	Number of pages.	Size.	First, second or other number of the Edition.	Number of copies of which the Edition consists.	Whether the Book is printed or lithographed.	Price at which the Book is sold to the Public.	Name and residence of the Proprietor of the copy-right, or of any portion of such copy-right.	REMARKS.
						Rs. A. P.		
20th Decr. 1890.	32	8vo.	I.	1,300	Lithographed.	0 2 0		
28th Jany. 1891.	16	16mo.	R.	1,000	Ditto.	Not given.		
1st March 1891.	14	16mo.	I.	1,000	Printed.	0 0 9		
12th Decr. 1890.	16	8vo.	R.	1,000	Lithographed.	0 0 6		
3rd March 1891.	8	8vo.	I.	100	Ditto.	0 0 6		
28th March 1891.	4	8vo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0 0 3		
20th March 1891.	164	8vo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0 4 0	...	A highly popular love tale in Panjábi verse by Fazl Shah, a modern poet.
Ditto.	144	8vo.	R.	700	Ditto.	0 4 0		
Ditto.	16	16mo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0 0 6		
2nd April 1891.	4	16mo.	I.	800	Ditto.	0 0 3		
15th Feby. 1891.	4	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 0 6		
16th March 1891.	16	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 1 0		

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Serial No.	Registration No.	Title of the Book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents when the same are not in the English language.	Language in which the Book is written.	Name of the Author, Translator, or Editor of the Book, or any part thereof.	The subject.	Name of the firm, and place of printing.
91	412	Gulzár-i-Núh mulaqqab ba Túfán-i-Núh (Garden of Noah called Flood of Noah).	Panjábí in Persian character.	Maulvi Rahím Bakhsh.	Poetry.	Gulzár-i-Muhammadi Press, Lahore.
92	415	Siráj-ul-Hanfíyín fí Wiládat-il-Imám-i-wal-manáqibín (Light for Hanfís describing the birth of the Imám and his praises).	Panjábí in Arabic character.	Maulvi Karam Iláhi.	Ditto.	Ditto.
93	499	Guldasta Krit Bhái Thákur Singh (Nosegay by Bhái Thákur Singh).	Panjábí.	Bhái Thákur Singh.	Ditto.	Chashma-i-Núr Press, Amritsar.
94	508	Bárán Mása ar Dohre (Calendar and verses).	Ditto.	Harnám Singh.	Ditto.	'Anand Parkásh Press, Amritsar.
95	509	Bárá Más Nadhre dá (Calendar of an infant husband of a young woman).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.
96	510	Bárá Máh Kesho Dás (Calendar by Kesho Dás).	Ditto.	Kesho Dás.	Ditto.	Ditto.
97	598	'Ishrat Náma (Book of pleasure) ...	Panjabí in Persian character.	Jání.	Ditto.	Punjab Press, Siálkot.
98	600	Tazkirat-ur-Riwáj (An account of customs).	Ditto.	Dasaundi.	Ditto.	Ditto.
99	601	Bibek Bán (An arrow of the true knowledge).	Panjábí.	Kishan Singh, 'Arif.	Ditto.	Chashma-i-Núr Press, Amritsar.
100	604	Prem Dípak Granth (The lamp of love).	Ditto.	Pánjáb Singh.	Ditto.	Ditto.
101	606	Bárán Máh (Calendar) ...	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Mission Press, Ludhiána.
102	610	Bára Mása wa Bishen Pade (A calendar and religious songs).	Panjabí in Persion character.	Sardár Bhagwán Singh.	Ditto.	Narankári Press, Ludhiána.
103	612	Káfíyán aur Bára Mása Sádhú Ishar Dás Udásí ká (Verses and calendar by Sádhú Ishar Dás, Udásí).	Panjábí.	Sádhú Ishar Dás, Udásí.	Ditto.	Ditto.

1867 *during the quarter ending* 30*th June* 1891—continued.

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						Rs. A. P.		
16th March 1891.	92	8vo.	I.	1,000	Lithographed.	0 5 0		
15th April 1891.	32	8vo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0 2 0		
Ditto.	48	16mo.	I.	1,100	Ditto.	0 1 0		
Ditto.	16	16mo.	I.	350	Ditto.	0 0 6		
20th April 1891.	8	16mo.	R.	350	Ditto.	0 0 3		
28th April 1891.	8	16mo.	I.	350	Ditto.	0 0 3		
17th May 1891.	8	16mo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0 0 6		
18th May 1891.	16	8vo.	I.	800	Ditto.	0 0 6		
15th May 1891.	16	8vo.	I.	800	Ditto.	0 0 6		
28th May 1891.	32	8vo.	I.	800	Ditto.	0 1 0		
May 1891.	28	12mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	Not given.		
11th May 1891.	8	16mo.	R.	800	Ditto.	0 0 3		
14th May 1891.	44	8vo.	I.	3,200	Ditto.	0 2 0		

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104	613	Káfíyán wa Bára Mása Sádhú Íshar Dás, Udásí, ba Zabán-i-Panjábí (Verses and Calendar by Sádhú Íshar Dás, Udásí, in Panjábí language.)	Panjábí in Persian character.	Sádhú Ishar Dás, Udásí.	Poetry.	Narankárí Press, Ludhiána.
105	624	Sí harafí wa Kamal Netar Vedánt (Vedantic Verses, &c.)	Panjábi in Nágrí and Persian characters.	Munshí Kapúr Chand.	Ditto.	New Imperial Press, Lahore.
106	639	'Ate Náma (Book of flour) ...	Panjábí in Persian character.	Hakím Muhammad 'Alí.	Ditto.	Islámia Press, Lahore.
107	655	Wa'z ul Qurán (Preaching of the Qurán).	Ditto.	Wá'iz. ...	Ditto.	Victoria Press, Lahore.
108	659	Sinán-i-Muhammadí (Spear of Muhammadanism).	Ditto.	Rahím Bakhsh	Ditto.	Ditto.
109	660	Qissa-i-Warburton Sáhib (The story of Mr. Warburton.)	Ditto.	Shaikh Muhammad Akbar 'Alí.	Ditto.	Ditto.
110	661	Madh-i-Hazrat Pír Ghaus-ul-A'zam Jíláni (Praise of a Muhammadan Saint named Ghaus-ul-A'zam Jíláni.)	Ditto.	Saiyid Muhammad Mubárak Sháh.	Ditto.	Ditto.
111	673	Ahwál-ul-'Akhirat Jadíd (An account of the last day, new edition).	Ditto.	Maulána Muhammad Husain.	Ditto.	Muhammadí Press, Lahore.
112	711	Sankhep Rámáyan (A brief Rámáyan).	Panjábí.	Anand Singh.	Ditto.	McKee Press, Gujránwála.
113	714	Makrí Náma (Book on locust) ...	Panjábí in Persian character.	Mián Muhammad Ramazán.	Ditto.	Ditto.
114	715	Mírásí Náma (Book on Mirásís or professional singers).	Ditto.	Muhammad-ud-Dín.	Ditto.	Ditto.

1867 *during the quarter ending 30th June* 1891—continued.

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						Rs. A. P.		
15th May 1891.	28	8vo.	New.	1,000	Lithographed.	0 1 6		
10th April 1891.	32	16mo.	I.	300	Ditto.	...		
3rd April 1891.	8	8vo.	I.	2,250	Ditto.	0 0 3		
11th April 1891.	24	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 0 9		
14th April 1891.	10	8vo.	I.	1,200	Ditto.	0 0 6		
Ditto.	16	8vo.	I.	2,000	Ditto.	0 1 0		
Ditto.	8	8vo.	I.	200	Ditto.	0 0 9		
14th March 1891.	140	8vo.	New.	1,100	Ditto.	0 3 6		
24th May 1891.	11	16mo.	I.	350	Ditto.	0 0 3		
27th May 1891.	4	8vo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0 0 3		
28th May 1891.	13	8vo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0 1 0	...	Panjábi verses exposing the impious conduct of the Mirásis, a sect of Muhammadans, whose chief occupation is to teach music to and accompany the dancing girls, at their performances.

Catalogue of Books registered in the Punjab under Act XX V

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115	357	Zabúr, Panjábí bolí vich (The Psalms of David, in Panjábí language).	Panjábí in Persian character.	...	Religion (Christian).	Punjáb Press, Siálkot.
116	360	Risála musamma ba Díní sawál o jawáb, Panjábi bolí vich (A treatise called religious questions and answers, in Panjábí language).	Ditto.	Revd. Nathú.	Ditto.	Mirzá Press, Siálkot.
117	404	Radd-ul-Mubtadi'ín (Refutation of heretics).	Panjábí in Arabic character.	Muhammad Nazír.	Ditto.	Gulzár-i-Muhammadí Press, Lahore.
118	607	Nimáz dí chhotí kitáb (Small book of prayer).	Panjábí.	...	Ditto.	American Mission Press, Ludhiáná.
119	500	Tap dá Risála (A treatise on fever)...	Ditto.	Uttam Singh.	Medicine.	Chashma-i-Núr Press, Amritsar.
		The following are designed for Educational purposes.				
120	332	Pothi Bálopadesh (Advice to children).	Ditto.	...	Language.	Ja'farí Press, Lahore.
121	653	Istrí Sikhyá dá tíjá bhág (Instructions for the Female, Part III).	Ditto.	Lála Bihári Lál.	Ditto.	Victoria Press, Lahore.
122	654	Istrí Sikhyá dá chauthá bhág (Instructions for the Female, Part IV).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
123	387	Hind Ithás Prashnotrí (Catechism of the History of India).	Ditto.	Bhái Hazára Singh.	History.	Amar Press, Amritsar.
		Books, Persian.				
124	388	Iláhí Náma Mahbúb-ul-Qulúb (Book of God, Beloved of Hearts).	Persian.	Maulví Gul Muhammad.	Poetry.	Riyáz-i-Hind Press, Amritsar.
125	455	Munáját (Prayers) ...	Ditto.	Maulví Wakíl Ahmad.	Ditto	Mujtabái Press, Delhi.
126	705	Chamanistán-i-Shah (The Garden of King).	Ditto.	Shujá'-ul-Mulk.	Ditto.	Fárúqí Press, Delhi.

of 1867 *during the quarter ending* 30*th June* 1891—continued.

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						Rs. A. P.		
10th March 1891.	18	16mo.	I.	350	Lithographed.	0 2 0		
5th March 1891.	16	16mo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 0 6		
24th Feby. 1891.	76	8vo.	New	700	Ditto.	0 8 0		
May 1891.	26	8vo.	I.	350	Ditto.	0 0 6		
20th April 1891.	136	8vo.	I.	750	Ditto.	0 4 6		
15th Decr. 1890.	24	8vo.	R.	1,100	Ditto.	0 0 9		
10th April 1891.	20	8vo.	I.	750	Ditto.	0 0 9		
Ditto.	16	8vo.	I.	750	Ditto.	0 1 6		
3rd March 1891.	112	16mo.	I.	350	Ditto.	0 8 0		
20th March 1891.	100	16mo.	I.	350	Ditto.	Not recorded.	Gul Muhammad Jalandharí.	Contains poetical pieces in Persian on the praise and love of God, certain religious observances and rules of conduct. The language is simple and pure.
2nd Octr. 1890.	12	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 1 0		
12th April 1891.	160	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 8 0	...	Poetical works in Persian by the Duráni King Sháh Shújá', written in the style of Díwán Háfiz. The language is pure and simple.

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127	413	Mufridát-i-Bikramí (Medicine of Maháraja Bikram Singh, being translation of a medical work called Nirghant).	Persian.	Muhammad Charágh-ud-Dín	Medicine.	Gulzár-i-Muhammadí Press, Lahore.
128	434	Qarábádín-i-Sultání (Kingly Pharmacopœia).	Ditto.	Mirzá Ahmad Akhtar.	Ditto.	Mazhar-ul-'Ajáib Press, Delhi.
129	517	Yáqútí, &c., (An electuary, &c.) ...	Ditto.	Maulaví Hakím Wakíl Ahmad.	Ditto.	Mujtabáí Press, Delhi.
130	676	Tibb-i-Yúsufí (Medicine by Yúsuf)...	Ditto.	Muhammad Yúsuf.	Ditto.	Muhammadí Press, Lahore.
131	518	Shajrat-ul-'álíya at Taíyiba-al-Mazharíya an Naqshbandíya (Geneology of the Naqshbandí sect).	Persian in Arabic and Persian characters.	Muhammad Imtiyáz 'Alí and Maulaví Mahmúd.	Miscellaneous.	Mujtabáí Press, Delhi.
		The following are designed for Educational purposes.				
132	336	Tazkira-i-Masháhír mausúm ba Armughán-i-Ahbáb (An account of famous authors, &c., called Present to Friends).	Persian.	Qází Fázil Maulaví Muhammad Husain.	Biography.	Khádim-ut-Ta'lím Punjab Press, Lahore.
133	378	Mashq-i-Nasta'líq, hissa-i-duwum (Caligraphy, Part II).	Ditto.	Munshí Nabí Bakhsh.	Miscellaneous.	McKee Press, Gujránwála.
134	657	Ditto (ditto) ...	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Victoria Press, Lahore.
135	486	Inshá-i-Khalífa ba khatt-i-shikasta (Letter writer by Khalífa in running hand).	Ditto.	Khalífa Shah Muhammad.	Language.	Fárúqí Press, Delhi.
136	652	Inshá-i-Dilkushá (Heart-expanding letter writer).	Ditto.	Saiyid Nisár 'Alí.	Ditto.	Victoria Press, Lahore.
137	674	Safwat-ul-Masádir ma'rúf ba 'Amadan Náma (Selected infinitives).	Ditto.	Muhammad Mustafa Khán.	Ditto.	Muhammadí Press, Lahore.

1867 *during the quarter ending 30th June* 1891—continued.

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						Rs. A. P.		
23rd March 1891.	192	8vo.	I.	700	Lithograph.	0 6 0	...	Is a Persian translation of a Sanskrit work on the medicinal uses of a number of Indian herbs, fruits, &c.
Not recorded.	56	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 7 6		
17th Jany. 1891.	278	8vo.	I.	2,000	Ditto.	1 4 0	Maulaví Wakíl Ahmad, Sikandarpuri.	Is a Persian work on Greco-Arabic system of medicine. The greater part of it contains a collection of receipts for different diseases arranged in the alphabetical order.
19th March 1891.	116	8vo.	I.	1,100	Ditto.	0 2 6		
17th Jany. 1891.	16	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 1 0		
2nd Feby. 1891.	68	8vo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0 5 0	...	A collection of short notices of Poets, Princes and Philosophers, and explanations of proverbial terms and allegories occurring in Persian works. It is a useful book of reference to the School and College students, but it is far from being exhaustive.
17th March 1891.	24	8vo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0 2 6		
12th April 1891.	16	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 1 6		
17th Novr. 1890.	56	8vo.	R.	1,000	Ditto.	0 3 0	...	A standard Persian letter-writer in the shikasta hand.
10th April 1891.	48	8vo.	R.	1,050	Ditto.	0 1 6		
16th March 1891.	24	8vo.	R.	1,100	Ditto.	0 0 6		

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149	665	Daryá Shah Jon gad panj madáhon. (Collection of five praises of Daryá Shah).	Sindhí.	...	Poetry.	Victoria Press, Lahore.
150	666	Srí Parmeshur Jon gad panj madáhon. (Praise of God).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.
151	667	Srí Wáh Gurú Jon gad panj madáhon. (Praise of Srí Wáh Gurú).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.
152	668	Panj madáhon Srí Wáh Gurú Sáhib Jon. (Praise of Srí Wáh Gurú).	Sindhí in Sindhí Hindí character.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.
153	669	Hind Kiyon gad panj madáhon (Collection of eulogistic songs).	Sindhí.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.
154	670	Dohrá (Verses)	Sindhí in Sindhí Hindí character.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.
155	671	Bait-i-Zulaikhá bhagon pahryon (Verses on Zulaikhá, Part I).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.
		Designed for Educational purposes.				
156	672	Sindhí Inshá (Letter writer in Sindhí language).	Sindhí.	Mr. Harí Singh.	Language.	Ditto.
		Books, Urdu.				
157	339	Fazail-i-Islám fí Zikr-i-Khair-ul-Anám alma'rúf ba Táríkh-i-Muhammadí, hissa-i-awwal (Excellencies of the religion of Muhammad, being a description of the best of men called History of Muhammad, Part I).	Urdú.	Maulvi Muhammad Fíroz-ud-dín.	Biography.	Khádim-ut-Ta'lím Punjab Press, Lahore.
158	361	Kárnáma-i-Wálíyán-i-Siálkot (Memoirs of the rulers of Siálkot).	Ditto.	'Abdus Samad Ghulám Muhammad.	Ditto.	Samadí Press, Siálkot.
159	419	Sawánih-i-'Umrí Mullá Do Piyáza (Life of Mullá Do Piyáza).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Islámiá Press, Lahore.

1867 *during the quarter ending* 30*th June* 1891—continued.

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21st April 1891.	20	16mo.	I.	750	Lithographed.	0 1 6		
28th April 1891.	32	16mo.	I.	750	Ditto.	0 1 6		
30th April 1891.	24	16mo.	I.	750	Ditto.	0 1 6		
Ditto.	24	16mo.	I.	750	Ditto.	0 0 6		
4th May 1891.	20	16mo.	I.	750	Ditto.	0 1 6		
Ditto.	16	16mo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 0 3		
7th May 1891.	16	16mo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 0 3		
9th May 1891.	48	8vo.	R.	750	Ditto.	0 4 0		
13th Feby. 1891.	152	8vo.	I.	350	Ditto.	0 8 0	...	In this book the compiler has endeavoured to write a life of Muhammad refuting all adverse criticism of his character by Missionaries, by quoting from various books written by Christian authors.
10th March 1891.	76	8vo.	I.	250	Ditto.	0 6 0	...	Is a life and adventures of the princes Kashmira Singh and Peshawra Singh, sons of Mahárájah Ranjít Singh. The tragical end of the prince Peshawra Singh, who was assassinated by the treachery of some of the Sikh Sardárs, is highly touching.
19th March 1891.	32	8vo.	New.	2,000	Ditto.	0 2 0	M. Fazl-ud-dín, Book-seller, Lahore.	Life of Mulla Do Piyáza, the famous buffoon of the Court of Akbar. He was a native of Arabia, which he left in search of his father who had left home owing to a split between himself and his wife. The Mullá was a favourite of Akbar, and this book contains several witty anecdotes and humourous sayings ascribed to him.

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160	465	Sawánih-i-'Umrí Hazrat Khuwája Qutb-ud-Dín, Bakhtíyár Kákí (Life of Hazrat Khuwája Qutb-ud-Dín, Bakhtiyár Kákí).	Urdú.	Muir Press, Delhi.	Biography.	Muir Press, Delhi.
161	575	Mu'ín-ul-Arwáh, tarjama-i-Múnis-ul-Arwáb (Assistant to souls, being a translation of intimate friend to souls).	Ditto.	Maulaví Muhammad 'Abd-us Samad (Translator).	Ditto.	Razawí Press, Delhi.
162	658	Zar-i-Ja'farí, ya'ní Sawánih-i-'Umrí Mír Ja'far Zatallí ma'i Kalám-i-Muntakhaba (Pure gold, *i. e.*, an account of the life of Mír Ja'far Zatallí, together with selected words).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Victoria Press, Lahore.
163	340	Intikháb-i-Pand-i-Súdmand (Selections of useful advices).	Ditto.	Sardár Amír Singh.	Miscellaneous.	Khádim-ut Ta'lím Punjab Press, Lahore.
164	341	Pánso Latífe, hissa-i-awwal (Five hundred humourous sayings, part I).	Ditto.	Munshí 'Abd-ul Azíz.	Ditto.	Ditto.
165	374	* Post Office Manual, Jild-i-duwum yá Sub-Office Hand-book, báb-i-awwal lagháyat báb-i-yázdahum (The Post Office Manual, Volume II, or Sub-Office Hand-book, Chapters I to XI).	Ditto.	Hírá Lál (Translator).	Ditto.	Gulshan-i-Hind Press, Lahore.
166	390	Risála-i-Isláh-i-Masárif-i-bejá wa Rusúm-i-qabíh (A treatise on checking the improper expenses and bad customs).	Ditto.	Shaikh Muhammad 'Abd-ul-'Azíz.	Ditto.	Riyáz-i-Hind Press, Amritsar.
167	393	† Tuhfa-i-Imtihán-i-Police (Present for the Police Examination).	Ditto.	Bábú Dídár Singh.	Ditto.	Islámía Press, Lahore.

* Book supplied by the Deputy
† Book supplied by the Deputy

1867 *during the quarter ending 30th June* 1891—continued.

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						Rs. A. P.		
15th Decr. 1890.	112	8vo.	I.	500	Lithographed.	0 8 0	...	Sketches from the life of Khuwája Bakhtiyár Káki, a Muhammadan Saint, containing an account of the marvellous deeds done by him and his disciples.
February 1891.	...	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	Not given.	Saiyid Mír Hasan, Manager, Razawí Press, Delhi.	
12th April 1891.	36	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 3 0	...	Biographical sketches of J'afar Zatalli, a famous poet, whose work is full of buffoonery and comic compositions. The book contains a number of quotations from his writings.
25th Feby. 1891.	63	32 mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 2 0	...	
27th Feby. 1891.	132	8vo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0 8 0	...	A collection of witty and humourous tales taken from various sources. Some of the legends are written in a bad taste and indecent terms.
20th Augt. 1890.	306	8vo.	I.	...	Ditto.	2 0 0	Hírá Lál, Head Clerk, Office of Divisional Superintendent, Post Offices, Lahore.	Is an Urdú translation of the English book containing rules and regulations pertaining to the work connected with the Post Office, and is likely to be of great use to the Urdú-reading employés of the Postal Department and the public.
28th March 1891.	20	8vo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0 0 9	...	Exhorts the Muhammadans to reform their social customs involving extravagant expenditure which are against the law of the Prophet and which bring misery and want to the people.
March 1891.	205	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	1 8 0	Dídár Singh, Deputy Inspector, Police.	A collection of questions with their solutions set for the Police Departmental Examination during the last 15 years.

Commissioner of Jhelum.
Commissioner of Amritsar.

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168	399	Guide to Cricket ...	Urdú.	Pandit Nának Chand.	Miscellaneous.	Punjáb Press, Siálkot.
169	408	Rumúz-i-Hikmat ma'rúf ba Risála-i-'Ilm-i-Qiyáfa (Treatise on Physiognomy).	Ditto.	Hakím Ghulám Nabi.	Ditto.	Gulzár-i-Muhammadí Press, Lahore.
170	437	Tilism-i-Benazír (Matchless talisman).	Ditto.	Shankar Dás and 'Abdur Rashíd Khán.	Ditto.	Mazhar-ul-'Ajáib Press, Delhi.
171	461	Gulshan-i-Khirad Afzá (Intellect-increasing garden).	Ditto.	Pandit Kishori Lál.	Ditto.	Muir Press, Delhi.
172	482	Rahnumá-i-Railway (Guide to Railway).	Ditto.	Munshí Ahmad Mirza Khán, Turkmáni (Translator).	Ditto.	Khádim-ul-Islám Press, Delhi.
173	489	Gulshan-i-Shuhrat alma'rúf ba Risála-i-Mesmerism (The garden of reputation, known Treatise on Mesmerism).	Ditto.	Hakím Khuwája Asad 'Alí Khán.	Ditto.	Bhawáni Parshád Press, Delhi.
174	494	Divisionon ke Qawá'id (Guide for Cavalry).	Ditto.	Múl Chand (Translator).	Ditto.	Siráj-ul-Matáb Press, Jhelum.
175	496	Ride Instruction ...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
176	506	Risála-i-Tilismát-i-Nátak Pachísi, hissa-i-awwal (A treatise containing twenty-five talismanic plays, Part I).	Ditto.	Lála Rám Náth.	Ditto.	Anand Parkásh Press, Amritsar.
177	507	Risála-i-Tilismát-i-Nátak, hissa-i-duyum (Talismanic play, Part II).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
178	549	Ma'dan-ul-A'mál-wal-Masáil (Mine of amulets and religious doctrines).	Ditto.	Maulaví Muhammad Ramzán.	Ditto.	Muhammadí Press, Delhi.
179	562	I'jáz-i-Sulaimáni, al ma'rúf ba Naqsh-i-A'smáni (Miracles of Solomon called Heavenly Amulets).	Ditto.	Mirzá Ahmad Akhtar.	Ditto.	Chiwan Parkásh Press, Delhi.
180	597	* Jebi Rahnumá-i-Railway (Pocket Railway Guide).	Ditto.	Lála Bihárí Lál, Bhárgav.	Ditto.	Ditto.

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1867 *during the quarter ending 30th June* 1891—continued.

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						Rs. A. P.		
22nd April 1891.	32	16mo.	New.	800	Lithographed.	0 2 0	...	Is, as the name imports, a small book containing directions and rules for the Cricket a game which has become very popular in this Province.
4th March 1891.	44	8vo.	New.	1,000	Ditto.	0 9 0		
Not recorded.	16	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 0 9		
15th Decr. 1890.	72	16mo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 4 0	...	Contains short discourses on Extravagance, Intemperance, Brain disease, and a few other subjects.
4th Decr. 1890.	196	8vo.	I.	3,000	Ditto.	0 10 0	Ahmad Mirza Khán, Turkmáni.	
1st Decr. 1890.	84	8vo.	I.	600	Ditto.	1 4 0	Bhawáni Parshád, Proprietor, Bhawání Parshád Press, Delhi.	
25th Novr. 1890.	30	32mo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 1 0		
5th Decr. 1890.	68	32mo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 3 0		
6th April 1891.	28	16mo.	New.	500	Ditto.	0 0 9		
10th April 1891.	28	16mo.	New.	500	Ditto.	0 1 0		
4th March 1891.	156	8vo.	New.	1,200	Ditto.	0 12 0	...	Contains rules of conduct and religious observances enjoined on Muhammadans, and includes a large number of anecdotes illustrating them. Charms and magical formula believed to ward off disease and evil have also been added.
26th Feby. 1891.	66	8vo.	I.	1,050	Ditto.	0 3 0		
4th May 1891.	66	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 2 0	Lála Bihárí Lál, Bhárgav, of Rewári (Master M. B. School, Simla).	

Deputy Commissioner of Simla.

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177	507	Risála-i-Tilismát-i-Nátak, hissa-i-duyum (Talismanic play, Part II).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
178	549	Ma'dan-ul-A'mál-wal-Masáil (Mine of amulets and religious doctrines).	Ditto.	Maulaví Muhammad Ramzán.	Ditto.	Muhammadí Press, Delhi.
179	562	I'jáz-i-Sulaimáni, al ma'rúf ba Naqsh-i-A'smáni (Miracles of Solomon called Heavenly Amulets).	Ditto.	Mirzá Ahmad Akhtar.	Ditto.	Chiwan Parkásh Press, Delhi.
180	597	* Jebi Rahnumá-i-Railway (Pocket Railway Guide).	Ditto.	Lála Bihárí Lál, Bhárgav.	Ditto.	Ditto.

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Not recorded.	16	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 0 9		
15th Decr. 1890.	72	16mo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 4 0	...	Contains short discourses on Extravagance, Intemperance, Brain disease, and a few other subjects.
4th Decr. 1890.	196	8vo.	I.	3,000	Ditto.	0 10 0	Ahmad Mirza Khán, Turkmáni.	
1st Decr. 1890.	84	8vo.	I.	600	Ditto.	1 4 0	Bhawáni Parshád, Proprietor, Bhawání Parshád Press, Delhi.	
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5th Decr. 1890.	68	32mo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 3 0		
6th April 1891.	28	16mo.	New.	500	Ditto.	0 0 9		
10th April 1891.	28	16mo.	New.	500	Ditto.	0 1 0		
4th March 1891.	156	8vo.	New.	1,200	Ditto.	0 12 0	...	Contains rules of conduct and religious observances enjoined on Muhammadans, and includes a large number of anecdotes illustrating them. Charms and magical formula believed to ward off disease and evil have also been added.
26th Feby. 1891.	66	8vo.	I.	1,050	Ditto.	0 3 0		
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181	611	Musketry karáne ká Qánún Desí Fauj ke wáste, san 1891 (Regulations for conducting the musketry instruction of the Native Army, 1891).	Urdú in Nágrí character.	Master Ghulám Muhyid Dín (Translator).	Miscellaneous.	Narankárí Press, Ludhiána.
182	625	Qawá'id-i-Nazm o Nasq Sarishta-i-T'alím Sarkár Daulat Madár Patiála (Rules for the management of the Educational Department of the Patiála State).	Urdú.	J. Sime, Esquire	Ditto.	New Imperial Press, Lahore.
183	681	Kitáb-ut-Ta'wízát-i-Urdú ma'rúf Addá'o wad Dawá (Book of amulets in Urdú called Disease and its cure).	Ditto.	Saiyid Muhammad Siddíq Hassan Khán.	Ditto.	Muhammadí Press, Lahore.
184	699	Bachchon ki Pahelíyán (Riddles for children).	Ditto.	Munshí Charanjí Lál.	Ditto.	Muhibb-i-Hind Press, Delhi.
185	700	Hindustání Pahelíyán (Indian riddles).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
186	712	Risála-i-School Drill (The School Drill).	Ditto.	Munshí Bútá Singh.	Ditto.	McKee Press, Gujránwála.
187	713	Gulshan-i-Mazáq (Garden of wit) ...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
188	716	Standing Orders ...	Ditto.	Wardí Major Káshí Nand (Translator).	Ditto.	Mulkí Press, Umballa city.
189	354	Masnawi, Qatra-i-'Ab ká Safar Náma (Poem, an account of the journey of a drop of water).	Ditto.	Maulaví Muhammad Fíroz-ud-dín.	Poetry.	Punjab Press, Siálkot.
190	447	Gulbun-i-Na't (Garden of praise) ...	Ditto.	Zínat Bíbí Mabjúb.	Ditto.	Jauhar-i-Hind Press, Delhi.
191	467	Qissa 'Ashiq Thána Bhawan (Story of the lover of Thána Bhawan).	Urdú in Nágrí character.	...	Ditto.	Faizí Press, Delhi.
192	468	Majmú'a-i-Jogí Náma (Collection of verses on Jogís, &c.).	Ditto.	Nazír.	Ditto.	Ditto.

1867 *during the quarter ending* 30*th June* 1891—continued.

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						Rs. A. P.		
12th May. 1891.	304	16mo.	R.	400	Lithographed.	1 0 0		
15th April 1891.	61	8vo.	I.	250	Ditto.	...		
6th April 1891.	160	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 6 0		
25th May 1891.	16	16mo.	New.	1,500	Ditto.	0 0 3		
27th May 1891.	52	8vo.	New.	1,000	Ditto.	0 1 6		
26th May 1891.	25	16mo.	I.	400	Ditto.	0 1 0		
Ditto.	10	16mo.	I.	400	Ditto.	0 0 6		
5th June 1891.	154	16mo.	I.	100	Ditto.	1 0 0		
5th March 1891.	32	32mo.	R.	800	Ditto.	0 1 0	...	This little poem contains a scientific account of a drop of water, the changes it undergoes, its composition and quality. The work is very interesting, and the author's efforts in writing out a scientic subject in an easy but faultless verse are commendable.
27th Decr. 1890.	32	8vo.	R.	1,300	Ditto.	0 1 0		
November 1890.	16	8vo.	I.	1,200	Ditto.	Not recorded.		
2nd Novr. 1890.	40	8vo.	R.	1,300	Ditto.	Not recorded.		

Catalogue of Books registered in the Punjab under Act XXV of

Serial Number.	Registration Number.	Title of the Book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents, when the same are not in the English language.	Language in which the Book is written.	Name of the Author, Translator, or Editor of the Book, or any part thereof.	The subject.	Name of the firm, and place of printing.
193	474	Dil Bahláo, Urdú (Amusement of mind in Urdú).	Urdú.	...	Poetry.	Faizí Press, Delhi.
194	475	Qissa-i-Sipáhí Záda (Story of a soldier's son).	Ditto.	Khushdil.	Ditto.	Ditto.
195	515	Majmú'a-i-Nazm-i-Hálí (Collection of poems by Hálí).	Ditto.	Maulaví Altáf Husain, Hálí.	Ditto.	Murtazawí Press, Delhi.
196	523	Khazána-i-Khurramí (Treasury of pleasure).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Shaukat-ul-Islám Press, Delhi.
197	524	Masnawí-i-Dilsoz ma'i Taswírát ya'ní Qissa-i-'Ashiq-i-Thána Bhawan (Heart-consuming poems with illustrations, *i.e.*, story of a lover of Thána Bhawan).	Ditto.	Muzhir.	Ditto.	Zeb-i-Káshí Press, Delhi.
198	547	Ad Durrul-Manzúd fí radd-i-bid'át-il Maulúd, ya'ní Musaddas-i-Faqír dar kashf-i-kaid-i-sharír (Refutation of the innovations in the nativity of Muhammad, *i.e.*, verses by Faqír revealing the tricks of the wicked).	Ditto.	Maulaví Muhammad Husain, Faqír.	Ditto.	Qudúsí Press, Delhi.
199	548	Kán-i-Chain, Zabán-i-Chain (Cheerful ear, tasteful tongue).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
200	550	Wasíyat Náma (The testament) ...	Ditto.	Shaikh Iláhí Bakhsh.	Ditto.	Husainí Press, Delhi.
201	552	'Ashiq ká Janáza, Chahár Bágh Rangín bá taswírát, Qásid Náma (Lover's corpse, Four gardens embellished with illustrations and messenger's book).	Ditto.	Shahídí, Haidar, Rangín.	Ditto.	Ditto.
202	553	Rándon kí Shádí (Marriage of widows).	Ditto.	Maulaví 'Abdur Rahím.	Ditto.	Ditto.
203	556	Munáját ba dargáh-i-Qází-ul-Háját (Prayers to God).	Ditto.	Tasallí.	Ditto.	Ditto.
204	557	Sharí'at ká korá (Whip of Muhammadan Law).	Ditto.	Nasrín.	Ditto.	Ditto.

1867 *during the quarter ending 30th June* 1891—continued.

Date of issue from the Press, or of Publication.	Number of pages.	Size.	First, second or other number of the Edition.	Number of copies of which the Edition consists.	Whether the Book is printed or lithographed.	Price at which the Book is sold to the Public.	Name and residence of the Proprietor of the copy-right, or of any portion of such copy-right.	REMARKS.
						Rs. A. P.		
13th Novr. 1890.	16	8vo.	I.	1,300	Lithographed.	Not recorded.		
17th Novr. 1890.	16	8vo.	I.	1,300	Ditto.	Ditto.		
20th Decr. 1890.	140	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 12 0	Maulaví Altáf Husain, Hálí.	*Majmú'a-i-Nazm-i-Hálí.*—Contains a number of minor poems by Maulaví Altáf Husain, Hálí, of Delhi. The verses are elegant and void of oriental exaggeration, and the language is pure and simple. Some poems seem to be worth taking into the Departmental Urdú Readers.
16th Feby. 1891.	240	16mo.	R.	1,000	Ditto.	Not given.	...	A collection of devotional songs in praise of the Almighty God and Jesus Christ, composed on the model of religious songs sung by the Hindús.
1st Jany. 1891.	16	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	Ditto.		
9th Feby. 1891.	32	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 1 0	...	A controversial composition against celebrating with music and songs the birth-day of Muhammad the Prophet. The verses are spirited, and speak highly of the scholarship of the author.
Ditto.	4	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 0 3		
1st Feby. 1891.	16	8vo.	R.	1,000	Ditto.	0 1 0		
6th Feby. 1891.	8	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 0 3		
8th Feby. 1891.	28	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 1 0		
18th Feby. 1891.	8	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 0 3		
21st Feby. 1891.	8	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 0 3		

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205	559	Sharí'at ká Lath wa Munáját-i-Burhyá (Club of Muhammadan Law and prayers of an old woman).	Urdú.	Faqíh.	Poetry.	Husainí Press, Delhi.
206	572	Shakt Darshan, Hálib-i-Dehlwí (Sight of Goddess by Hálib-i-Dehlwí).	Ditto.	Díwán Raushan Lál, Hálib-i-Dehlwí.	Ditto.	Razawí Press, Delhi.
207	592	Nutq-i-Mazhar alma'rúf ba Díwán-i-Mazhar (Poems by Mazhar).	Ditto.	Mazhar Hasan.	Ditto.	Rahmáni Press, Umballa city.
208	629	Díwán-i-Bekhud (Poems by Bekhud or one who is out of his senses).	Ditto.	Missar Sáwan Mal.	Ditto.	Shaháb-i-Sáqib Press, Lahore.
209	642	Mukhammas-i-Hasrat (Poems by Hasrat).	Ditto.	Saiyid Dín Muhammad.	Ditto.	Islámía Press, Lahore.
210	643	Qasída-i-Jarída-i-'Ibrat ma'i Muraqqa'-i-'Ibrat (Admonitory verses).	Ditto.	Maulaví Muhammad Isma'íl and Mír Karámat-ulla.	Ditto.	Ditto.
211	645	Musaddas-i-Sa'íd (Poems by Sa'íd).	Ditto.	Chaudharí Muhammad Sa'íd-ud-dín Husain.	Ditto.	Ditto.
212	692	Sair-i-Gulshan (Recreation of garden).	Ditto.	Munshí Saiyid Muhammad Zabír.	Ditto.	Ansárí Press, Delhi.
213	693	Adabistán-i-Ma'rifat (School of Divine knowledge).	Ditto.	Munshí Abul Khair Saiyid Muhammad Zabír.	Ditto.	Ditto.
214	704	Nazm-ul-Bayán fí Ibtál-il-Bid'-iwat Tughyán (Poetical description abolishing innovations in matters of religion).	Ditto.	Maulaví Abdul Azíz.	Ditto.	Fárúqí Press, Delhi.
215	373	Hikáyát-i-Wáqa'í Lucknow ba aiyám-i-mufsada san 1857 (Real stories of Lucknow in the days of Mutiny of 1857).	Ditto.	...	Religion (Christian).	American Mission Press, Ludhiána.
216	392	Fakhr-ut-Tálibín 'Khulása-i-Rauzat-ul-Wá'izín (Boast of seekers, an abstract of garden of preachers).	Ditto.	Maulaví Muhammad Fakhr-ud-dín.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Dabír-i-Hind Press, Amritsar.
217	395	Rúh-ul-Quds ká uhda az rúe Injíl (The rank of Holi Spirit according to Bible).	Ditto.	Revd. T. Brower.	Religion (Christian).	Egerton Press, Ráwalpindi.
218	397	Al Qaul-ul-Fasíh fí Isbát-i-haqqíyat-i-masíl-ul-Masíh (Elegant word in proving the truth of similitude of Christ).	Ditto.	'Abd-ul-Karím.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Punjab Press, Siálkot.

1867 *during the quarter ending* 30*th June* 1891—continued.

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						Rs. A. P.		
26th Feby. 1891.	8	8vo.	I.	1,000	Lithographed.	0 0 3		
February 1891.	16	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	Not given.		
9th April 1891.	120	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 6 0		
29th May 1891.	204	8vo.	I.	200	Ditto.	1 0 0	...	Collection of Urdú verses and poems by Missar Sáwan Mal, retired Risáldár.
7th April 1891.	16	8vo.	New.	600	Ditto.	0 2 0		
8th April 1891.	16	8vo.	I.	600	Ditto.	0 2 0		
Ditto.	16	8vo.	I.	600	Ditto.	0 2 0		
19th April 1891.	8	8vo.	I.	1,050	Ditto.	0 0 6		
Ditto.	8	8vo.	I.	1,050	Ditto.	0 0 6		
8th April 1891.	80	8vo.	2nd.	1,000	Ditto.	0 4 0		
March 1891	55	12mo.	2nd R.	1,000	Ditto.	0 2 0	...	Contains stories of invalid soldiers whom Missionary ladies attended at the hospital and brought round to a faith in Jesus Christ before they breathed their last.
20th March 1891.	176	8vo.	I.	700	Ditto.	1 0 0	Maulaví Fakhr-ud-dín of Batála.	
20th April 1891.	40	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	Gratis.		
10th April 1891.	100	16mo.	I.	500	Ditto.	Ditto.		

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Serial No.	Registration No.	Title of the Book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents when the same are not in the English language.	Language in which the Book is written.	Name of the Author, Translator, or Editor of the Book, or any part thereof.	The subject.	Name of the firm, and place of printing.
219	398	Radd-i-Tanásukh (Refutation of transmigration of soul).	Urdú.	Maulaví Núr-ud-dín.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Punjab Press, Siálkot.
220	448	Qiyámat Námá ma'i Bahisht Námá (Book of the Judgment Day, together with the book of heaven).	Ditto.	Faiyáz-ul-Haqq.	Ditto.	Jauhar-i-Hind Press, Delhi.
221	457	Sanátan Dharm Parkásh (Manifestation of ancient religion).	Ditto.	Kanwar Badrí Krishn.	Religion (Hindú).	Mujtabái Press, Delhi.
222	458	Fatwá-i-Hidáyat-ul-Islám (Verdict for the guidance of Islám).	Ditto.	...	Religion (Muhammadan).	Ditto.
223	466	Matla'-ul-Badr fí Tafsír-i Súrat il 'Asr (Commentary of Asr, a chapter of the Qurán).	Ditto.	Maulaví Ghulám Muhammad Ghaus.	Ditto.	Muir Press, Delhi.
224	490	Sa'íd-ul Bayán fí Maulid-i-Saiyid-il-Ins-i-wal Jánn (Happy description giving an account of the birth of Lord of men and demons).	Ditto.	Sháh Ahmad, Sa'íd.	Ditto.	Razawí Press, Delhi.
225	501	Izálat-ut-Takáwíh fí Ta'dád-it-Taráwíh (On certain extra prayers offered up by the more devout among the Moslems).	Ditto.	Maulaví Sháh Muhammad.	Ditto.	Chashma-i-Núr Press, Amritsar.
226	505	Tahqíq-ul-Ilhám (Verification of inspiration).	Ditto.	Rám Náth.	Religion (Arya).	Anand Parkásh Press, Amritsar.
227	574	Sirát-us-Sálihín tarjama-i-'Adáb-ut-Tálibín ma'i Shajra Chishtíya (Way for men of probity, being translation of a book called 'Adáb-ut-Tálibín).	Ditto.	Shaikh Muhammad 'Abdul Hamíd (Translator).	Religion (Muhammadan).	Razawí Press, Delhi.
228	591	Tashíd fí Subút-i-Zurúrat-it-taqlíd (Awakening the people to shew them the necessity of imitation).	Ditto.	Maulaví Mushtáq Ahmad.	Ditto.	Rahmáni Press, Umbálla city.
229	596	Tabshír-ul-Asfiyá ba Isbát-i-Hidáyat-ul-Ambíyá (Happy news to the elect, proving the life (after death) of the Prophets).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Bilálí Press, Sádhaura, in the Umballa District.
230	619	Islám kí áthwín kitáb (Eighth book of Islám or religion of Muhammad).	Ditto.	Maulaví Rahím Bakhsh.	Ditto.	Muhammadí Press, Lahore.
231	620	Majmú'a-i-Fatáwa (Collection of religious sentences).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Siddíqí Press, Lahore.

1867 *during the quarter ending* 30*th June* 1891—continued.

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						Rs. A. P.		
22nd April 1891.	36	8vo.	I.	700	Ligthographed.	0 4 0		
26th Decr. 1890.	36	8vo.	I.	1,300	Ditto.	0 1 0		
26th Octr. 1890.	40	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 1 6		
29th Octr. 1890.	12	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 0 6		
15th Decr. 1890.	176	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	1 0 0		
1st Novr. 1890.	64	8vo.	I.	1,300	Ditto.	0 2 0		
20th April 1891.	68	8vo.	I.	750	Ditto.	0 2 6		
4th April 1891.	24	16mo.	New.	500	Ditto.	0 0 6		
February 1891.	74	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	Not given.	Saiyid Mír Hasan, Manager, Razawí Press, Delhi.	
9th April 1891.	44	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 2 6		
4th Decr. 1890.	44	8vo.	I.	250	Ditto.	0 2 0		
9th April 1891.	256	16mo.	I.	1,100	Ditto.	0 6 0	Maulaví Rahím Bakhsh, Lahore.	
20th May 1890.	84	8vo.	I.	750	Ditto.	0 3 0	Shaikh Muhyid Dín, Proprietor, Siddíqí Press, Lahore.	

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232	651	Inglistán men Islám (The Muhammadan religion in England).	Urdú.	M. Muhammad Husain.	Religion (Muhammadan.)	Islámia Press, Lahore.
233	675	Haqíqat-us-Salát-i-Urdú ma'i Risála-i-Benamázán (Merits of the Muhammadan prayer in Urdú language together with a book for those who do not pray).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Muhammadí Press, Lahore.
234	677	Ráh-i-Naját (Way to salvation) ...	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.
235	679	Risála-i-Kasb-ul-Ambiyá (The profession of prophets).	Ditto.	Zuhúr-ul-Haqq.	Ditto.	Ditto.
236	680	Islám kí pahlí Kitáb (First Book of Muhammadanism).	Ditto.	Maulaví Rahím Bakhsh.	Ditto.	Ditto.
237	689	Saif-ul-Insáf 'Ala Unuq it Ta'assub wal I'tsáf (Sword of Justice on the neck of prejudice and deviation).	Ditto.	Maulaví Muhammad 'Abd-ul-Ghaní.	Ditto.	Ditto.
238	695	Daláyil-un-Nabawwat (Reasons for Prophecy).	Ditto.	Maulaví Muhammad 'Abd-ul-Qádir.	Ditto.	Muhibb-i-Hind Press, Delhi.
239	709	Mazhar-ul-Islám fí Mílád in Nabí-i-'Alah is Salám (An account of the nativity of the Prophet Muhammad).	Ditto.	Saiyid Kifáyat 'Alí.	Ditto.	Mujtabái Press, Delhi.
240	375	Majmú'a-i-Qawánín, hissa-i-awwal (Collection of Laws, Part I).	Ditto.	Imám Bakhsh.	Law.	Narankári Press, Ludhiána.
241	401	Khulása-i-Faislaját-i-Díwání, Adálat-ul-'Alíyah Chief Court, Punjab, bábat san 1886 (Abstract of the civil decisions of the Chief Court, Punjab, for 1886).	Ditto.	Munshí Mahtáb-ud-Dín.	Ditto.	Gulzár-i-Muhammadí Press, Lahore.
242	406	Khulása-i-Faisalaját-i-Díwání, Adálat-ul-'Alíyah Chief Court, Punjab, bábat san 1887 (Abstract of the civil decisions of the Chief Court, Punjab, for 1887).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
243	576	Majmú'a-i-Zábita-i-Faujdárí Ráj Márwár (Criminal procedure of the Márwár State).	Urdú in Persian and Nagrí characters.	Munshí Har Dayál Singh.	Ditto.	Razawí Press, Delhi.

1867 *during the quarter ending* 30*th June* 1891—continued.

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						Rs. A. P		
29th March 1891.	16	8vo.	I.	1,100	Lithographed.	0 1 0		
18th March 1891.	20	8vo.	I.	1,100	Ditto.	0 0 4		
23rd March 1891.	24	8vo.	I.	1,100	Ditto.	0 0 6		
29th March 1891.	8	8vo.	I.	1,100	Ditto.	0 0 3		
31st March 1891.	40	16mo.	New.	1,100	Ditto.	0 1 3		
14th April 1891.	24	8vo.	I.	525	Ditto.	0 1 0		
4th May 1891.	60	8vo.	I.	250	Ditto.	0 1 6		
20th April 1891.	100	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 4 0	Maulaví Saiyid Kifáyat 'Alí, 'Ulawí.	
16th March 1891.	164	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	2 0 0		
15th Feby. 1891.	64	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 6 0		
1st March 1891.	76	8vo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0 6 0		
Feby. 1891.	318	8vo.	R.	500	Ditto.	Not given.		

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244	443	Singhásan Batísí bá taswír (Thirty-two tales of the throne).	Urdú.	...	Fiction.	Jauhar-i-Hind Press, Delhi.
245	449	Qissa-i-Dalla (Story of a woman named Dalla).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.
246	453	* Guldasta-i-Hikáyát (Nosegay of stories).	Ditto.	Maháraja Lál.	Ditto.	Iftikhár-i-Delhi Press, Delhi.
247	462	Paryon ká Berá (Fleet of fairies) ...	Ditto.	Pandit Kishorí Lál.	Ditto.	Muir Press, Delhi.
248	463	Fasána-i-Rúp Basant (Story of Rúp Basant).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
249	563	Qissa-i-Thag, hissa-i-duwum (The story of a Robber, Part II).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Chiwan Parkásh Press, Delhi.
250	566	'Aráish-i-Mahfil ma'i tasáwír (Adornment of assembly with illustrations).	Ditto.	Haidar Bakhsh (Translator).	Ditto.	Ditto.
251	590	Riyáz-i-Dilrubá (Heart-ravishing garden).	Ditto.	Gumání Lál.	Ditto.	Rahmání Press, Umballa City.
252	599	'Umr Páshá, hissa-i-duwum (A tale so named, Part II).	Ditto.	Ghulám Qádir, Fasíh (Translator).	Ditto.	Punjab Press, Siálkot.
253	644	Hissa-i-duwum, Dilkash (Part II, attractive).	Ditto.	Muhammad 'Abd-ul-Hakím.	Ditto.	Islámía Press, Lahore.
254	682	Pír-i-Nábáligh (Child like old man)	Ditto.	Umráo Mirza, Hairat, Dehlwí.	Ditto.	Bhawání Parshád Press, Delhi.

* Book supplied by Jauhar-i-Hind Press, Delhi, only the title-

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19th Decr. 1890.	88	8vo.	I.	1,300	Lithographed.	0 1 3		
22nd Decr. 1890.	32	8vo.	R.	1,300	Ditto.	0 0 6		
17th Decr. 1890.	154	8vo.	I.	1,300	Ditto.	0 6 0	...	Ten interesting stories of the style and stamp of those contained in the Arabian Nights.
15th Decr. 1890.	64	16mo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 4 0		
Ditto.	80	16mo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 4 0		Is an Urdú version of a popular Hindí story of two Princes Rúp and Basant, who had to leave their home through the faithlessness of their step-mother. The Princes suffered great hardships in the voluntary exile in which they got separated from each other. At last, after marvelous escapes and unheard of miseries, they finally succeeded in securing a kingdom and returning to their father.
28th Feby. 1891.	168	8vo.	I.	1,050	Ditto.	0 8 0	...	Is an Urdú translation of Colonel Taylor's Confessions of a Thug. It describes the nefarious doings of the now extinct gangs of thugs which were once the curse of India.
14th March 1891.	136	8vo.	R.	1,300	Ditto.	0 2 9		
9th April 1891.	50	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 3 0		
18th May 1891.	206	8vo.	I.	305	Ditto.	1 0 0		
8th April 1891.	72	8vo.	I.	1,100	Ditto.	0 8 0		
February 1891.	92	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 6 0	Bhawání Parshád Press, Delhi.	Is a fictitious account of an old man of over 60 who mixing with young debauchees allowed himself to be befooled by them. The old fool was addicted to drinking and led a very wretched life.

page being printed at the Iftikhár-i-Delhi Press, Delhi.

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255	446	Mufridát-i-Razzáqí tarjama-i-Mufridát-i-Násirí (An Urdú translation of a medical work by Muhammad Násir 'Alí Khán).	Urdú.	Haseb-ud-dín Ahmad, Sozán (Translator).	Medicine.	Jauhar-i-Hind Press, Delhi.
256	454	Iksír us Sibyán (Most useful to children).	Ditto.	Míán Imám-ud-dín.	Ditto.	Ditto.
257	491	Naqsha-i-Qawá'id-i-Zurúrí mut'al-laqa-i-hifz-i-Sihhat i-Zanán (Sheet containing necessary directions for preserving health of women).	Ditto.	Dr. Saiyid Ghulám Husain.	Ditto.	Razawí Press, Delhi.
258	521	Mujarrabát-i-Hindí ká dúsrá hissa Qarábádín-i-Vaidak ma'-i-Daláyil-i-Baul (Experienced prescriptions of Indian physicians Part II, Pharmacopœia of Vaidak together with a treatise on urine).	Ditto.	Hakím Mirzá Ahmad Akhtar.	Ditto.	Mujtabáí Press, Delhi.
259	564	Mujarrabát-i-Hindí (Tried prescriptions).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Chiwan Parkásh Press, Delhi.
260	573	Risála-i-'Iláj-i'Awáz (Curing of voice).	Ditto.	Saiyid Ghulám Husain.	Ditto.	Razawí Press, Delhi.
261	628	Practical Pharmacy, Urdú (The practical Pharmacy in Urdú language).	Ditto.	Pandit Mathrá Dás (Translator).	Ditto.	Shaháb-i-Sáqib Press, Lahore.
262	641	Bovine Obstetrics ya'ní Risála-i-'Ilm-i-Taulíd, Usúl-i-Fann-i-Qábila-i-Muweshí (The Principles and Practice of Bovine Obstetrics in Urdú).	Ditto.	Saiyid Sardár Sháh, Gílání.	Ditto.	Islámia Press, Lahore.

1867 *during the quarter ending 30th June* 1891—continued.

Date of issue from the Press, or of Publication.	Number of pages.	Size.	First, second or other number of the Edition.	Number of copies of which the Edition consists.	Whether the Book is printed or lithographed.	Price at which the Book is sold to the Public.	Name and residence of the Proprietor of the copy-right, or of any portion of such copy-right.	REMARKS.
						Rs. A. P.		
23rd Decr. 1890.	72	8vo.	I.	1,300	Lithographed.	0 3 0	...	Is an Urdú translation of a Persian work known as Muffarridát-i-Nasiri giving the name, nature and medicinal qualities of the herbs, vegetables, minerals, animals, &c., used in the Indian pharmacy on the Yunání system. This is a very useful book of reference: The book opens with a description of the various kinds of medicines arranged according to their effect on the various organs and members of the human body, and the degree of heat and cold they produce. The various methods employed in the cleansing, preparation and application of the individual and compound medicines have also been added to make the book practically useful. The translator has not been able to give Urdú equivalents of most of the Arabic terms used throughout the book.
18th Decr. 1890.	56	8vo.	New.	1,300	Ditto.	0 4 0	...	Is an Urdú book on the Yunání system of treatment of the diseases to which children are subject. The author, M. Imám-ud-Dín, professes to be a physician whose experience entitles his book to the consideration and confidence of the public. Besides medical receipts the author has introduced in this book a number of magical formulæ and squares in which the illiterate masses and few of the educated still have faith.
1st Novr. 1890.	1	Folio.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 1 0	...	A sheet containing simple directions for the preservation of health.
13th Feby. 1891.	124	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 5 0	'Abd-ul-Ahd, Proprietor, Mujtabái Press, Delhi.	Contains receipts based on the Vaidak system. A treatise on prognostications by observing the colour, volume and density of urine is also appended.
28th Feby. 1891.	46	8vo.	I.	600	Ditto.	0 2 6		
Feby. 1891.	36	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	Not given.		
27th May 1891.	148	8vo.	New.	200	Ditto.	1 4 0		
7th April 1891.	255	8vo.	I.	350	Ditto.	3 0 0	...	A highly useful compilation by Saiyad Sardár Sháh, Gíláni, Lecturer on Bovine Pathology, &c., in the Lahore Veterinary School. The general public, and especially the agriculturis, and those who keep cattle, will find this book a ready guide in matters connected with the tending of domestic animals.

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263	522	Sair-i-Farangistán (Travel in Europe)	Urdú.	Maulaví Saiyid Muzaffar-ud-Dín Haidar Khán, known as Maulaví Saiyid Muzaffar Mirzá.	Travels.	Shaukat-ul-Islám Press, Delhi.
264	535	Indar Sabhá-i-Amánat (Court of Indra by Amánat).	Ditto.	Amánat.	Drama.	Zeb-i-Káshi Press, Delhi.
265	554	Indar Sabhá-i-Amánat ma'i tasáwír (Court of Indra by Amánat together with illustrations).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Husainí Press, Delhi.
266	555	Qánún-i-Muhabbat ma'rúf ba Anjám-i-Ulfat (Law of love called End of love).	Ditto.	Háfiz Muhammad 'Abd Ulla.	Ditto.	Ditto.
267	621	Nátak mausúm ba Karishma-i-Qudrat (A drama called Blandishment of nature).	Ditto.	P. M. Varma.	Ditto.	Shabáb-i-Sáqib Press, Lahore.
268	539	Makárim-ul-akhláq (Excellencies of morals).	Ditto.	Maulaví Muhammad Zaká Ulla.	Philosophy (Moral).	Murtazawí Press, Delhi.
269	541	Risála-i-Gilt (Treatise on guilding).	Ditto.	Srí Náth.	Art.	Muhibb-i-Hind Press, Delhi.
270	542	Fawáid-ul-Ustád ma'rúf ba Risála-i-Rangsází (Favours of the teacher called Treatise on art of dyeing).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
271	565	Risála-i-Gilt ma'rúf ba Gilt kí dúsrí (A treatise on guilding called Second Book of guilding).	Ditto.	Girdhar Lál.	Ditto.	Chiwan Parkásh Press, Delhi.
		The following are designed for Educational purposes.				
272	327	Risála-i-'Ilm-i-Tabí'át, hissa-i-awwal (A treatise on Physical Science, Part I).	Ditto.	Munshi Duní Chand.	Science (Natural).	Ja'farí Press, Lahore.

1867 *during the quarter ending 30th June* 1891—continued.

Date of issue from the Press, or of Publication.	Number of pages.	Size.	First, second or other number of the Edition.	Number of copies of which the Edition consists.	Whether the Book is printed or lithographed.	Price at which the Book is sold to the Public.	Name and residence of the Proprietor of the copy-right, or of any portion of such copy-right.	REMARKS.
						Rs. A. P.		
16th Feby. 1891.	112	8vo.	I.	525	Lithographed.	Not given.	Maulaví Saiyid Muzaffar-ud-Dín Haidar Khan, known as Maulaví Saiyid Muzaffar Mirzá.	Is an Urdú translation of the travels of Nasir-ud-dín Sháh Qachár of Persia. It contains a very interesting description of the visit paid by the Sháh to England and France.
29th Jany. 1891.	24	8vo.	R.	1,000	Ditto.	Not given.		
9th Feby. 1891.	24	8vo.	R.	1,000	Ditto.	0 1 0		
13th Feby. 1891.	48	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 3 0	..	A tragical account of a Prince and his companion, a son of a Wazír, who both left their home in search of the bride of the former and were waylaid by robbers and sold to a Kotwál. This functionary was of a very questionable character and had in his clutches the lost bride whom he had put into a prison for spurning his reproachful overtures. With the help of the Jailor, the Prince procured the assassination of the Kotwál, rescued his young wife and returned to his home. After a short time in consequence of a mishap the Princess and the Wazír's son committed suicide and the Prince followed their wake. This dramatic piece was composed for the Imperial Theatric Company and is altogether a good production of the kind.
25th May 1891.	132	8vo.	I.	300	Ditto.	0 8 0	Dwárká Náth & Co., Anárkalí, Lahore.	
17th March 1891.	344	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 12 0	...	A highly instructive work on moral training based on some of the standard Arabic and Persian books on the subject.
19th Jany. 1891.	16	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 1 6		
Ditto.	16	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 1 6		
2nd March 1891.	18	8vo.	I.	1,500	Ditto.	0 2 0		
5th Decr. 1890.	80	16mo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0 3 0		

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273	328	Risála-i-'Ilm-i-Tabí'át, hissa-i-duwum (A treatise on Physical Science, Part II).	Urdú.	Munshí Duní Chand.	Science (Natural).	Ja'farí Press, Lahore.
274	329	Risála-i-'Ilm-i-Tabí'át, hissa-i-suwum (A treatise on Physical Science, Part III).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
275	376	Risála-i-Rám Hisáb (A treatise on Arithmetic by Rámdhan).	Ditto.	Rámdhan.	Science (Mathematical).	Wilson Press, Bhera, District Sháhpur.
276	385	Chashma-i-Hisáb, hissa-i-awwal (Fountain of Arithmetic, Part I).	Ditto.	Bábú Shib Datt Singh.	Ditto.	Amar Press, Amritsar.
277	389	Rahbar-i-Hisáb, Part I (Guide to Arithmetic, Part I).	Ditto.	Maulaví Malk Sháh.	Ditto.	Riyáz-i-Hind Press, Amritsar.
278	414	Risála-i-Qawá'id-ul-Masáhat (Rules of Mensuration).	Ditto.	Dilá Rám.	Ditto.	Gulzár-i-Muhammadí Press, Lahore.
279	445	Qawá'id-i-Masáhat bataur sawál-o-jawáb (Rules of mensuration in the form of catechism).	Ditto.	Bábú Badrí Naráyan.	Ditto.	Jauhar-i-Hind Press, Delhi.
280	493	Amír-ul-Hall, Hisáb ke pahle hisse ká Hall (Solution of Arithmetic, Part I, by Amír Chand).	Ditto.	Munshí Amír Chand.	Ditto.	Siráj-ul-Matábi Press, Jhelum.
281	503	Risála-i-Rahnumá-i-Hisáb, hissa-i-duwum (Guide to Arithmetic, Part II).	Ditto.	Pandit Díná Náth.	Ditto.	Dabír-i-Hind Press, Amritsar.
282	504	Risála-i-Mashqí Sawálat-i-Hisáb (A treatise containing Arithmetical questions for exercise).	Ditto.	Pandit Belí Rám.	Ditto.	Ditto.
283	525	Mubádí-ul-Hisáb, hissa-i-awwal (The introductory Arithmetic).	Ditto.	Pandit Mohan Lál (Translator).	Ditto.	Zeb-i-Káshí Press, Delhi.
284	593	Gulbun-i-Masáhat ya'ní Masáhat kí Hidáyat ká Khulása (Garden of Mensuration, *i.e.*, an epitome of guide to Mensuration).	Ditto.	Munshí Hoshnák Rái.	Ditto.	Bilálí Press, Sádhaura, in the Ambála District.
285	618	Hisáb ká Ibtidáí Risála (Preliminary book of Arithmetic).	Ditto.	Shaikh Ghulám 'Alí.	Ditto.	Victoria Press, Lahore.
286	664	Hisáb ká Qá'ida (Rules on Arithmetic).	Ditto.	Maulaví Muhammad Akbar 'Alí.	Ditto.	Ditto.

1867 *during the quarter ending* 30th *June* 1891—continued.

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						Rs. A. P.		
10th Decr. 1890.	96	16mo.	I.	700	Lithographed.	0 3 0		
11th Decr. 1890.	80	16mo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0 3 0		
1st March 1891.	34	16mo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 1 1		
Ditto.	104	16mo.	New.	1,400	Ditto.	0 3 0	Shib Datt Singh.	
22nd March 1891.	20	32mo.	I.	100	Ditto.	0 0 9		
2nd April 1891.	15	16mo.	I.	100	Ditto.	0 1 6		
23rd Decr. 1890.	8	16mo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 0 3		
18th Novr. 1890.	32	16mo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 2 0		
15th April 1891.	168	16mo.	New.	3,050	Ditto.	0 5 0	Díná Náth, Teacher, Islámia School, Amritsar.	
30th April 1891.	54	16mo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0 2 6		
3rd Jany. 1891.	88	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	Not given.		
10th Decr. 1890.	36	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 1 6		
20th April 1891.	16	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 0 6	Shaikh Ghulám 'Alí, Teacher, Mission School, Lahore.	
21st April 1891.	16	16mo.	I.	1,500	Ditto.	0 0 6		

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287	334	Masdar-i-Fuyúz (Source of benefits)	Urdú.	Nazír-ud-Dín Hasan.	Language.	Ja'farí Press, Lahore.
288	347	Primary Course, Urdú ...	Ditto.	Maulaví Muhammad Fíroz Dín, Fíroz.	Ditto.	Dennys Press and Punjab Press, Siálkot.
289	348	Middle Course Urdú, hissa-i-Nasr (The Middle Course Urdú, the prose).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Punjab Press, Siálkot.
290	349	Qisas-i-Hind ke pahle hisse kí Farhang (Glossary of Indian stories, Part I).	Ditto.	Munshí Bahádur Chand.	Ditto.	Ditto.
291	350	Qisas-i-Hind ke dúsre hisse kí Farhang (Glossary of the Indian stories, Part II).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
292	353	Farhang-i-Fírozí ká silsila hissa-i-awwal al ma'rúf ba Ashyá ke Sabaq kí Farhang (Glossary series by Fíroz, Part I, called Glossary of Object Lessons).	Ditto.	Maulaví Muhammad Fíroz-ud-Dín.	Ditto.	Ditto.
293	356	Muntakhab Gulistán ká Urdú men bá muháwara tarjuma (An idiomatic Urdú translation of the selections from the Gulistán).	Ditto.	Sheikh Muhammad Akbar 'Alí.	Ditto.	Ditto.
294	372	Urdú kí pahlí kitáb (Urdú First Book).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	American Mission Press, Ludhiána.
295	379	Urdú kí tisrí kitáb kí Farhang (Glossary of the Third Urdú Book).	Ditto.	Munshí Rahím Bakhsh.	Ditto.	Mackee Press, Gujránwála.
296	380	Bábú Piyárí Charan Sarkár ke silsila-i-ta'lím men se Dúsrí Kitáb ká Urdú men bá muháwara tarjama (Bábú Piyáre Charan Sarkár's Second Book of Reading translated into an idiomatic Urdú).	Ditto.	Sheikh Muhammad-ud-Dín.	Ditto.	Ditto.
297	391	Risála-i-Parts of Speech (A treatise treating of Parts of Speech).	Ditto.	Nawáb-ud-Dín.	Ditto.	Dabír-i-Hind Press, Amritsar.

1867 *during the quarter ending 30th June* 1891—continued.

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						Rs. A. P.		
28th Decr. 1890.	164	16mo.	R.	1,500	Litho-graphed.	0 3 6		
24th Jany. 1891.	160	16mo.	New.	800	Ditto.	0 5 0	...	The compiler seems to have made his selections very carefully from the prose and poetry writers of the day, and the book is likely to find favour with the teachers and scholars of Board and Aided Schools.
Ditto.	148	16mo.	New.	800	Ditto.	0 6 0	...	Contains selections from standard Urdú writers whose literary productions are highly popular. The course deserves encouragement.
1st March 1891.	32	16mo.	I.	800	Ditto.	0 1 3		
Ditto.	56	16mo.	I.	800	Ditto.	0 2 0		
3rd March 1891.	32	16mo	New.	800	Ditto.	0 1 9		
6th March 1891.	68	16mo.	I.	800	Ditto.	0 2 0		
March 1891.	36	8vo.	R.	1,000	Ditto.	0 2 0		
25th March 1891.	36	16mo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0 1 3		
30th March 1891.	80	16mo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0 3 6		
15th March 1891.	16	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 1 0		

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298	512	* Urdú Course ya'ní Nisáb-i-Urdú (Urdú Course or the Stock of Urdú language).	Urdú.	Maulaví Muhammad Zaká Ulla.	Language.	Mujtabái Press, Delhi.
299	513	Hissa-i-awwal, Mubádí-ul-Inshá (Part I. Origins of composition).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Murtazawí Press, Delhi.
300	514	Urdú kí dúsrí kitáb (The second Urdú Book).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
301	516	Muháwarát-i-Hind (Indian idioms)	Ditto.	Maulaví Subhán Bakhsh.	Ditto.	Mujtabái Press, Delhi.
302	543	Urdú Course ma'rúf ba Kilíd-i-Zabándání (Urdú Course called key to literature).	Ditto.	Munshí Ganeshí Lál.	Ditto.	Muhibb-i-Hind Press, Delhi.
303	546	Urdú Course, Primary Skúlon ke wáste (Urdú Course for Primary Schools).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
304	580	Bahár-i-Adab Urdú nau tarmím ma'-i-ízádí (Spring of Morality in Urdú language revised and enlarged).	Ditto.	Muhammad 'Umr.	Ditto.	Bilálí Press, Sádhaura, in the Umballa District.

* Book supplied by Murtazawí Press, Delhi.

1867 *during the quarter ending 30th June* 1891—continued.

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						Rs. A. P.		
20th Decr. 1890.	248	8vo.	New.	2,000	Lithographed.	0 10 0		
Ditto.	132	8vo.	New.	1,000	Ditto.	0 8 0	Muhammad 'Atá Ulla, Delhi.	Contains simple but practical rules for Urdú composition. The author has designed this book for the use of the students of Middle Schools.
Ditto.	60	8vo.	New.	1,500	Ditto.	0 1 9	...	
16th Jany. 1891.	208	8vo.	I.	1,600	Ditto.	1 0 0	'Abdul Ahd, Proprietor, Mujtabáí Press, Delhi.	Urdú idioms and proverbs with their explanations. The book seems to be useful for Urdú scholars.
21st Jany. 1891.	404	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	1 0 0	Munshí Ganeshi Lál, Municipal Board School, Farídábád, District Delhi.	A collection of difficult verses from various Urdú authors with hints for their analysis and explanation. In another part of the book copious explanations are given to aid the scholar. A glossary of idiomatic phrases and brief sketches from the lives of a number of Urdú poets together with other useful information connected with the art of poetry are appended to the book. The only defects in this otherwise useful publication is the presence of indecent verses of the Oriental style.
17th Feby. 1891.	136	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 4 0	Ditto.	Contains prose selections from various modern authors of note. A glossary of difficult words and idioms occurring in the selections is added to help the reader.
25th March 1891.	200	8vo.	New.	1,000	Ditto.	0 8 0	...	Is a revised edition of Bahár-i-Urdú and contains annotated difficult verses selected from the works of standard authors. The book opens with a concise description of the figures of speech used in the Urdú language and ends with a list of the Urdú idioms and their meaning. The book is likely to be useful to the students of Urdu.

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305	583	Urdú Course musamma ba Tahzíb-ul-Akhláq (Urdú Course called Refinement of Morality).	Urdú.	Maulaví Saiyid Farzand Husain.	Language.	Bilálí Press, Sádhaura, in the Umballa District.
306	584	Muntakhab Gulistán ke pahle do báb ká Urdú men bá muháwrá tarjama (The first two chapters of the Gulistán translated into an idiomatic Urdú).	Ditto.	Munshí Muhammad Bilál (Translator).	Ditto.	Ditto.
307	585	Piyáre Charn Sarkár kí Reader nambar tín ká Urdú tarjama (An Urdú translation of Piyáre Charan Sarkár's Reader No. 3).	Ditto.	Bábú Múl Chand (Translator).	Ditto.	Ditto.
308	587	Jawáb Mazmún ká risála musamma bá Muraqqa'-i-Tahzíb (Book on Essay-writing called Muraqqa'-i-Tahzíb).	Ditto.	Munshí Muhammad Bilál.	Ditto.	Ditto.
309	594	Rahbar-i-Ashyá ya'ní 'Am Ashyá ke sabaq ká khulása (Guide to objects, *i. e.*, an abstract of Object Lessons on common things).	Ditto.	Munshí Sánwan Rám.	Ditto.	Ditto.
310	595	Sawálán Jawábán Quwá'id-i-Urdú ká khulása (An epitome of Urdú Grammar in the form of catechism).	Ditto.	Karam Bakhsh.	Ditto.	Ditto.
311	637	Urdú kí tísrí kitáb (The Third Urdú Book).	Ditto.	Anjuman-i-Himáyat-i-Islám, Lahore.	Ditto.	Islámia Press, Lah[ore]
312	690	Nasíhat Farjám Náma wa Piyám al mulaqqab bá Mauiza-i-Hasana (A book of admonitory letters).	Ditto.	Maulaví Háfiz Nazír Ahmad Khán.	Ditto.	Ansárí Press, Del[hi]
313	697	Sughr Sahelí bá taswír (Wise handmaid with illustration).	Ditto.	Munshí Faiz-ud-Dín.	Ditto.	Muhibb-i-Hi[nd] Press, Del[hi]

1867 *during the quarter ending 30th June* 1891—continued.

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						Rs. A. P.		
28th March 1891.	288	16mo.	New.	1,000	Lithographed.	0 8 0	...	Is an Urdú course which the compiler has designed for those who wish to prepare themselves for the Middle School Examination. The book contains selections from the works of some of the standard prose and verse writers.
30th March 1891.	64	16mo.	New.	1,000	Ditto.	0 2 0		
Ditto.	110	16mo.	I	1,000	Ditto.	0 3 0		
14th Febry. 1891.	208	16mo.	New.	2,000	Ditto.	0 8 0	...	Is another book containing prose and poetical selections from Urdú authors designed for the students of the Middle and Entrance Classes.
12th Decr. 1890.	40	16mo.	I	1,000	Ditto.	0 1 6	- ...	Is a glossary of the book entitled "Ashyá ke sabaq" or Object Lessons.
25th Decr. 1890.	96	16mo.	New.	2,000	Ditto.	0 2 3		
3rd April 1891.	132	8vo.	New.	3,000	Ditto.	0 5 0		
13th April 1891.	209	8vo.	I	1,300	Ditto.	0 10 0	Maulaví Nazír Ahmad Khán, Delhi.	A collection of letters by Maulaví Nazír Ahmad, the author of many Urdú works of utility and merit. The letters are on various instructive and moral subjects and likely to be full of interest to general readers.
9th May 1891.	68	16mo.	New.	1,000	Ditto.	0 2 6	...	Is expressly written for girls in the language of women. The small book is written in a peculiarly interesting style and is likely to be of great benefit to Muhammadan girls.

Catalogue of Books Registered in the Punjab under Act XXV of

Serial No.	Registration No.	Title of the Book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents when the same are not in the English language.	Language in which the Book is written.	Name of the Author, Translator, or Editor of the Book, or any part thereof.	The subject.	Name of the firm, and place of printing.
314	352	Mukhtasar Jughráfíya-i-Punjab (An abridged Geography of the Punjab).	Urdú.	Maulaví Muhammad Fíroz-ud-Dín.	Miscellaneous.	Punjab Press, Siálkot.
315	355	Mukhtasar Jughráfíya-i-'Alam (An abridged Geography of the world).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
316	492	Risála-i-Mufíd-ul-Mazámín (Treatise containing useful subjects).	Ditto.	Munshí Sundar Singh.	Ditto.	Siráj-ul-Matábi' Press, Jhelum.
317	495	Zamíma, Universal Geography alma'-rúf ba 'Aína-i-'Alam numá (Supplement to Universal Geography called the mirror showing the world).	Ditto.	Lála 'Atmá Rám.	Ditto.	Ditto.
318	497	Khulása-i-Jughráfíya-i-Zil'-i-Jhelum (An abstract of the Geography of the Jhelum District).	Ditto.	Lála Amír Chand.	Ditto.	Ditto.
319	578	Mukhtasar Jughráfíya-i-Punjab (An abridged Geography of the Punjab).	Ditto.	Maulaví Muhammad Fíroz-ud-Dín.	Ditto.	Biláli Press, Sádhaura, in the Umballa District.
320	579	Mukhtasar Jughráfíya-i-Hind (An abridged Geography of India).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
321	582	Jughráfíya-i-Náyáb (Unattainable Geography).	Ditto.	Muhammad 'Umr.	Ditto.	Ditto.
322	663	Fann-i-Zará'at kí pahlí kitáb (First Book on Agriculture).	Ditto.	J. B. Fuller, Esquire.	Ditto.	Victoria Press, Lahore.
323	581	Táríkh-i-Náyáb (Unattainable History).	Ditto.	Muhammad 'Umr.	History.	Biláli Press, Sádhaura, in the Umballa District.
324	662	Khulása-i-Mukhtasar Táríkh-i-Hind A. Lethbridge Sáhib bataur Sawál-o-Jawáb (An abstract of the short History of India by A. Lethbridge, Esquire, in the form of a catechism).	Ditto.	Shaikh Ghulám 'Alí.	Ditto.	Victoria Press, Lahore.
		Books, Bilingual.				
		Panjábí-Hindí.				
325	331	Majmú'a-i-Bárán Máh, &c. (collection of calendars, &c.).	Panjábi and Hindí.	Variou authors.	Poetry.	Ja'farí Press, Lahore.

1867 *during the quarter ending* 30*th June* 1891—continued.

Date of issue from the Press, or of Publication.	Number of pages.	Size.	First, second or other number of the Edition.	Number of copies of which the Edition consists.	Whether the Book is printed or lithographed.	Price at which the Book is sold to the Public. Rs.	A.	P.	Name and residence of the Proprietor of the copy-right, or of any portion of such copy-right.	REMARKS.
3rd March 1891.	16	32mo.	I.	1,050	Lithographed.	0	0	6		
5th March 1891.	128	32mo.	I.	800	Ditto.	0	1	6		
11th Novr. 1891.	120	16mo.	I.	800	Ditto.	0	4	0		
30th Novr. 1890.	27	16mo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0	1	6	...	This little book contains, on a very small scale, some useful information concerning the geography of the world.
5th April 1891.	16	16mo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0	1	6		
15th March 1891.	16	16mo.	New.	1,000	Ditto.	0	1	0		
25th March 1891.	28	16mo.	New.	1,000	Ditto.	0	1	0		
27th March 1891.	232	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0	5	6	Muhammad 'Umr, 1st Teacher, Middle School, Sadhaura, District Umballa.	
17th April 1891.	148	16mo.	R.	2,100	Ditto.	0	5	0		
25th March 1891.	208	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0	5	0	Muhammad 'Umr, 1st Teacher, Middle School, Sadhaura, District Umballa.	
17th April 1891.	100	16mo.	New.	1,050	Ditto.	0	4	6		
13th Decr. 1890.	12	8vo.	I.	1,100	Ditto.	0	0	9		

Catalogue of Books registered in the Punjab under Act XXV of

Serial Number.	Registration Number.	Title of the Book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents, when the same are not in the English language.	Language in which the Book is written.	Name of the Author, Translator, or Editor of the Book, or any part thereof.	The subject.	Name of the firm and place of printing.
		Urdu-Persian.				
326	351	Munáját-i-Fírozí (Prayers of Fíroz)...	Urdú. and Persian	Maulaví Muhammad Fíroz-ud-Dín, Fíroz.	Poetry.	Punjab Press, Siálkot.
327	537	Majma'ul Ash'ár (Collection of poems).	Ditto.	Various authors	Ditto.	Jauhar-i-Hind Press, Delhi.
328	409	Tanzíh-ul-Mumnín fí Tanbíh-ul Mushrikín (Purifying of the faithful in warning the polytheists).	Ditto.	Maulaví Burhán-ud-Dín.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Gulzár-i-Muhammadí Press, Lahore.
329	464	Shu'á-i-Ma'rifat (Radiance of Divine knowledge).	Ditto.	Buláqí Dás.	Miscellaneous.	Muir Press, Delhi.
330	698	Risála-i-Sawál-o-Jawáb Fársi ma'i Urdú, Sháhzáda Dárá Shikoh wa Bábá Lál Dás Bairágí ma'i Mukhtasar Sawá'nih 'Umrí (Questions and answers in Persian and Urdú between Prince Dárá Shikoh and Bábá Lál Dás, Bairágí, and a short account of life).	Ditto.	Charanjí Lál, author, and Jagan Náth, Translator.	Ditto.	Muhibb-i-Hind Press, Delhi.
		Designed for Educational purposes.				
331	460	Guldasta-i-Ma'ání (Nosegay of meanings).	Ditto.	Muhammad 'Abdur Rahmán.	Language.	Shaukat-ul-Islám Press, Delhi.
		Persian-Urdu.				
332	586	Mashq Nastá'líq ká chauthá hissa (Caligraphy, Part IV).	Ditto.	Hoshnák Rái.	Miscellaneous.	Biláli Press, Sádhaura, in the Umballa District.
333	588	Mashq-i-Nasta'líq ká tísrá hissa (Caligraphy, Part III).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
		English-Urdu.				
334	346	Farhang-i-Second Reader Piyáre Charan (Glossary of Bábú Piyáre Charan Sarkár's Second Reader).	English and Urdú.	Shaikh Muhammad Dín.	Language.	Punjab Press, Siálkot.

1867 *during the quarter ending* 30*th June* 1891—continued.

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						Rs. A. P.		
3rd March 1891.	128	32mo.	I.	800	Lithographed.	0 2 0		
1st Feby. 1891.	128	8vo.	R.	1,300	Ditto.	Not given.		
5th March 1891.	16	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 1 0		
15th Decr. 1890.	64	16mo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 4 0	...	Is a collection of dialogues on various religious subjects between Prince Dárá Shikoh son of the Emperor Sháh Jihan, and a Bairági saint of Dharampur, in the Gurdáspur District, named Bábá Lál Dás.
15th May 1891.	32	8vo.	New.	1,000	Ditto.	0 1 6		
19th Octr. 1890.	164	16mo.	New.	1,000	Ditto.	0 4 0		
31st March 1891.	32	8vo.	New.	1,000	Ditto.	0 2 0		
17th Feby. 1891.	24	8vo.	New.	1,000	Ditto.	0 1 6		
20th Jany. 1891.	32	16mo.	I.	800	Ditto.	0 2 3		

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		Persian-Panjabi.				
335	403	Díwán-i-Háfiz Panjábí ma'i Farhang-i-Istiláhat-i-Háfiz (Poems by Háfiz translated into Panjábí version together with Glossary of technical terms of Háfiz).	Persian and Panjábí.	Maulaví 'Abd Ulla.	Poetry.	Gulzár-i-Muhammadí Press, Lahore.
		Arabic-Persian.				
336	405	Daqáyiq-ul-Akhbár ma'i Risála-i-Manáqib-ul-Abrár (The niceties of traditions, &c.).	Arabic and Persian.	Ditto.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Ditto.
337	433	Kanz ud Daqáyiq Àkhír Jild (The treasury of niceties, last volume).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Hindú Press, Delhi.
338	484	Al Juz us Sális min Kanz-ud-Daqáyiq (The treasury of niceties, Part III).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Fárúqí Press, Delhi.
339	485	Qudúrí Mutarjam (The Qudúrí translated).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.
340	577	Sad Kalima-i-Chahár Yár (Hundred words of the four friends).	Ditto.	Muhammad Rashíd-ud-Dín.	Ditto.	Razáwí Press, Delhi.
		Sanskrit-Hindi.				
341	424	Sattya Náráyan satík bháshá (The legend of Sattya Náráyan with commentary in Hindí language).	Sanskrit and Hindí.	...	Religion (Hindú).	Hindú Press, Delhi.
342	432	Brah Játak, bháshá tíká (A book on astrology with commentary in Hindí language).	Ditto.	...	Miscellaneous.	Ditto.
343	442	Lagan Báráhí (Astrological calculations by Barah).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Mazhar-ul-'Ajáib Press, Delhi.
344	422	Ashtá Dhiyái, pritham adhyai (The Ashta Dhiyái, a famous Sanskrit Grammar, Chapter I).	Ditto.	Pánaní Muní, Author, and Pandit Gopál Dás, (Translator.	Language.	Anglo-Sanskrit Press, Lahore.
		Hindi-Urdu.				
345	426	Gulzár-i-Sukhan Turra pritham bhág (Verses, Part I).	Hindí and Urdú in Nágrí characters.	Munshí Sukh Lál.	Poetry.	Hindú Press, Delhi.
346	430	Sadá Bahár anek rág (Eternal spring, various songs).	Ditto.	Har Dev Sahái.	Ditto.	Ditto.

1867 *during the quarter ending 30th June* 1891—continued.

Date of issue from the Press, or of Publication.	Number of pages.	Size.	First, second or other number of the Edition.	Number of copies of which the Edition consists.	Whether the Book is printed or lithographed.	Price at which the Book is sold to the Public.	Name and residence of the Proprietor of the copy-right, or of any portion of such copy-right.	REMARKS.
						Rs. A. P.		
20th Feby. 1891.	92	8vo.	I.	700	Lithographed.	0 8 0		
1st March 1891.	172	8vo.	New.	700	Ditto.	0 8 0		
30th Decr. 1890.	272	8vo.	I.	1,260	Ditto.	1 8 0		
12th Novr. 1890.	216	8vo.	I.	1,500	Ditto.	0 9 0		
15th Novr. 1890.	124	8vo.	New.	1,250	Ditto.	0 5 0		
Feby. 1891.	102	8vo.	I.	200	Ditto.	Not given.		
12th Decr. 1890.	52	8vo.	I.	1,200	Ditto.	0 1 0		
28th Decr. 1890.	204	8vo.	I.	1,200	Ditto.	1 0 0	...	A standard work on Astrology with Hindí translation. The author of the original Sanskrit work is said to be the famous Hindú Astronomer and Astrologer Varah Mihara.
Not recorded.	40	16mo.	I.	1,300	Ditto.	0 1 6		
20th April 1891.	54	8vo.	I.	1,000	Printed.	0 4 0	Rám Sahái, Narula, Lahore.	Is a translation in Hindí of Chapter I of the Sanskrit work of Pániní of the world-wide celebrity. The terse aphorisms of the author have been rendered into simple Hindí and suitable illustrations added to make the book readily intelligible to the school students. The attempt is praiseworthy and fit to be encouraged.
15th Decr. 1890.	80	8vo.	New.	1,200	Lithographed.	0 4 0		
20th Decr. 1890.	39	8vo.	I.	2,600	Ditto.	0 3 0	Lála Náráyan Dás, Janglí Mal and Har Dev Sahái.	

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		Arabic Urdu.				
347	551	Raunaq-i-Imán, tarjama-i-Qurán (Splendour of religion, being an Urdú translation of certain verses of the Qurán).	Arabic and Urdú.	'Abd-ur-Razzáq.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Husainí Press, Delhí.
348	691	Khair-ul-Wazáif (A good prayer).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Ansárí Press, Delhí.
349	701	Riyáhín-ul-'Abidín tarjama-i-Riyáz-us-Sálihín (Jild-i-awwal) (The Riyáhín-ul-'Abidín, being a translation of Riyáz-us-Sálihín (Volume I).	Arabic and Urdú.	Yahya (Editor) and Maulavi Ahmad-ud-Dín (Translator).	Ditto.	Farúqí Press, Delhí.
350	702	Al-Jild-us-Sání min kitáb, Riyáhín-ul-'Abidín, tarjama-i-Riyáz-us-Sálihín (Volume II of Riyáhín-ul-'Abidín translation of Riyáz-us-Sálihín).	Arabic and Urdú.	Yahya (Editor) and Maulavi Ahmad-ud-Dín (Translator).	Ditto.	Farúqí Press, Delhí.
351	706	Kitáb-ut-Tauhíd, allazí huwá Haqq Ullah-i-'Alal 'Abíd (A book on theology).	Ditto	Maulaví 'Abd-ul Hakím (Translator).	Ditto.	Ditto.
352	708	Tafsír-i-Fath-ul-Mannán al Mashhúr ba Tafsír-i-Haqqání, pánchwán hissa (Commentary of the Qurán, Part V).	Ditto.	Maulaví Abú Muhammad 'Abd-ul-Haqq.	Ditto.	Mujtabái Press, Delhí.
353	710	Kashsháf fi tarjama-i-Insáf (A commentary of the translation of the book called Insáf).	Arabic and Urdú.	Muhammad Sháh Walí Ulla (Editor) and Muhammad Ahsan. (Translator).	Ditto.	Ditto.
		Designed for Educational purposes.				
354	683	Hall ul Mughliqát lis Sab' il Mu-'allaqát (Commentary on Sab' Mu'allaqa).	Ditto.	Maulaví Saiyid Abul Hasan.	Language.	Bhawáni Parshád Press, Delhí.
		Punjabi and Urdu.				
355	656	Madh-i-'An Hazrat Ma'i Manáqib-i-Hazrat Sháh 'Alí (Praise of Muhammad together with praise of Sháh 'Alí).	Punjabi and Urdú in Arabic character.	...	Poetry.	Victoria Press, Lahore.
		BOOKS, TRILINGUAL.				
		Arabic-Persian-Urdu.				
356	571	Mulhamát min tasníf Hazrat Qudwat us Sálikín, Qutb Jamál ul Haqq wad Dín Ahmad ul Hánswi (Miraculous influences by Qutb Jamál-ud-Dín Ahmad, Hanswi).	Arabic, Persian and Urdú.	Qutb Jamál-ud-Dín, Hánswi.	Religion (Muhammadan.)	Khádim-ul-Islám Press, Delhí.

1867 *during the quarter ending 30th June* 1891—continued.

Date of issue from the Press, or of the Publication	Number of pages	Size	First, second or other number of the Edition	Number of copies of which the Edition consists	Whether the Book is printed or lithographed	Price at which the Book is sold to the Public	Name and residence of the Proprietor of the copy-right, or of any portion of such copy-right	Remarks
						Rs. A. P.		
3rd Feby. 1891.	16	8vo.	I.	1,000	Lithographed.	0 0 6		
19th April 1891.	8	8vo.	I.	2,100	Ditto.	0 0 3		
2nd April 1891.	852	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	2 8 0	Maulavi 'Abd-ul-Ghafúr copy right registered of volume I only.	
20th April 1891.	86	8vo.	New.	1,000	Ditto.	0 4 0	Maulaví Talattuf Husain.	
19th April 1891.	276	4to.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	4 2 0		
17th May 1891.	96	8vo.	I.	1,500	Ditto.	0 8 0	'Abd-ul-Ahad, Proprietor, Mujtabái Press, Delhí.	
Feby. 1891.	247	8vo.	I.	600	Ditto.	1 4 0	Bhawání Parshád Press, Delhí.	
11th April 1891.	8	8vo.	I.	1,050	Ditto.	0 0 3		
28th Feby. 1891.	144	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 12 0	Maulaví Ahmad Husain, Delhí.	

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		Periodicals.				
357	342	Háfiz-i-Sihhat (The guardian of health) for 15th February 1891.	Urdú.	Hakím Ghulám Nabí.	Medicine.	New Imperial Press, Lahore.
358	343	Háfiz-i-Sihhat (The guardian of health) for 28th February 1891.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
359	344	Háfiz-i-Sihhat (The guardian of health) for 15th March 1891.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
360	345	Háfiz-i-Sihhat (The guardian of health) for 31st March 1891.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
361	626	Háfiz-i-Sihhat (The guardian of health) for 15th April 1891.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
362	627	Háfiz-i-Sihhat (The guardian of health) for 30th April 1891.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
363	632	Risála-i-Dairs al márúf Intikháb-ul-Hikmat (Selections from Medical works) for January 1891.	Ditto.	Dr. A'gyá Rám.	Ditto.	Islámía Press, Lahore.
364	646	Risála-i-Dairs al márúf Intikháb-ul-Hikmat (Selections from Medical works) for February 1891.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
365	633	Takmíl-ul-Hikmat (The complement of Medical Science) for January 1891.	Ditto.	Hakím Ahmad 'Alí.	Ditto.	Ditto.
366	647	Takmíl-ul-Hikmat (The complement of Medical Science) fot February 1891.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
367	371	Rusúm-i-Dín (P. R. B. Society's Monthly Handbill No. 125).	Ditto.	...	Religion (Christian).	American Mission Press, Ludhiána.
368	608	Khudá kí Saltanat (P. R. B. Society's Monthly Handbill No. 127).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.
369	609	Taqdír (P. R. B. Society's Monthly Handbill No. 126).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.

1867 *during the quarter ending* 30*th June* 1891—continued.

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						Rs. A. P.		
1st March 1891.	8	8vo.	I.	650	Lithographed.	0 2 0		
4th March 1891.	8	8vo.	I.	650	Ditto.	0 2 0		
20th March 1891.	8	8vo.	I.	650	Ditto.	0 2 0		
31st March 1891.	8	8vo.	I.	650	Ditto.	0 2 0		
20th April 1891.	8	8vo.	I.	650	Ditto.	0 2 0		
4th May 1891.	8	8vo.	I.	650	Ditto.	0 2 0		
17th March 1891.	16	8vo.	I.	200	Ditto.	0 2 0		
9th April 1891.	16	8vo.	I.	200	Ditto.	0 2 0		
17th March 1891.	28	8vo.	I.	275	Ditto.	0 6 0		
9th April 1891.	28	8vo.	I.	275	Ditto.	0 6 0		
March 1891.	4	8vo.	I.	10,000	Ditto.	0 0 1		
May 1891.	4	8vo.	I.	10,000	Ditto.	Not given.		
Ditto.	4	8vo.	I.	10,000	Ditto.	Not given.		

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370	383	Anwár-i-Muhammadí jild ek nambar ek (Lights of Muhammad, Volume I, No. I) for Rajab 1308 H.	Urdú.	Maulaví Ghulám Mustafa.	Religion (Muhammadan.)	Charágh-i-Hind Press, Amritsar.
371	502	Anwár-i-Muhammadí jild ek nambar tín (Lights of Muhammad, Vol. I, No. 3) for Ramzán 1308 H.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Chashma-i-Núr Press, Amritsar.
372	602	Anwár-i-Muhammadí jild ek nambar chár (Lights of Muhammad, Vol. I, No. 4).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
373	456	Khajkol-i-Amánat Kháni (A collection of the sayings of Amánat Khán).	Ditto.	Dr. Amánat Khán.	Ditto.	Mujtabái Press, Delhi.
374	636	Anjuman-i-Himáyat-i-Islám Lahore ká mahwárí Risála (Monthly journal of the Anjuman-i-Himáyat-i-Islám, Lahore) for January 1891.	Ditto.	Anjuman-i-Himáyat-i-Islám, Lahore.	Ditto.	Islámía Press, Lahore.
375	420	Urdú Punjab Record (Part I, Judicial) for January 1891.	Ditto.	Translators of the Chief Court, Punjab.	Law.	Koh-i-Núr Press, Lahore.
376	421	Urdú Punjab Record (Part I, Judicial) for February 1891.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
377	622	Urdú Punjab Record (Part I, Judicial) for March 1891.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
378	511	*Ganjíná-i-Qawánín (The Treasury of Law) for 15th May 1891.	Ditto.	Báwá Naráyan Singh.	Ditto.	Qánún-i-Hind Press, Lahore.
379	634	The Indian Architect for January 1891.	Ditto.	Munshi Muhammad 'Abdulla.	Science (Mechanical).	Islámía Press, Lahore.
380	648	The Indian Architect for February 1891.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.

* Statement of particulars not received.

1867 *during the quarter ending 30th June* 1891—continued.

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20th March 1891.	16	8vo.	I.	700	Lithographed.	0 0 6		
28th April 1891.	16	8vo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0 0 6		
20th May 1891.	12	8vo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0 0 9		
24th Octr. 1890.	60	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 4 0		
20th March 1891.	24	8vo.	I.	2,000	Ditto.	0 2 0		
1st April 1891.	72	8vo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0 12 0	Jagat Naráin, Proprietor, Koh-i-Núr Press, Lahore.	
27th April 1891.	64	8vo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0 12 0	Ditto.	
18th May 1891.	46	8vo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0 12 0	Ditto.	
...	...	8vo.	I.	...	Ditto.	...		
18th March 1891.	16	4to.	I.	450	Ditto.	0 6 0		
9th April 1891.	12	4to.	I.	450	Ditto.	0 6 0		

Catalogue of Books registered in the Punjab under Act XXV of

Serial Number.	Registration Number.	Title of the Book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents, when the same are not in the English language.	Language in which the Book is written.	Name of the Author, Translator, or Editor of the Book, or any part thereof.	The subject.	Name of the firm, and place of printing.
381	635	Risála-i-Sarín Sabhá-i-Lahore (The Journal of the Sarín Society, Lahore) for Mágh, Summat 1947.	Urdú.	...	Miscellaneous.	Islámia Press, Lahore.
382	649	Risála-i-Sarín Sabhá-i-Lahore (The Journal of the Sarín Society, Lahore) for Phágan, Summat 1947.	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.
383	640	Káyasth Mittra (Friend to Káyasth) No. 1 volume I., for 1st April 1891.	Ditto.	Devi Dayál.	Ditto.	Ditto.
384	680	Káyasth Mittra (Friend to Káyasth) for 15th April 1891.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
385	498	Journal of the United Service Institution of India, Vol. XX., No. 84.	English.	Captain F. A. Hayden (Editor).	Ditto.	Cotton and Morris, Simla.
386	614	The Punjab Record (Part I, Judicial) for March 1891.	Ditto.	J. A. Sinclair, Esquire (Editor).	Law.	W. Ball and Co., Successors to the Punjab Printing Company, Lahore.
387	615	The Punjab Record (Part I, Judicial) for April 1891.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
388	616	The Punjab Record (Part I. Judicial) for May 1891.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
389	617	Indices to the Punjab Record, Vol. XXV., 1890.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
390	589	Risála-i-Kilíd-i-Primary (The Student's Friend) for February 1891.	Urdú, Persian and English.	Munshí Karam Bakhsh.	Miscellaneous.	Biláli Press, Sâdhaura, in the Umballa District.

LAHORE :
The 29*th July* 1891.

1867 *during the quarter ending* 30*th June* 1891—concluded.

Date of issue from the Press, or of the Publication.	Number of pages.	Size.	First, second or other number of the Edition.	Number of copies of which the Edition consists.	Whether the Book is printed or lithographed.	Price at which the Book is sold to the Public.	Name and residence of the Proprietor of the copy-right, or of any portion of such copy-right.	Remarks.
						Rs. A. P.		
20th March 1891.	16	8vo.	I.	500	Lithographed.	0 1 0		
9th April 1891.	16	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 1 0		
7th April 1891.	17	8vo.	I.	250	Ditto.	0 2 0		
17th April 1891.	18 18 to 35	8vo.	I.	250	Ditto.	0 2 0		
January 1891.	77	8vo.	I.	650	Printed.	2 8 0		
11th April 1891.	44	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	3 0 0	W. Ball and Co., Successors to the Punjab Printing Company, Lahore.	
2nd May 1891.	88	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	3 0 0	Ditto.	
2nd June 1891.	74	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	3 0 0	Ditto.	
6th June 1891.	146	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	3 0 0	Ditto.	
21st February 1891.	32	8vo.	I.	250	Lithographed.	0 2 0		

RAM KISHAN,

Registrar, Education Department.

List of Books whose Copy-right has been registered in the Punjab during the quarter ending 30*th June* 1891.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Serial No.	Title of the book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents when the same are not in the English language.	Place of printing and the place of publication.	Name or firm of the printer and the name or firm of the publisher.	Date of issue from the Press or of publication.	Name and residence of the proprietor of the copy-right or of any portion of such copy-right.	Date on which the entry was registered.	REMARKS.
1	Vox Clamantis, Volume I ...	Lahore.	Civil and Military Press.	6th February 1891.	R. Sadler, Esquire, Lahore.	10th April 1891.	
2	Vox Clamantis, Volume II ...	Ditto.	Ditto.	14th March 1891.	Ditto.	Ditto.	
3	Talkhís-ul-Habír fí Takhríj-i-Ahádís ir Ráfi'il Kabír (A new commentary on the traditions of Rafi Kabír).	Delhi.	Ansárí Press.	25th April 1891.	Maulavi Muhammad Husain.	25th June 1891.	
4	Majma'uz Zawáid wa Mamba'-ul-Fawáid (A collection of additions and the source of benefits).	Ditto.	Ditto.	22nd April 1891.	Maulavi Abdul Majíd.	Ditto.	
5	Taqríb-ut-Tahzíb wa ba Hamish-bí Kitáb-ul-Mughní (A book on Civilisation and the Civilised)	Ditto.	Fárúqí Press.	5th April 1891.	Muhammad Mu'azzam, Proprietor, Fárúqí Press, Delhi.	Ditto.	
6	Maráh-ul-Arwáh ma'i Háwáshi-i-Jadída (The Maráh-ul-Arwáh together with new notes).	Ditto.	Mujtabáí Press.	19th April 1891.	Abdul Ahad, Proprietor Mujtabáí Press, Delhi.	Ditto.	
7	Sabhá Prashn ká Jawáb (Reply to Sabhá Prashn).	Ditto.	Jauhar-i-Hind Press.	2nd February 1891.	Hazári Lál.	1st June 1891	

8	Sángít Gopí Chand Bharthari (Drama of Gopí Chand Bharthari).	Ditto.	Gyán Press.	27th May 1891.	Joti Parshád, resident of Thánesar.	25th June 1891.
9	Bhúdhar Jain Shatak tíká sahit (Hundred poetical pieces on Jainism by Bhúdar Dás together with commentary).	Ditto.	Bhárat Darpan Press.	26th March 1891.	Munshi Amman Singh, resident of Sonepat.	1st June 1891.
10	Iláhí Náma Mahbúb-ul-Qulúb (Book of God, beloved of hearts).	Amritsar.	Riyáz-i-Hind Press.	20th March 1891.	Gul Muhammad, Julluñdur.	24th April 1891.
11	Yáqúti, &c. (An electuary, &c.)	Delhi.	Mujtabá Press.	17th January 1891.	Maulavi Wakíl Ahmad, Sikandarpuri.	1st June 1891.
12	Sawánih 'Umrí Mullá Do Piyáza (Life of Mulla Do Piyáza).	Lahore.	Islámía Press.	19th March 1891.	M. Fazl-ud-dín, bookseller, Lahore.	2nd May 1891.
13	Mu'ín-ul-Arwáh tarjama-i-Múnisul-Arwáh (Assistant to Souls, being a translation of Intimate Friend to Souls).	Delhi.	Razawí Press.	February 1891.	Saiyid Mír Hasan, Manager, Razawí Press, Delhi.	1st June 1891.
14	Post Office Manual Jild-i-duwum ya Sub-Office Hand-book báb-i-awwal lagháyat báb-i-yázdahum (The Post Office Manual, Volume II, or Sub-Office Handbook, Chapter I to XI).	Lahore.	Gulshan-i-Hind Press.	20th August 1891.	Híra Lál, Head Clerk, Office of Divisional Superintendent, Post Offices, Lahore.	16th April 1891.
15	Tuhfa-i-Imtihán-i-Police (Present for the Police Examination).	Ditto.	Islámía Press.	March 1891.	Dídár Singh, Deputy Inspector, Police.	24th April 1891.
16	Rahnumá-i-Railway (Guide to Railway).	Delhi.	Khádim-ul-Islám Press.	4th December 1890.	Ahmad Mirzá Khán, Turkmání.	15th May 1891.

List of Books whose Copy-right has been registered in the Punjab during the quarter ending 30*th June* 1891—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Serial No.	Title of the book and the contents of the title-page with a translation into English of such title and contents when the same are not in the English language.	Place of printing and the place of publication.	Name or firm of the printer and the name or firm of the publisher.	Date of issue from the Press or of publication.	Name and residence of the proprietor of the copyright or of any portion of such copyright.	Date on which the entry was registered.	REMARKS.
17	Gulshan-i-Shuhrat al ma'rúf ba Risála-i-Mesmerism (The garden of reputation known Treatise on Mesmerism).	Delhi.	Bhawáni Parshád Press.	1st December 1890.	Bhawání Parshád, Proprietor, Bhawání Parshád Press, Delhi.	15th May 1891.	
18	Jebí Rahnumá-i-Railway (Pocket Railway Guide).	Ditto.	Chíwan Parkásh Press.	4th May 1891.	Lála Bihárí Lál, Bhargav, of Rewári (Master, Municipal Board School, Simla).	29th June 1891.	
19	Majmú'a-i-Nazm-i-Hálí (Collection of poems by Hálí).	Ditto.	Murtazawí Press.	20th December 1890.	Maulavi Altáf Husain, Hálí.	25th June 1891	
20	Fakhr-ut-Tálibín Khulása-i-Rauzat-ul-Wa'izín (Boast of Seekers, an abstract of Garden of Preachers).	Amritsar.	Dabír-i-Hind Press.	20th March 1891.	Maulavi Fakhr-ud-dín of Batála.	24th April 1891.	
21	Sirát-us-Sálihín tarjama-i-'Adáb-ut-Tálibín ma'i Shajra Chishtíya (Way for men of probity, being translation of a book called Adáb-ut-Tálibín).	Delhi.	Razawí Press.	February 1891.	Saiyid Mír Hasan, Manager, Razawí Press, Delhi.	1st June 1891.	

22	Islám ki áthwín kitáb (Eighth book of Islám or religion of Muhammad).	Lahore.	Muhammadí Press.	9th April 1891.	Maulavi Rahím Bakhsh, Lahore.	20th June 1891.
23	Majmú'a-i-Fatáwa (Collection of religious sentences).	Ditto.	Siddíqí Press.	20th May 1891.	Shaikh Muhy-id-Dín, Proprietor, Siddíqí Press, Lahore.	Ditto.
24	Mazhar-ul-Islám fí Mílád in Nabí-i-'Alah is Sálihín (An account of the nativity of the Prophet Muhammad).	Delhi.	Mujtabáí Press.	20th April 1891.	Maulavi Saiyid Kifáyat 'Alí, 'Ulawi.	25th June 1891.
25	Pír-i-Nábáligh (A childlike old man).	Ditto.	Bhawání Parshád Press.	February 1891.	Bhawání Parshád Press, Delhi.	Ditto.
26	Mujarrabát-i-Hindi ka dúsrá hissa, Qarábádín-i-Vaidak ma'i Daláyil-i-Baul (Experienced prescriptions of Indian physicians, Part II, Pharmacopœia of Vaidak together with a treatise on Urine).	Ditto.	Mujtabáí Press.	13th February 1891.	'Abd-ul-Ahad, Proprietor, Mujtabáí Press, Delhi.	1st June 1891.
27	Sair-i-Farangistán (Travels in Europe).	Ditto.	Shaukat-ul-Islám Press.	16th February 1891.	Maulavi Saiyid Muzaffar-ud-dín Haidar Khán, known as Saiyid Muzaffar Mirza, Teacher, Anglo-Arabic School, Delhi.	Ditto.
28	Nátak mansúm ba Karishma-i-Qudrat (A drama called Blandishment of Nature).	Lahore.	Shaháb-i-Sádiq Press.	25th May 1891.	Dwárka Náth and Co., Anárkalí, Lahore.	20th June 1891.

List of Books whose Copy-right has been registered in the Punjab during the quarter ending 30th June 1891—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Serial No.	Title of the book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents when the same are not in the English language.	Place of printing and the place of publication.	Name of firm of the printer and the name or firm of the publisher.	Date of issue from the Press or of publication.	Name and residence of the proprietor of the copy-right or of any portion of such copy-right.	Date on which the entry was registered.	REMARKS.
29	Chashma-i-Hissáb hissa-i-awwal (Fountain of Arithmetic, Part I).	Amritsar.	Amar Press.	1st March 1891.	Shibdat Singh.	24th April 1891.	
30	Risála-i-Rahnuma-i-Hisáb hissa-i-duwum (Guide to Arithmetic, Part II).	Ditto.	Dabír-i-Hind Press.	15th April 1891.	Día Náth, Teacher, Islámia School, Amritsar.	25th May 1891.	
31	Hisáb ka Ibtidái Risála (Preliminary book of Arithmetic).	Lahore.	Victoria Press.	20th April 1891.	Shaikh Ghulám 'Ali, Teacher, Mission School, Lahore.	20th June 1891.	
32	Hissa-i-Awwal Mubádi-ul-Inshá (Part I, Origin of composition).	Delhi.	Murtazawí Press.	20th December 1891.	Muhammad 'Atá Ulla, Delhi.	25th June 1891.	
33	Muháwarát-i-Hind (Indian idioms).	Ditto.	Mujtabái Press.	16th January 1891.	Abd-ul-Ahad, Proprietor Mujtabái Press, Delhi.	1st June 1891.	
34	Urdú Course ma'rúf ba Kilíd-i-Zabándání (Urdú course called Key to Literature).	Ditto.	Muhibb-i-Hind Press.	21st January 1891.	Munshí Ganeshí Lál, Municipal Board School, Farídábád, District Delhi.	Ditto.	

35	Urdú Course, Primary Skúlon ke wáste (Urdú Course for Primary Schools).	Ditto.	Ditto.	17th February 1891.	Ditto.	Ditto.
36	Nasíhat Farjám Náma wa Piyám al mulaqqab ba Maniza-i-Hasana (A book of admonitory letters).	Ditto.	Ansárí Press.	13th April 1891.	Maulavi Nazír Ahmad Khán, Delhi.	25th June 1891.
37	Jugráfíya-i-Náyáb (Unattainable Geography).	Sádhaura, District Umballa.	Bilálí Press.	27th March 1891.	Muhammad 'Umr, 1st Teacher, Middle School, Sádhaura, District Umballa.	1st June 1891.
38	Táríkh-i-Náyáb (Unattainable History).	Ditto.	Ditto	25th March 1891.	Ditto.	Ditto.
39	Ashtá Dhiyai, Pritham Adhyai (The Ashtá Dhiyai, a famous Sanskrit Grammar, Chapter I).	Lahore.	Anglo-Sanskrit Press.	20th April 1891.	Rám Sahái, Narula, Lahore.	2nd May 1891
40	Sadá Bahár anek rág (Eternal spring, various songs).	Delhi,	Hindú Press.	20th December 1890.	Lála Naráyan Dás, Jangli Mal and Har Dev Sahái.	25th June 1891.
41	Riyábín-ul-'Abidín tarjama-i-Riyáz-us-Sálihín, (Jild-i-awwal) (The Riyábín-ul-'Abidín, being a translation of Riyáz-us-Sálihín, Volume I).	Ditto.	Farúqí Press.	2nd April 1891.	Maulavi 'Abd-ul-Ghafúr.	Ditto.
42	Kitáb-ut-Tauhíd, allazí huwá Haqq Ullah-i-'Alal Abíd (A book on theology).	Ditto.	Ditto.	20th April 1891.	Maulavi Talattuf Husain, Delhi.	Ditto.
43	Kashsháf fí tarjama-i-Insáf (A commentary of the translation of the book called Insáf).	Ditto.	Mujtabái Press.	17th May 1891.	'Abd-ul-Ahad, Proprietor, Mujtabái Press, Delhi.	Ditto.

List of Books whose Copy-right has been registered in the Punjab during the quarter ending 30th June 1891—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Serial No.	Title of the book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents when the same are not in the English language.	Place of printing and the place of publication.	Name or firm of the printer and the name or firm of the publisher.	Date of issue from the Press or of publication.	Name and residence of the proprietor of the copy-right or of any portion of such copy-right.	Date on which the entry was registered.	REMARKS.
44	Hall-ul-Mughliqát lis sab'il Mu'allaqát (Commentary on Sabi' Mu'allaqa).	Delhi.	Bhawání Parshád Press.	February 1891.	Bhawání Parshád Press, Delhi.	25th June 1891.	
45	Mulhamát min tasníf Hazrat Qudwat-us-Sálikín Qutb Jamál-ul-Haqq wad Dín Ahmad-ul-Hanswí (Miraculous influences by Qutb Jamál-ud-dín Ahmad Hanswí).	Ditto.	Khádim-ul-Islám Press.	28th February 1891.	Maulavi Ahmad Husain, Delhi.	1st June 1891.	
46	Urdú Punjab Record (Part I, Judicial) for January 1891.	Lahore	Koh-i-Núr Press.	1st April 1891.	Jagat Narain, Proprietor Koh-i-Núr Press, Lahore.	2nd May 1891.	
47	Urdú Punjab Record (Part I, Judicial) for February 1891.	Ditto.	Ditto.	27th April 1891.	Ditto.	Ditto.	
48	Urdú Punjab Record (Part I, Judicial) for March 1891.	Ditto.	Ditto.	18th May 1891.	Ditto.	20th June 1891.	
49	The Punjab Record (Part I, Judicial) for March 1891.	Ditto.	W. Ball & Co., Successors to the Punjab Printing Company, Lahore.	11th April 1891.	W. Ball & Co., Successors to the Punjab Printing Company, Lahore.	Ditto.	

50	The Punjab Record (Part I, Judicial) for April 1891.	Ditto.	Ditto.	2nd May 1891.	Ditto.	Ditto.	
51	The Punjab Record (Part I, Judicial) for May 1891.	Ditto.	Ditto.	2nd June 1891.	Ditto.	Ditto.	
52	Indices to the Punjab Record, Volume XXV, 1890.	Ditto.	Ditto.	6th June 1891.	Ditto.	Ditto.	
53	Guldasta-i-Hikáyát (The Nosegay of Stories).	Delhi.	Chíwan Parkásh Press.	8th May 1888.	Rái Bhawání Parshád, Delhi.	15th May 1891.	The book was registered as per No. 1705 of the 3rd quarter, 1888, but the registration of the copy-right has now been effected.

LAHORE:
The 29th July 1891.

RAM KISHAN,
Registrar, Education Department.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—13-8-91—690.

No. 14 **of 1891.**

SUPPLEMENT TO THE

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1891.

PART II.

GENERAL.

REVIEW OF THE REPORT ON THE FOREST ADMINISTRATION OF THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1890-91.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, in the Forest Department, No. 295, dated 24th August 1891.

READ—

The Progress Report on the Forest Administration of the Punjab for the year **1890-91**, submitted by the Conservator of Forests with his letter No. 1201 of 25th July **1891**.

REMARKS.—The revenue of the Forest Department during the year was Rs. 8,34,370 and the expenditure Rs. 6,63,544. The surplus was thus only Rs. 1,70,826, which is more than a lakh below the surplus of the previous year, and is indeed considerably below the average annual surplus of thirteen years. The main reason for this disappointing result lies in the dulness of the market for large timber. Prices ruled very low towards the end of the year, and sales were accordingly restricted. The quantity of deodár logs and sleepers in stock at sale depôts when the year closed was thus much greater than when the year commenced. The excess under these descriptions alone is valued at about Rs. 1,04,000. Besides this falling-off in timber sales there was also a diminution in the receipts from drift and waif wood and from firewood and charcoal removed by purchasers. On the other hand, there was a very large increase in the sales of fuel departmentally worked and supplied to the North-Western Railway. Part of this increase seems, however, to be due to payment for fuel supplied in the previous year. As regards the timber in stock, it does not appear whether it is valued at the prices ruling when it was received into depôt or at the prices now actually obtainable in the market. On the whole the financial results of the year are disappointing, although the shrinkage in income is due not to any fault in departmental working, but to the glutting of the timber market with large private supplies at cheap rates.

2. The changes in forest area and classification during the year are trivial. A tract of about 16,000 acres in the Lahore District which is in the hands of the Military Department as grass land has, however, been constituted a reserved forest. There are at present no Forest Settlements in progress which

involve special expenditure. The final reports of the Settlements in the Kángra District are under consideration, and the Report on Shahpur Kandi has just been received from the Financial Commissioner. The Working Plans Division has been mainly employed on the leased forests of Bashahr, and the Working Plans for Chánga Mánga and Murree and Kahuta were finally sanctioned during the year.

3. Forest offences show an increase of 105, or rather more than 9 per cent. A good many cases were, however, in connexion with forest fires in the previous year. The percentage of convictions was 82, which is a very high average result. Under Section 67 of the Forest Act 909 offences were compounded, chiefly in the Ráwalpindi and Jhelum Divisions. The average composition was about Rs. 4. Power to compound is most useful and convenient, and apparently it has been used judiciously and with moderation. It is, however, of course always liable to abuse, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the Conservator will continue to keep vigilant watch upon its exercise. Grave cases should not be compounded. Excessive compositions should not be demanded. Every compounded case should be properly and punctually registered, and all irregular attempts at fraudulent compositions by unauthorized persons should be rigorously put down and punished. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to think that these principles are duly observed by the Conservator and his officers.

4. Forest fires, which were last year so disastrous, have this year been few and unimportant. This was to be expected, as for some years after fires the forests are less inflammable and the punishments inflicted have at least a temporary effect, but in any case the character of the rainfall would have prevented extensive fires. There can be little doubt that in most cases these fires are intentional, but are not in one sense malicious. They are merely an obstinate persistence in an old practise intended to provide a fresh grass supply for cattle. In a correspondence with the Conservator the Lieutenant-Governor expressed the opinion that in certain tracts fire lines round the reserves and the periodical firing under regulation of forest lands outside were measures which should be tried. If the evil cannot be remedied in this way, it will be necessary to be patient with the people, and to be content if they are gradually induced to amend their ways. Arbitrary laws and severe and indiscriminate punishment would exasperate and alienate the population.

5. The table of the areas open and closed to grazing has now been improved in accordance with the suggestions made last year. No table of the kind can, however, ever show adequately how the closures necessary for conservancy really affect the graziers: for the figures deal merely with areas and show no regard either to quality or locality. It appears, however, that the area totally closed has increased by 71 square miles during the year. These total closures extend to 47 per cent. of the whole reserved area, while 24 per cent. more is partially closed. These restrictions are, however, very unequally distributed. In Kángra, in Simla, in Lahore, in Montgomery and in Mooltan there is no unrestricted grazing in any reserve. In Ráwalpindi and in the Chenab Division the amount allowed is very small, but in Chamba and Bashahr it may be called considerable.

6. Natural reproduction presents a mingled record of success and failure. In some places where it seemed in successful progress it suffered a violent death from locusts. Artificial reproduction was not conducted on any large scale, and the experiments with *Robinia pseudo Acacia* and the *Albizzia Lophanta* were on the whole unsuccessful. Further trial of these species is, however, desirable.

7. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets that owing to the weakness of the Forest staff it has been found necessary to withdraw Mr. McIntire from his work in the Simla Hill States. That work has now been added to the Bashahr

Forest Division, and as soon as the reorganization of the Department (now pending) has been carried out an officer of minor control will be attached to this Division to assist the Divisional Officer.

8. The work of the year was carried out under Mr. Whittall, but the present Report has been submitted by Mr. Wild, Officiating Conservator, to whom the acknowledgments of the Lieutenant-Governor are due.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above Remarks be printed and published as usual with the Report and in the *Punjab Government Gazette.*

Also that they be forwarded with the Report to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

R. G. THOMSON,

Offg. Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

REVIEW OF THE EDUCATION REPORT OF THE PUNJAB, FOR THE YEAR 1890-91.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in the Home (General) Department, No. 576 S., dated 26th August 1891.

READ—

The Report of the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, for the year 1890-91, forwarded under cover of his letter No. 1465 of 1st August 1891.

REMARKS.—The Report this year was submitted with punctuality and the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to see that it has been found possible to adhere to the prescribed date—a possibility which last year seemed doubtful. The value of all current administrative reports depends largely upon the closeness with which they follow events. Such reports have occasional elements of permanent interest, as they exhibit settled tendencies or currents of thought and action. But in general they show merely the positive results of positive work during a stated period. If they are submitted long after the period has expired they become, what history has been erroneously termed, an old almanac—a proverb for matter which was once interesting but is no longer of any consequence.

2. *General Results.*—During the year the number of public educational institutions has been increased by 57, and now stands at 2,328. The increase is made up of 8 Secondary and 49 Primary Schools. One of the new Secondary Schools is a High School for girls. The indigenous and private institutions are shown as diminished by 834, and their number is now returned at 9,640. The decrease is mostly in the rote Korán schools, which are rather religious than educational enterprizes; it is too mainly nominal, being due to the new rule by which schools having less than six pupils are not recognized. There is also, however, some falling-off in private schools for Arabic, Persian and Maháјani. The total number of scholars throughout the Province was 245,713, a decrease of more than 11,000 since last year. This decrease was almost confined to private institutions, and is in great part nominal, as has been already explained. Schools of a public character nearly maintained their numbers, and it may be noted that the decrease in numbers in both private and public schools was confined to male pupils, female pupils showing a very considerable increase. In public schools the very slight falling-off and the failure to exhibit an increase are alike attributed to the severe epidemic of fever that afflicted considerable portions of the Province in the autumn of 1890. The gross expenditure during the year on public institutions was Rs. 25,33,609, or about a lakh of rupees more than in the year 1889-90. About half of this increased expenditure was covered by increased receipts from fees. Dividing the gross ex-

penditure by the number of scholars, the average per scholar was rather more than Rs. 18. In general Table II attached to the Report this average is given at Rs. 11-15-9, but this only includes the direct expenditure on tuition. The continued increase of the income from fees is a gratifying proof of the growing sense of the importance of education.

3. *University Education.*—There was a falling-off in the number of candidates for all the Punjab University Examinations in Arts. In the B. A. test this falling-off was more than 16 per cent. The passes were, however, unusually good in both the Degree Examinations, so that though there were fewer candidates there were more degrees conferred than in the previous year. There was, on the other hand, a rather serious falling-off in the number of successful candidates in the Intermediate Examination in Arts. The Oriental Degree Examinations attract few candidates, but there seems to be a fair amount of competition in regard to Oriental Titles. It is, however, a noteworthy circumstance that the bulk of the candidates for these come from institutions outside the Province. In regard to Professional Examinations, the University acquired during the year the power to grant degrees in law, and actually granted the degree of Bachelor of Medicine for the first time. In regard to the Engineering Examination the Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Director of Public Instruction that additional teaching facilities are required if the examination is to be popular and successful. The subject is an important one from its connexion with technical education, and Sir James Lyall will be glad if Mr. Sime will give it his careful attention.

4. The Government College, Lahore, showed very good educational results during the year and practically ceased to show a falling-off in number of pupils. St. Stephen's College and the Lahore Mission College also did good work and continue to prosper. The Scotch Mission College at Siálkot has made an excellent start. The Daya Nand College and the Municipal College at Amritsar were not very successful in their examination results. The Oriental College has done very well as a teacher of Oriental literature, but it fails to attract any considerable number of candidates for Oriental degrees. The Medical College did good work during the year, but the result of the Final Examinations was disappointing. Three of the students, however, attained the M. B. Degree of the Punjab University, while two of the old students who had proceeded to England to prosecute their studies succeeded in winning appointments in the Indian Medical Service in the open competition. The College and School buildings are being much improved, and the Lady Lyall Home for female medical students has now been open for some time. It is to be regretted that the number of female students is at present so small. The medical profession in India offers a considerable field for an independent and useful career to both European and Native women. It is a pity that the brilliant success of Miss Connor (followed unfortunately by an untimely death) has not induced a greater number of women to attempt the same career.

5. SCHOOL EDUCATION.—*Secondary Schools.*—There was an increase of six Anglo-Vernacular Schools during the year, of which three were unaided institutions. These unaided schools are now 16 in number and muster 2,320 scholars. This is nearly 10 per cent. of all those reading in the Anglo-Vernacular Section. One Vernacular Board School of Middle Standard was added during the year. Among High Schools the only Vernacular School in the Province is that attached to the Oriental College. The desire to introduce English into all Secondary Schools seems very deep-seated and wide-spread. There were this year only 13 candidates on the Vernacular side of the Entrance Examination. The results of this examination were not very favourable. Out of 750 candidates less than 300 passed. The Board Schools of Mooltan, Amritsar and Jullundur were most successful in securing a high percentage of passes. The Middle School Examination shows more favourable results. About seven boys passed in every ten

examined. The Anglo-Vernacular students were nearly twice as many as the Vernacular. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that there is a constant increase in the number of Boarding Houses attached to Secondary Schools and that the accommodation which they offer is improved.

6. *Primary Schools.*—There was an increase of 50 schools, but a decrease of 1,502 scholars during the year. Sickness was the chief cause of the latter result. The fees charged to the children of non-agriculturists are also said to be deterrent in some cases. As, however, they only average 2 annas a month, this can hardly be the case to any great extent, and there seems no reason for making any retrogressive change at present. The standard of instruction was well maintained in Primary Schools and the examination results were good. The Zamíndári Schools are reported to be unpopular, but require a further trial. If possible they should be adapted, as far as the special nature of the case permits, to the general educational system of the Province.

7. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that in schools of all classes considerable attention has been paid to physical instruction and to the formation of manly habits and a good type of character. These must be acquired in youth or not at all, and without them education, though it may make men more useful, often leaves them less estimable.

8. The Central Training College did good work during the year and was very successful in the examination for the Junior Anglo-Vernacular Certificate. The results for the Senior Anglo-Vernacular Certificate were also very good. In the Senior Vernacular Examination, however, more than half the candidates failed—mostly in Urdu, Science, and School Management. The Mayo School of Art was very well conducted during the year; and the Railway Technical School is in good course of development and progress. The Municipal Industrial School at Amritsar is a promising institution, and there are three other Industrial Schools in the Province which are at present in a rudimentary condition.

9. The total number of girls under instruction was 9,585. This is an increase of 6 per cent. during the year, but the figures are still miserably small. It is in regard to primary education only that any comparison can be made between the number of male and the number of female students. The boys undergoing primary instruction were more than one hundred and twenty thousand, while the girls were less than nine thousand. Nothing can show more clearly the backward state of female education in the Province, for in regard to primary instruction the difficulties which arise from the early age at which girls are withdrawn from school life have only a very limited application. The fact is that the general opinion of the country so far from demanding female education still rather distrusts it. Until this opinion is changed we cannot anticipate any very great results. It is especially to be regretted that the educated classes of the community generally show little or no desire for the education of their wives and daughters. The Municipal bodies, too, with the honourable exceptions of Gujránwála and Amritsar, are said to be apathetic, if not obstructive, in the cause. Under all these difficulties the progress that has been made is real and creditable, and Miss Francis is to be congratulated on her indefatigable discharge of her duties.

10. There is not much to be said as to the education of special classes. Bishop Cotton's School at Simla and the Boys' High School at Lahore were very successful in the Entrance Examination, as was the Lawrence Asylum at Murree in the VIIth Standard, equivalent to the Middle School Examination. The Mayo School at Simla also deserves great credit for the thoroughly practical character of the teaching which the girls receive there. Among special schools for Muhammadans there has been some progress. The Aitchison College at Lahore continues to do good work, and enjoyed fair success in examinations.

11. The thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor are due to Mr. Sime for his very full and clear Report, which was submitted with punctuality. It is perhaps a little doubtful whether the coloured circle maps are worth the time and cost spent upon them, and perhaps it may be considered possible next year to give the same information in tabular form. The acknowledgments of the Lieutenant-Governor are also due to the teaching and inspecting staff of the Province for the excellent work done by them during the past year.

Order.—Ordered that the above Remarks be printed and circulated with all copies of the Report; also that they be published in the *Government Gazette*; also that they be forwarded to the Government of India, in the Home Department, with the usual number of copies of the Report.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

R. G. THOMSON,

Offg. Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—3-9-91—690.

No. 15 **of 1891.**

SUPPLEMENT TO THE

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1891.

PART II.

GENERAL.

REVIEW OF THE ANNUAL REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE INCOME TAX IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1890-91.

THE following is published for general information :—

Letter No. 632 S., dated 5th September 1891, from the Offg. Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab, to the Junior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab, reviewing the Income Tax Report for the year 1890-91.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 440, dated 22nd July 1891, being the Annual Report on the Administration of the Income Tax in the Punjab during the year 1890-91. In reply I am to convey the following observations.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad that the Financial Commissioner has found it possible to comply with the wishes of the Government of India in the matter of the submission of the Report one month earlier than has been the practice in past years. Notice of the alteration of the date was communicated somewhat late in the season, and much credit is due to District Officers for having so promptly made arrangements to secure punctual submission by the earlier date now prescribed.

3. It is stated that the figures in the Report have been reconciled with the returns of the Accounts Department, though the monthly comparison required by Punjab Government Resolution No. 1531, dated 6th August 1889, was not carried out. This latter omission is a serious one, and the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to learn that arrangements have been made for the due observance of the instructions contained in that Resolution in future.

4. The total collections on account of Income Tax amounted to Rs. 11,69,230 in the year under report—an increase of Rs. 62,792 over the previous year. The Income Tax Act has now been in operation for five years, during which period the collections in the Punjab have increased by 24 per cent., the receipts during the first year having amounted to Rs. 9,38,041. Of the total Income Tax revenue of the Province nearly one-sixth is paid by Government servants, from whose salaries or pensions the tax is deducted by the Accountant-General. In this calculation, however, the deductions from salaries of officers of the Public Works Department serving in the Railway, Irrigation and General Branches, of Military Officers throughout the Province, and of officers of other Imperial Departments including the head-quarters establishments of the Supreme Government, are not included. Of the total number of persons assessed officers of Government pay on an average Rs. 62 each, while other assessees pay Rs. 22 each per annum.

5. Excluding Government officials the tax is paid under Part I (Salaries, Annuities, &c.) by 1,874 persons, of whom 556 are Local Fund officials. The collections, as might be expected, are largest in those districts in which private trade concerns have been established, or in which a considerable European population exists, *viz.*, Lahore, Simla, Delhi, Umballa, Ráwalpindi and Amritsar. The provisions of clause (2) of Section 9 of the Act, under which Collectors may make arrangements with private employers and associations for the recovery of the tax from the salaries of persons employed by them, seem to be more and more utilized each year, as will appear from the following figures :—

Year.	Number of persons from whom tax is recovered under Section 9 (2).	Amount of Tax.
		Rs.
1887-88	241	8,893
1888-89	272	10,595
1889-90	484	17,378
1890-91	782	22,563

Some information should be given in the next Annual Report as to the general nature of the arrangements made under this section, and showing how far it has been necessary to allow to employers and associations entering into agreements under Rule II of Punjab Government Notification No. 605, dated 4th March 1886, the 5 per cent. remuneration referred to in clause (*a*) of that rule.

6. The income under Part II (Profits of Companies) amounted to Rs. 16,142 only in the year under report as compared with Rs. 14,399 in the previous year. Seven-eighths of this sum was realized from *four* companies, of which three (one Banking and two Miscellaneous) are in the Simla District and one is in the Ráwalpindi District. Only Rs. 1,017 were realized by Collectors under Part III of the Act (Interest on Securities) during the year.

7. The Final Demand under Part IV has increased by Rs. 53,002, the districts in which the largest increases were realized being Lahore (Rs. 12,387), Jullundur (Rs. 10,986), Umballa (Rs. 6,301), Gujránwála (Rs. 5,280), and Rohtak (Rs. 4,476). In the case of four of these districts—Lahore, Jullundur, Umballa and Gujránwála—the necessity for enhancement was foreshadowed in the Review of last year's Report. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to learn that the work of assessment in Umballa has this year received from the Deputy Commissioner the attention which it urgently demanded. In Delhi there has been a falling-off in realizations amounting to Rs. 3,559 consequent upon the

stagnation in trade which last year affected that city in common with other large commercial centres. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Financial Commissioner that Karnál is not now over-assessed. The case is otherwise, however, with Jhang, from which district there were 200 appeals from orders rejecting petitions for exemption from or reduction of the tax. The number of objections to assessment and the amount remitted in Rohtak indicate a great want of caution in the framing of the initial demand in this district. On the whole, the administration of the tax has been successful during the year, though, as remarked by the Financial Commissioner, it is unsatisfactory that objections should be so numerous. In most districts the limit of the demand has now perhaps for the present been reached, and where this is so it must always be remembered that Government does not look for any further enhancement or expect that the Income Tax revenue should be a constantly increasing quantity. The Financial Commissioner believes that under present conditions of prosperity and population the sum of 12 lakhs of rupees would represent very fairly the revenue to which Government is entitled under the Act, and in this estimate Sir James Lyall is inclined to concur.

8. In conclusion I am to ask that the Financial Commissioner will obtain from the Accountant-General an explanation of the following items in Return No. I :—

(*a*). Income tax was charged on one gratuity in the class Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 5,000. The amount of tax, however, was Rs. 18 only, whereas the tax at 5 pies per rupee on Rs. 2,500 would amount to Rs. 65.

(*b*). The entry against Class XIV, Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, under the head Pensions and Annuities, "1 assessee—Rs. 177," is very doubtful. The entries in Classes XI and XII are also not free from doubt.

(*c*). Under the head "Salaries" in Class XIV the entry "3 assessees—Rs. 2,486" requires explanation. If the three salaries included in this class were of the minimum amount of Rs. 50,000 each the Income Tax payable would be Rs. 3,906.

R. G. THOMSON,

Offg. Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—10-9-91—690.

No. 16 of 1891.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1891.

PART II.
GENERAL.

ACCOUNTS OF LOANS AND RECOVERIES OF LOANS UNDER ACTS XIX OF 1883 AND XII OF 1884 FOR 1890-91.

The 12th September 1891.

No. 1991.—*Notification.*—THE following correspondence, being the report of the Financial Commissioner, Punjab, on the accounts of loans and recoveries of loans under Acts XIX of 1883 and XII of 1884 for the year 1890-91, and the Lieutenant-Governor's review of the same, is published for general information :—

No. 493, dated Lahore, 22nd August 1891.

From—D. C. JOHNSTONE, Esquire, Junior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,
To—The Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Act XIX of 1883.
Act XII of 1884.

I AM directed to submit, for the information of Government, the usual annual statements shewing the operations under the Loans Acts noted in the margin during the financial year 1890-91, and to offer the following remarks thereupon.

Control of collections and payments and verification of figures.

2. Reference to Revenue Circular No. 55 will show that the Financial Commissioner receives from districts monthly statements of disbursements under the Loans Acts, and these statements are duly compared with the Accountant-General's figures, and steps are taken to reconcile discrepancies. The Financial Commissioner also receives quarterly statements from districts, and these, showing both collections and disbursements, are also compared and reconciled with Accountant-General's figures. Under these circumstances, the Financial Commissioner is in a position to certify, as required in paragraph 5 of Punjab Government Resolution No. 1531, of 6th August 1889, that the control contemplated by that Resolution is efficiently exercised. I am also to explain that, except in the case of Umballa, the figures in the tables now submitted have been verified as correct by the Accountant-General, Punjab. In spite of repeated reminders the Umballa statements were not received till August 6th, though they were due, in a "verified" condition, on July 1st, and even now the verified statements have not been received. This circumstance has made it impossible for the Financial Commissioner to submit this

Report on the proper date, August 1st, and to save further delay Mr. Elsmie directs submission in manuscript and not in print as in former years. No explanation of the delay has yet been received from Mr. Gladstone.

Act XIX of 1883.

Changes in opening balance.

3. Taking the Acts separately, it will be seen that the closing balance under Act XIX of 1883 in the statement submitted last year was Rs. 13,96,166, while the opening balance in statement I now submitted is Rs. 13,92,859, or Rs. 3,307 less. Leaving out of account petty differences due to fractions of a rupee, it will be seen that the only difference of importance is in Siálkot, where the balance shows a decrease of Rs. 3,304. This has already been explained in paragraph 2 of my No. $\frac{715}{6823}$, of 29th October 1890, and in my No. $\frac{813}{7657}$, of 26th November 1890, to your address.

Advances during 1890-91.

4. During the year under review advances under Act XIX of 1883 amounted to Rs. 2,69,605, *i.e.*, Rs. 20,677 more than in the preceding year, and Rs. 81,543 less than the revised estimate for the year,—see my letter of 10th October 1890 quoted above. Increases over Rs. 5,000 have occurred in Simla (Rs. 6,500); Jullundur (Rs. 10,340); Mooltan (Rs. 5,790); Lahore (Rs. 5,100); Siálkot (Rs. 13,965); and Dera Gházi Khan (Rs. 10,750). Important decreases have occurred in Montgomery (Rs. 10,275); and Pesháwar (Rs. 21,770). The increase in Jullundur is said to be due to the scarcity of rain during the year, which led the agriculturists to construct more wells than formerly. The system is decidedly popular in Jullundur. The increase in Mooltan is normal, the figure for 1889-90 being unusually low. The improvement in Siálkot appears to be due to the great pains taken by Major Montgomery, the Deputy Commissioner, to render the procedure connected with the grant of loans less troublesome to the people. This has, I am to say, been already brought to the notice of Government in my No. $\frac{870}{8165}$, of 16th December 1890. The remaining increases have not been specifically explained; but they are no doubt due to increased attention to the matter on the part of Deputy Commissioners. The Deputy Commissioners of Montgomery and Pesháwar have not explained the decreased advances in their districts. In both cases the figures for 1889-90 were high.

Recoveries during 1890-91.

5. Outstanding principal recovered in 1890-91 amounted to Rs. 1,99,751 as compared with Rs. 2,19,202 in the previous year. This decrease is not, as will be seen later, due to increased arrears, but is due to natural causes. Recoveries of interest amounted to Rs. 88,956, an increase of Rs. 21,779, the total recoveries of 1890-91 thus exceeding those of 1889-90 by over Rs. 2,000.

Principal outstanding at end of year: arrears.

6. The outstanding principal under this Act has increased from Rs. 13,92,859 to Rs. 14,62,713, *i.e.*, by about Rs. 70,000. This includes arrears amounting to Rs. 14,462 only. In paragraph 7 of its Review last year, Government remarked upon the arrears and the fact that some were of old standing. The case of Dera Gházi Khan was especially commented upon, and regarding it the Financial Commissioner has already made a special report to Government,—*vide* my No. $\frac{334}{3287}$ of 19th May 1891; and it remains to explain briefly the steps taken to clear off old arrears in the Province generally and the effect of those steps. From 1883-84 a small arrear of Rs. 226 was outstanding in Dera Gházi Khan: this has been reduced to Rs. 146. Of the 1884-85 arrears that in the Rohtak District has been cleared off, and that in Dera Gházi Khan has been reduced from Rs. 375 to Rs. 255; and the arrear of 1885-86 in Dera Gházi Khan has been brought down from Rs. 536 to Rs. 425. The small arrears of 1886-87 in Delhi and Mooltan no longer exist; and that in Dera Gházi Khan has come down from Rs. 608 to Rs. 468. Of the 1887-88 arrears those in Delhi and Mooltan have been nearly cleared off; while that in Dera Gházi Khan has been reduced from Rs. 972 to Rs. 740, and the petty arrear in Muzaffargarh remains as before. The arrears of 1888-89 have been reduced from Rs. 3,570 to Rs. 1,937, recoveries having been effected in Delhi, Mooltan and Dera Gházi Khan. In the last named district the reduction is

from Rs. 2,581 to Rs. 1,565. The arrears of 1889-90 amounted on 31st March 1890 to Rs. 14,837. On 31st March 1891 they stood at Rs. 2,431 only, the Delhi figure having come down from Rs. 2,018 to Rs. 231, the Mooltan figure from Rs. 6,083 to Rs. 1,002, and the Dera Ghází Khan figure from Rs. 4,087 to Rs. 992. The arrears that have accrued in 1890-91 amount to Rs. 12,809; but it will be seen that most of this has been recovered since 1st April or will shortly be recovered; and on the whole the Financial Commissioner thinks the Deputy Commissioners are fully alive to the necessity for preventing the accumulation of arrears.

Act XII of 1884.

Changes in opening balance.

7. The outstanding balance of principal under this Act at end of 1889-90 was last year put at Rs. 45,273. This year the opening balance is Rs. 317 higher. This is due chiefly to an increase of Rs. 305 in Siálkot already explained to Government in my letters quoted in paragraph 3 above.

Advances during 1890-91.

8. Advances have increased very considerably, namely, from Rs. 30,556 to Rs. 79,920, the revised estimate for the year being Rs. 70,650. Increases over Rs. 1,000 will be found under Umballa (Rs. 1,933); Kángra (Rs. 49,909); and Dera Ismail Khan (Rs. 6,310); and decreases over Rs. 1,000 in Gurgoan (Rs. 1,459); Karnál (Rs. 1,925); and Peshawar (Rs 4,120). The excessive mortality among cattle in Kángra, of which Government has already been informed, is the cause of the large increase in that district; and in Dera Ismail Khan the bad state of the Thal tract made it necessary to advance sums liberally for the purchase of cattle and seed. The large advances of 1889-90 in Pesháwar were chiefly owing to distress in the Naushahra Tahsíl, and the figures for 1890-91, though less than those for 1889-90 are yet considerable.

Recoveries during 1890-91.

9. Principal to the amount of Rs. 33,537 was recovered in 1890-91 under this Act as against Rs. 61,080 in 1889-90; and similarly interest recoveries have fallen from Rs. 7,421 to Rs. 3,538. Loans under this Act are recovered for the most part within short periods, and the low advances of 1889-90 sufficiently account for the low recoveries of 1890-91. Arrears not having increased, no anxiety need be felt on this score.

Principal outstanding at end of year: arrears.

10. Owing to the large increase in loans granted and the falling-off in recoveries the principal outstanding has risen from Rs. 45,590 to Rs. 91,973, which sum includes as arrears Rs. 1,046 only. The small arrears of 1887-88 still outstanding on 31st March 1890 have been cleared off; the Delhi and Karnál arrears of 1888-89 have been reduced and those of Gujrát and Kohát realized, the Provincial arrears of that year now standing at Rs. 132 instead of Rs. 594 as before. On 1st April 1890 the arrears of 1889-90 were Rs. 1,926, and the total arrears Rs. 2,551. Now the figures are Rs. 157 and Rs. 1,259 respectively, and of this latter sum much has been recovered since 1st April 1891 and most of the rest will be recovered soon. It may be noted here that under the two Acts together arrears have fallen from Rs. 24,425 to Rs. 20,595.

General.

11. It will be seen that the total advances made during the year 1890-91 amounted to Rs. 3,49,525. In paragraph 3 of its Review of last year the Punjab Government expressed the opinion that probably not more than Rs. 3,00,000 or Rs. 3,20,000 would be required in future for advances under these Acts; but the amount of the advances shows signs of increasing, and on the whole he thinks that the Provincial allotment should stand at 4 lakhs as suggested in my letter quoted in paragraph 4 above. In its Review of the last Land Revenue Report, Government suggested that, besides reporting the amounts of advances and recoveries and balances, the Financial Commissioner should arrange to give information as to the number of wells, bunds, &c., brought into use during the year as the result of takkávi advances. Financial Commissioner hopes to be able to supply this information in the next Land Revenue Report.

No.

Statement showing Advances made, recoveries of Principal and Interest effected

Division.	District.	(a) Principal outstanding on 1st April 1890.	(b) How much of (a) was arrears (*i.e.*, overdue).	(c) Amount of interest in arrears (*i.e.*, overdue) on 1st April 1890.	(d) Total arrears (b) + (c).
		Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
DELHI.	Hissar	27,451	47	30	77
	Rohtak	29,215	107	60	167
	Gurgaon	1,13,258	78	26	104
	Delhi	26,126	1,860	654	2,514
	Karnál	10,789	39	16	55
	Umballa	1,205	...	...	...
	Simla	..	...	...	...
	Total ...	2,08,044	2,131	786	2,917
JULLUNDUR.	Kángra	1,699	...	..	...
	Hoshiárpur	8,692	...	...	...
	Jullundur	1,97,307	4	2	6
	Ludhiána	3,626	13	12	25
	Ferozepore	41,097	883	267	1,150
	Total ...	2,52,421	900	281	1,181
LAHORE.	Mooltan	2,72,163	6,179	875	7,054
	Jhang	31,530	164	23	187
	Montgomery	84,840	90	15	105
	Lahore	64,527	25	8	33
	Amritsar	3,209	...	...	...
	Gurdáspur	5,153	...	...	...
	Total ...	4,61,422	6,458	921	7,379
RAWALPINDI.	Siálkot	46,526	38	12	50
	Gujrát	37,956	...	...	...
	Gujránwála	22,430	97	44	141
	Shahpur	34,292	10	3	13
	Jhelum	22,059	...	...	...
	Ráwalpindi	71,827	325	98	423
	Total ...	2,35,090	470	157	627
PESHAWAR.	Hazára	7,859	...	..	...
	Peshawar	79,445	163	...	163
	Kohát	15,093	55	14	69
	Total ...	1,02,397	218	14	232
DERAJAT.	Bannu	14,636	34	19	53
	Dera Ismail Khan	24,212	...	...	..
	Dera Gházi Khan	67,014	7,056	2,329	9,385
	Muzaffargarh	27,623	75	25	100
	Total ...	1,33,485	7,165	2,373	9,538
	GRAND TOTAL ...	13,92,859	17,342	4,532	21,874

I.

and Balances for the financial year 1890-91, *under Act XIX of* 1883.

☞ PLEASE substitute for corresponding pages of Supplement Part I of *Punjab Government Gazette,* dated 17th September 1891.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT PRESS:

The 24th September 1891.

(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)
[illegible]	[illegible]	12,746	41,510	2,07,940	3,909	1,373	5,282
1,510	120	41	161	3,089	...	...	...
2,600	1,044	434	1,478	10,248	...	...	...
70,000	11,669	10,309	21,978	2,55,638	28	23	51
980	522	221	743	4,084	...	...	...
4,320	6,212	4,109	10,321	39,205	400	196	596
79,410	19,567	15,114	34,681	3,12,264	428	219	647
19,280	64,728	20,261	84,989	2,26,715	3,980	1,013	4,993
2,040	6,816	2,298	9.114	26,754	121	43	164
13,190	11,103	3,980	15,083	86,927	97	30	127
12,000	(a) 10,023	5,554	15,577	66,504	...	...	...
500	282	218	500	3,427	...	...	...
2,290	531	372	903	6,912	...	...	...
49,300	93,483	32,683	1,26,166	4,17,239	4,198	1,086	5,284
34,965	2,843	2,226	5,069	78,648	65	20	85
5,180	4,182	2,485	6,667	38,954	...	...	...
1,900	2,302	963	3,265	22,028	693	265	958
1,970	3,682	2,139	5,821	32,580	10	7	17
6,260	2.406	1,719	4,125	25,913	...	...	...
5,940	8,502	5,242	13,744	69,265	509	167	676
56,215	23,917	14,774	38,691	2,67,388	1,277	459	1,736
1,600	947	448	1,395	8.512	...	...	...
26,590	4,421	2,869	7,290	1,01,614	109	...	109
1,230	2,500	579	3,079	13,823	175	101	276
29,420	7,868	3,896	11,764	1,23,949	284	101	385
3,200	2,145	969	3,114	15,691	86	27	113
3,200	2,573	1,553	4,126	24,839	...	...	...
18,100	13,899	4,713	18,612	71,215	4,170	1,573	5,743
2,100	7,535	2,508	10,043	22,188	110	36	146
26,600	26,152	9,743	35 895	1,33,933	4,366	1,636	6,002
2,69,605	1,99,751	88,956	2,88,707	14,62,713	14,462	4,874	19,336

(*a*). Includes Rs. 205 remitted.

No.

(UNDER ACT

Memo. of arrears (i.e., sums overdue)

ON ACCOUNT OF WHAT

Division.	District.	1883-84.		1884-85.		1885-86.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1888-89.	
		Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
DELHI.	Hissar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rohtak ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gurgaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	9
	Delhi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	5	108	29
	Karnál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Umballa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Simla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	5	138	38
JULLUNDUR.	Kángra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hoshiárpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jullundur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ludhiána ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ferozepore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
LAHORE.	Mooltan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	59	151	12
	Jhang ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Montgomery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lahore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Amritsar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gurdáspur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	69	151	12
RAWALPINDI.	Siálkot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gujrát ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gujránwála ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jhelum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ráwalpindi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PESHAWAR.	Hazára ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pesháwar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kohát ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DERAJAT.	Bannu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,252	313
	Dera Gházi Khan ...	87	59	158	97	295	130	380	88	534	206	25	8
	Muzaffargarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	8	...	...
	Total ...	87	59	158	97	295	130	380	88	559	214	1,277	321
	GRAND TOTAL ...	87	59	158	97	295	130	380	88	587	278	1,566	371

I.

XIX of 1883).

on the 31*st March* 1891.

Year. 1889-90. Principal.	Year. 1889-90. Interest.	Year. 1890-91. Principal.	Year. 1890-91. Interest.	Total. Principal.	Total. Interest.	Remarks showing fully the reasons for the arrears and the prospects for recovering them.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	110	78	110	78	This is outstanding in the Sirsa Tahsíl. It is about to be recommended for suspension.
48	17	437	206	437	206	The standing crops have been attached. It is hoped that the amount will be realized in April 1891 and ensuing months.
181	50	361	115	439	141	A greater portion has since been realized.
...	...	2,344	764	2,647	848	Due to bad harvests in Rabi and Kharíf 1890 which led to suspensions of land revenue demand in most of the villages of Ballabgarh and Delhi Tahsíls. Steps will be taken to recover the demand during the current harvest.
...	...	81	30	81	30	Of this Rs. 63 have since been realized. Balance will shortly be recovered.
...	...	195	70	195	70	Realized in April 1891.
...	...	...	...	...	...	
229	67	3,528	1,263	3,909	1,373	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	28	23	28	23	Since realized.
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	400	196	400	196	Rs. 229 since recovered. The balance will soon be realized.
...	...	428	219	428	219	
904	98	2,911	844	3,980	1,013	Rs. 1,144 since recovered; Rs. 1,130 under suspension. The balance is under realization. Prospects for recovery are favourable.
...	...	121	43	121	43	Out of Rs. 164 a sum of Rs. 76 has since been recovered, and the rest is being recovered by attachment of the Rabi 1891 crops.
52	15	45	15	97	30	A part of this balance has since been recovered. Endeavours are being made for the recovery of the remainder.
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
956	113	3,077	902	4,198	1,086	
...	...	65	20	65	20	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
30	10	663	255	693	265	Of this Rs. 601 have since been recovered. For Rs. 355 sanction will be or has been applied for sale of the borrowers' property.
...	...	10	7	10	7	Realized in April 1891.
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	509	167	509	167	The amount is outstanding in the tahsíls of Ráwalpindi Rs. 156, Attock Rs. 311, Fatteh Jang Rs. 176 and Pindigheb Rs. 33. Endeavours are being made for early realization.
30	10	1,247	449	1,277	459	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	109	..	109	...	Will be recovered in June 1891.
...	...	175	101	175	101	Rs. 70 since realized.
...	...	284	101	284	101	
...	...	86	27	86	27	Will be realized shortly.
...	...	...	...	...	...	
762	230	702	450	1,170	1,573	
25	9	35	11	110	36	
787	239	823	488	4,366	1,636	
2,002	429	9,387	3,422	14.462	4,874	

No.

Statement showing Advances made, recoveries of Principal and Interest effected,

Division.	District.	(a) Principal outstanding on 1st April 1890	(b) How much of (a) was arrears (*i.e.* overdue).	(c) Amount of interest in arrears (*i.e.* overdue) on 1st April 1890.	(d) Total arrears (b) + (c).
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Delhi.	Hissar	150	...	...	...
	Rohtak	...	...	...	...
	Gurgaon	7,969	173	10	183
	Delhi	929	487	30	517
	Karnál	3,397	135	13	148
	Umballa	468	...	...	...
	Simla	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	12,913	795	53	848
Jullundur.	Kángra	1,744	...	...	...
	Hoshiárpur	...	...	...	...
	Jullundur	1,408	...	...	...
	Ludhiána	...	...	...	...
	Ferozepore	4,642	633	164	797
	Total ...	7,794	633	164	797
Lahore.	Mooltan	140	...	...	...
	Jhang	26	...	...	...
	Montgomery	538	64	6	70
	Lahore	234	...	...	...
	Amritsar	...	...	...	...
	Gurdáspur	350	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,288	64	6	70
Rawalpindi.	Siálkot	793	16	4	20
	Gujrát	899	425	66	491
	Gujránwála	438	...	...	...
	Shahpur	974	31	2	33
	Jhelum	333	...	...	...
	Ráwalpindi	167	25	3	28
	Total ...	3,604	497	75	572
Peshawar.	Hazára	...	...	...	...
	Peshâwar	16,392	105	...	105
	Kohát	2,320	124	35	159
	Total ...	18,712	229	35	264
Derajat.	Bannu	...	...	...	...
	Dera Ismail Khan	1,259	...	...	...
	Dera Ghâzi Khan	...	...	...	...
	Muzaffargarh	20	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,279	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	45,590	2,218	333	2,551

II.

and Balances for the financial year 1890-91, *under Act XII of* 1884.

(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)
Advances from 1st April 1890 to 31st March 1891.	Recoveries of principal from 1st April 1890 to 31st March 1891.	Recoveries of interest from 1st April 1890 to 31st March 1891.	Total recoveries.	Principal outstanding on 31st March 1891.	How much of (i) was arrears (*i.e.* overdue).	Amount of interest in arrears (*i.e.* overdue) on 31st March 1891.	Total arrears on 31st March 1891 (*j*) and (*k*).
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
188	100	4	104	238	52	4	56
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,356	4,650	528	5,178	7,675	363	48	411
...	563	36	599	366	174	16	190
960	2,357	227	2,584	2,000	172	20	192
2,300	88	20	108	2,680	58	12	70
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,804	7,758	815	8,573	12,959	819	100	919
50,913	4,923	451	5,374	47,734	12	4	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
500	781	74	855	1,127	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,949	295	2,244	2,693	148	52	200
51,413	7,653	820	8,473	51,554	160	56	216
...	89	5	94	51	23	1	24
...	26	3	29	...	...	...	...
260	513	37	550	285	10	...	10
...	234	14	248	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	100	20	120	250	...	...	...
260	962	79	1,041	586	33	1	34
...	618	67	685	175	...	...	...
...	751	111	862	148	...	...	...
...	100	28	128	338	...	...	...
150	701	91	792	423	...	...	...
...	333	24	357	...	...	...	...
...	133	11	144	34	...	...	...
150	2,636	332	2,968	1,118	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12,740	10,621	1,093	11,714	18,511	34	...	34
3	2,201	245	2,446	122	...	56	56
12,743	12.822	1,838	14,160	18,633	34	56	90
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,550	1,686	153	1,839	7,123	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	20	1	21	...	...	...	...
7,550	1,706	154	1,860	7,123	...	...	...
79,920	33,537	3,538	37,075	91,973	1046	213	1,259

No.

(UNDER ACT

Memo. of arrears (i.e., sums

Division.	District.	ON ACCOUNT OF WHAT									
		1884-85.		1885-86.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1888-89.	
		Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
DELHI.	Hissar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rohtak ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gurgaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Delhi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	11
	Karnál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	9
	Umballa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Simlà ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	20
JULLUNDUR.	Kángra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hoshiárpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jullundur...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ludhiána...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ferozepore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
LAHORE.	Mooltan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jhang ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Montgomery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lahore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Amritsar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gurdáspur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
RAWALPINDI.	Siálkot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gujrát ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gujránwála	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jhelum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ráwalpindi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PESHAWAR.	Hazára ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pesháwar...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kohát ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DERAJAT.	Bannu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dera Ismail Khan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dera Gházi Khan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Muzaffargarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	20

II.

XII OF 1884).

overdue) on the 31*st March* 1891.

YEAR.						
1889-90.		1890-91.		TOTAL.		Remarks showing fully the reasons for the arrears and the prospects of recovering them.
Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	52	4	52	4	The same as in Statement No. I.
...	...	...	...	...	...	
29	3	334	45	363	48	Greater portion since realized.
120	5	...	...	174	16	*See* remarks in Statement No. I.
...	...	114	11	172	20	Of this Rs. 114 and Rs. 11 since realized.
...	...	58	12	58	12	Under suspension.
...	...	...	...	...	...	
149	8	558	72	819	100	
...	...	12	4	12	4	
...	...	...	...	...	..	
...	...	...	...	...	.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	148	52	148	52	
...	...	160	56	160	56	
...	...	23	1	23	1	Since realized.
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	10	...	10	...	Steps are being taken for early recovery of the balance.
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	..	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	33	1	33	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	34	...	34	...	Will be recovered in June 1891.
...	...	...	56	...	56	Rs. 13 since recovered,
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	34	56	34	56	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	..	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
149	8	785	185	1,046	213	

No. 1989, dated 12th September 1891.

From—H. C. FANSHAWE, Esquire, Offg. Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab,
To—The Junior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 493, dated the 22nd August 1891, submitting with the Financial Commissioners' remarks, and in manuscript the accounts for 1890-91 of advances and recoveries of advances granted under Act XIX of 1883 (The Land Improvement Loans Act) and Act XII of 1884 (The Agriculturists' Loans Act).

2. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to be assured by the Financial Commissioners that the important duty of reconciling the Departmental Returns of these loans with the Treasury accounts was not neglected during the year 1890-91. The following comparison, however, shows that, although the grand total of outstandings, under both classes of loans taken together, is practically the same in the accounts as it is in the statements submitted with your letter, the former differ somewhat from the latter in the distribution of the outstandings under the two Acts :—

	ACT XIX OF 1883.				ACT XII OF 1884.				
	Outstandings on 1st April 1890.	Advanced in 1890-91.	Recovered in 1890-91.	Outstandings on 31st March 1891.	Outstandings on 1st April 1890.	Advanced in 1890-91.	Recovered in 1890-91.	Outstandings on 31st March 1891.	Grand Total of outstandings on 31st March 1891.
Accounts	13,93,206	2,71,622	2,08,294	14,56,534	45,243	87,547	34,617	98,173	15,54,707
Statements submitted by Financial Commissioner.	13,92,859	2,69,605	1,99,751	14,62,713	45,590	79,920	33,537	91,973	15,54,686

These differences should be adjusted as soon as possible.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor has nothing to add to the Financial Commissioners' review of the accounts contained in paragraphs 3 to 11 of your letter. His Honor notices with satisfaction the reduction of the balance of overdue loan from a total of Rs. 19,560 at the beginning to a total of Rs. 15,508 at the end of the year, and he is glad to observe that attention is being paid to the realization of these outstandings and to the prevention of arrears in future. The reduction of old arrears in Dera Ghází Khan is a specially satisfactory feature in the returns. His Honor is pleased to hear that Major Montgomery has worked with success to make the system of Land Improvement Loans popular in Siálkot, and that large advances were given in Kángra and Dera Ismail Khan to help the people to replace plough cattle lost by drought and disease. He accepts the Financial Commissioners' view that the Provincial allotment should stand at four lakhs.

H. C. FANSHAWE,

Offg. Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—17-9-91—690.

No. 17 of 1891.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1891.

PART II.
GENERAL.

REVIEW OF THE DISTRICT REPORTS ON THE ADMINISTRATION AND ACCOUNTS OF DISTRICT BOARDS FOR THE YEAR 1890-91.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, in the Boards and Committees (Boards) Department, No. 210, dated 21st October 1891.

READ—

The District Reports on the administration and accounts of District Boards for the year 1890-91.

REMARKS.—The reports of the districts in the Jullundur Division were received from the Commissioner and Superintendent on the 24th August 1891, or nine days late. This trifling delay has caused no inconvenience, but should have been avoided. The reports from the other Divisions reached the Government before the prescribed date, *viz.*, 15th August 1891, and the statements of accounts from the Accountant-General and the Examiner were received on the 2nd and 14th September 1891, respectively. The acknowledgments of the Lieutenant-Governor are due to all officers for the prompt submission of the reports and statements.

PART I.—CONSTITUTION.

2. The District Boards Act, XX of 1883, was during the year introduced into the Simla District, and is now in force in all the districts of the Province. It is not proposed, however, to create a District Board for Simla, the district having been exempted generally from the provisions of Chapter III of the Act. The functions of the District Board will be performed by the Deputy Commissioner.

3. *Constitution of District Boards.*—Of the 30 District Boards the members of 12, *viz.*, Mooltan, Jhang, Montgomery, Shahpur, Jhelum, Ráwalpindi, Pesháwar, Kohát, Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan, Dera Gházi Khan and Muzaffargarh, are appointed wholly by nomination. In the case of the remaining 18, the recruitment of members is partly by nomination and partly by delegation from the subordinate Local Boards. The elective system thus only indirectly affects the recruitment of District Boards. The Lúdhiána District Board is perhaps an exception, as the whole of the members of the

subordinate Local Boards in this district constitute the District Board. In the Umballa District the whole of the elected members of the Local Boards have sat upon the District Board. This is not in accordance with the rules relating to the constitution of the latter Body. The rules provide for the delegation of five only of the members from each Local Board.

4. *Number of Local Boards.*—Consequent upon the abolition of the Barwála Tahsíl in the Hissar District, the Barwála Local Board ceased to exist as a separate Body, the area under its jurisdiction being incorporated with the neighbouring tahsíls and its members finding a place on the Local Boards of these areas. A new Local Board was created in the Pálampur Tahsíl of the Kángra District. The number of Local Boards thus remained unchanged during the year. Local Boards exist in all districts except Simla, Jhang, Shahpur, Jhelum, Ráwalpindi, Peshávar, Kohát and Dera Ghází Khan. One Local Board only has been constituted in each of the districts of Mooltan, Montgomery and Dera Ismail Khan for the Mooltan and Dipálpur Tahsíls and the Leiah and Bhakkar sub-division respectively. In all the remaining districts one Local Board has been constituted for each tahsíl.

5. *Constitution of Local Boards.*—The members of the Local Boards of the Kulu, Mooltan, Dipálpur and Mansahra (Hazára District) Tahsíls and of all Local Boards in the Deraját Division are appointed by nomination. In the case of all other Local Boards the majority (generally two-thirds) of the members are appointed by election, the remainder being nominated by Government. No change has been made in this respect during the year under report.

6. *Elections of members of Local Boards.*—Elections were held in 11 districts during the year. For 275 vacancies only 355 candidates presented themselves. In other words, nearly three-fourths of the elections held were uncontested. In 1884 in 3 districts alone as many as 1,664 candidates competed for 185 vacancies. In the Hissar District only 14 out of 71 vacancies occurring during the year were contested, and in only 1 of these contests did the successful candidate poll more than 13 votes. In Kángra the 22 vacancies were filled up without contest. In Lahore 2 of the 18 vacant places were contested. In Gurdáspur alone did the number of candidates exceed twice the number of vacancies, 45 candidates having sought for the 22 vacant places on the Local Boards. Here, however, the elections created but little interest, only 725 voters out of a register of 5,366 having recorded their votes. When it is remembered that in this district in 1884 as many as 370 candidates competed for 48 vacancies, polling 4,858 votes, the question arises to what this great apparent decadence of interest in the elections is due. The fact seems to be that in the first year considerable official pressure was used to give the system a start, and while many electors thought they were ordered to vote many candidates had an exaggerated idea of the value of a seat. When these illusions were dispelled the real want of interest in the system became apparent. The attention and interest of the members of the village communities of which the country is composed are almost always confined to matters affecting their own villages or the men of their own tribe. There is at present as a rule no feeling of union or sentiment of local patriotism among the people of the sub-divisions which we have imposed on the country. Hence men do not care to work as unpaid representatives of such constituencies, and electors will not take the trouble to vote for men of another village than their own. In Gurgaon there were 33 candidates for 22 places, but only in two instances did half the number of registered voters exercise the right of suffrage. In some districts it appears to be the practice to hold an election and to take votes whether there be a contest or not. The rules do not provide for such cases, but it seems unnecessary to hold any election where only one candidate for a vacant place comes forward.

7. It is not simply because the old members are secure of re-election that new candidates abstain from coming forward to contest vacant seats, though the feeling in favour of perpetuity and heredity of office is undoubtedly strong. The difficulty is in many cases to induce any one at all to allow himself to be nominated. In the Hissar District several seats had to be filled up by appointment, no candidate having come forward for election. The Deputy Commissioner of this district reports that in regard to the electoral system the attitude of the constituents is one of entire apathy and indifference, while the dearth of candidates results in the inclusion in the District and Local Boards of men who are practically incompetent for the post. The Deputy Commissioner of Delhi writes :—

The paucity of candidates for election appears to be due to the fact that while, on the one hand, the inconvenience incidental to the work of canvassing for a seat and the sacrifice of time are great, there are, on the other hand, few stimulants to induce persons to enter into competition.

Mr. Gladstone, Deputy Commissioner of Umballa, writes as follows :—

The elections are now going on. I am endeavouring to get efficient members. The task is, however, a hopeless one. There are many men in the district who would make admirable District Board members, but few of them are ever elected.

Upon this the Commissioner, Colonel Grey, notes that the desirable men, as in America, keep aloof. The Deputy Commissioner of Jullundur writes :—

Repeated orders had to be sent to the Local Boards and the Tahsíldárs to persuade people to come forward and stand as candidates for membership, and then only the old member or one man in a zail sends in his application, who as a matter of course is elected.

The Deputy Commissioner of Gurdáspur reports that the system of recruiting the Local Boards is not popular. The Deputy Commissioner of Siálkot remarks :—

There is not much interest in the elections of members of Local Boards. The zaildárs of each zail are usually elected without opposition.

In the election held in this district during the year only 36 candidates competed for 31 vacancies. In 1884 as many as 934 candidates came forward for the 86 vacancies, and 9,161 voters out of 11,901 came to the poll.

8. *Meetings of District Boards.*—The rules issued by Government require that District Boards shall hold at least four meetings in the year. Moreover, for the purpose of passing the annual budget a special meeting is necessary. Nine out of the 30 District Boards have failed to hold the requisite number of meetings. In the districts of Umballa, Kángra and Dera Ismail Khan only 2 meetings were held by each of the District Boards during the year. In this matter the Lieutenant-Governor considers that the Deputy Commissioners are not free from blame, for except in the Siálkot District, where a non-official member is Chairman of the District Board, the initiative in the matter of summoning meetings of the Boards rests with the Deputy Commissioner. The average attendance of members at meetings of District Boards was fairly satisfactory except in the Frontier Districts. In Peshâwar and Dera Ismail Khan the average attendance was below one-third of the total number of members, which is the proportion necessary to form a legal quorum. After the remarks which appeared in last year's report on this subject, the Lieutenant-Governor regrets that the Deputy Commissioners of these districts should have permitted a recurrence of the state of things then adverted to. Important political duties have during the past two years necessarily diverted the attention of the Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ismail Khan from the subject of Local Self-Government administration in the Dera Ismail Khan District, both in matters connected with Municipal Committees as well as District and Local Boards, but Sir James Lyall hopes that all shortcomings will now be remedied by Mr. King. The attention of Deputy Commissioners is invited to the provisions of clause (*e*) of Section 14 of the District Boards Act, which, if occasionally enforced, as it does not appear ever to have been done, would doubtless have a

salutary effect in securing a more regular attendance at meetings on the part of members of District and Local Boards. The clause in question provides that a member of a Board may be removed from his post if, without an excuse sufficient in the opinion of the Local Government, he neglects to be present at meetings for six consecutive months in the case of District Board meetings, and for three consecutive months in the case of meetings of a Local Board. Of course where meetings are convened at rare intervals, as is the case in many districts, the enforcement of the above provision would be inequitable, but the existence of the clause should not be lost sight of entirely.

9. *Meetings of Local Boards.*—Local Boards are required by the rules issued by Government to hold at least six meetings in the year. Out of the 84 Local Boards in the Province as many as 54 failed to comply with this rule. Fourteen Local Boards held no meetings at all during the year. The most meetings were held by the Local Boards of Ludhiána, Phillour, Samrála and Fázilka (11 each), while those of Siálkot and Pasrúr held 10 meetings each. In the case of 30 Local Boards only did the average attendance at meetings exceed half the number of members on the Boards. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that Deputy Commissioners will do their best during the current year to remedy all deficiencies in the above respects.

10. *Sub-Committees.*—Section 39 of the District Boards Act provides that every District Board *shall* appoint a Finance Committee consisting of not less than three of its members, and it is specially laid down that it is the duty of the Finance Committee to prepare and submit the annual budget for the consideration of the Board. All the rules of business made by District Boards provide accordingly for a standing sub-committee on finance, and in most districts such a committee has been formed. There are several District Boards, however, which, overlooking the provisions of the Act, and their own rules of business, have omitted to appoint any standing sub-committee of finance. The rules of business of 15 District Boards provide also that there shall be standing sub-committees to deal with the following subjects :—Arboriculture, Civil Works, Communications, Dispensaries, Education and Provincial properties. In other districts the rules of business give the District Boards a discretionary power of appointing sub-committees. The rules of business are, however, in most districts a dead-letter in this respect, and only in Siálkot, Ráwalpindi, Ferozepore and Delhi do standing sub-committees appear to have been generally utilized. A general complaint is made of the difficulty of getting the members of sub-committees to meet, and it is no doubt unreasonable to expect District Board members to make a journey once or twice a week to head-quarters from outlying portions of the district for the purpose of attending at meetings of sub-committees. A more common remark, however, is that standing sub-committees are not required, as the work of the District Board can be disposed of without them. Thus the Deputy Commissioner of Muzaffargarh reports that there are 7 standing sub-committees in his district, but none of them met during the year as there was no business for them to transact. Instead of *standing* sub-committees some District Boards have adopted the plan of appointing special sub-committees, as occasion arises, to report on special matters. Thus in the Jhang District a special sub-committee was appointed to report on the working of the Mail-cart service. There is no desire to press the appointment of sub-committees on District Boards where these serve no useful purpose; but the Lieutenant-Governor cannot help thinking that a judicious use of these would in many cases serve to induce members to take a greater individual interest in various matters. The appointment of sub-committees will be the more desirable if with reference to the remarks below it is decided to give up Local Boards in any Districts.

11. *Rules.*—All the *District* Boards, except Jhang and those of the Frontier Districts, have framed rules of business under Section 26 of Act XX of 1883. Rules of business have also been framed for the *Local* Boards of the

Umballa District and of the Jullundur Division. Although in most districts Local Boards have been entrusted with certain powers and responsibilities subordinate to the District Boards, no rules have been published under Section 21 of the Act defining these powers and responsibilities, except in the case of the Local Boards of the Jullundur Division and of the Siálkot District. No new rules of general application were made by Government under the District Boards Act during the year. The creation of a new Local Board in Pálampur and the abolition of the Barwála Local Board necessitated alterations in the rules relating to the constitution of Local Boards in those districts.

12. *Proceedings set aside by Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner.*—In the following cases only were the resolutions of District Boards over-ruled—

(1). A resolution of the Siálkot Local Board awarding an allowance to a Hospital Assistant for attending boys living in the School Boarding-houses.

(2). A resolution of the District Board of Ráwalpindi granting a gratuity to a retiring Secretary. The amount of the gratuity was reduced by the Commissioner.

(3). A resolution of the Ráwalpindi District Board relating to the appointment of a chaprási.

(4). A resolution of the Ráwalpindi District Board granting a reward of Rs. 10 for saving life was set aside by the Commissioner.

13. *General working of District and Local Boards.*—In regard to *District* Boards the reports describe the working of these Bodies as on the whole satisfactory. As already noted, some improvement is desirable in the matter of holding meetings and attendance of members. The number of meetings no doubt varies with the amount of work for disposal, and the amount of work in general depends upon the sums available for expenditure after making provision for fixed and recurring charges. The Frontier District Boards, which, as has been noted, are somewhat lax in the matter of holding meetings, have comparatively little surplus money, the expenditure of which might find occupation for the deliberations of the members.

The working of Local Boards is, except in a few instances, decidedly unsatisfactory, and the time has now come, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, to consider whether there is any advantage in the continued existence of such of these Bodies as appear to be neither appreciated by the people nor capable of being utilized in the local administration. The facts already given in connection with the elections and meetings of Local Boards are sufficiently indicative of the useless administrative attitude which most of these Bodies have assumed. The following extracts from the district reports further illustrate the general opinion of District Officers.

In Hissar Local Boards and their Chairmen were given certain powers of expenditure and of filling up appointments. They have not, however, made any use of the authority so granted. The Deputy Commissioner writes :—

The Local Boards, however, have not availed themselves of the delegation of such powers by the District Board in any noteworthy manner, and the District Engineer complains of much apathy on the part of the Presidents of Local Boards in the matter of affording him general help in the execution of works and repairs. The non-official representatives of the Boards are at present of no use whatever.

Regarding the Mooltan Local Board the Deputy Commissione writes :—

During the present year it has for all intents and purposes ceased to exist, having held no meetings at all. After further experience I consider that it is quite useless and recommend that it be abolished. Any work that could be done by it could be done better through the District Board.

The Commissioner (Mr. Ogilvie) concurs in the above opinion, and observes that a Local Board is not required.

In Kángra the general working of the Local Boards, except those which had official Chairmen, is said to be far from satisfactory. The Deputy Commissioner of Hazára writes :—

Local Boards have never exercised any function whatever beyond that of choosing delegates for the District Board. The only working Body throughout has been the District Board. Local Boards are unsuited to the circumstances of this district, and it would be bettter to have one Board only, and that for the whole district.

The Deputy Commissioner of Bannu observes :—

The Local Board at Bannu do not think any real necessity for meeting exists, as their proposals are always fully brought forward and discussed in general meetings.

The Deputy Commissioner of Gurgaon reports :—

The Local Boards appear to give little assistance in their corporate capacity. This may be owing to the fact that their powers are practically *nil*, but I myself consider that the District Board does not in the least require their services, and their continued existence to my mind is unnecessary.

14. Local Boards were first constituted in 1884. The elections held in that year were in most districts keenly contested and the people seemed to regard them with considerable interest. Reference has already been made to the number of candidates and large polls which were reported from some districts. Judging from the indications furnished by these elections, Sir Charles Aitchison was inclined to predict success for the system of electoral representation.

The next notice of the subject was in the Lieutenant-Governor's review of the District and Local Boards Reports of the year 1888-89, when the following remarks were recorded :—

Local officers are not as a rule in favour of appointing Local Boards where they do not already exist, and, generally, it may be said that the work done by Local Boards has not been fruitful. In one or two districts the District Board has delegated certain of its powers to Local Boards, and where this has been done some interest in their work seems to have been engendered in the members of the Local Boards ; but in most instances it appears that the Local Board is a Body whose work is mainly confined to sending delegates to the District Board. The following facts regarding the number of meetings of Local Boards and the average attendance thereat illustrate this position. In Notification No. 528½ of 26th February 1884 it was laid down that Local Boards should ordinarily meet not less than six times in the year. This standard has only been reached in one-third of the districts where Local Boards have been established. None of the Local Boards of the Hazára or Muzaffargarh Districts met at all during the year, nor did the Local Board of Bannu Tahsíl. The Local Boards of Pipli, Wazirabad, Bhakkar and Leiah only met once, and there are ten other Local Boards which met only twice during the year. In as many as 35 Local Boards the average attendance of members at meetings was below 50 per cent. The Deputy Commissioner, Hazára, suggests the desirability of abolishing the Local Boards in that district, and the Deputy Commissioner, Bannu, observes that there is no real necessity for Local Boards in his district, as the District Board does all that is required. Elections were held during the year in most of the districts where the elective system is in force. As a rule candidates do not come forward readily, and the electors take but a lukewarm interest in the contest. For instance, when elections were held in the Háfizabad and Wazirabad Tahsils of the Gujránwála District no candidates came forward for election, and the vacancies were consequently filled up by Government under Section 11 (3) of the Act. Since the close of the year a similar application has been made as regards the Gujránwála Tahsíl.

The following year's reports showed no improvement, and in referring to the subject in his review His Honor recorded the following remarks :—

The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to find that the complaints by local officers as to the inutility and apathy of Local Boards, which formed the subject of comment in last year's review, have been repeated yet more strongly in the reports of the present year. The Commissioner of Delhi writes that where individuals can be found to take the whole burden on their own shoulders something is done, otherwise the Local Boards are a mere name. The Commissioner of the Ráwalpindi Division considers Local Boards a mistake, as their existence increases clerical work, and diminishes the responsibility of the District Board, while there is hardly any work for them to do. It is, however, difficult to determine how far this alleged want of interest on the part of the Local Boards is due to a failure on the part of District Boards to delegate any powers and to entrust any business to them. Thus the Deputy Commissioner of Gujránwála writes that since more authority was given to the Local Boards, there has been a marked improvement in their meetings : the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi found them useful as consulting Bodies, and for carrying out minor executive works ; while in the Jullundur District, where rules delegating authority to them were sanctioned in the year under review, the number of meetings held by the Local Boards and the attendance thereat were distinctly satisfactory. But in districts where no business is made over to Local Boards to transact it is hardly reasonable to expect that their members will attend meetings, nor is it cause for wonder that their work is mainly confined to sending delegates to the District Boards. At the same time it must be observed that in the districts of Umballa and Mooltan the delegation of powers to the Local Boards has been tried and found to be more or less a failure.

The Lieutenant-Governor does not desire to insist upon the delegation of business to Local Boards in cases in which these Bodies are not fit to be trusted with powers or where there is no business which could properly be so delegated. The primary objects of Local Boards are (1) to relieve District Boards of a portion of their work, and (2) to promote the system of decentralization and local representation by placing the administration of local affairs in the hands of the prominent residents of each local area. Where, however, the District Board finds itself competent to transact the whole of the business of the district, and needs no subordinate agency for its disposal, the first object does not exist, and where in addition to this local men are reluctant to come forward and serve upon the Tahsíl Boards, where elections call forth little or no interest among the people and result in the return of ignorant and incompetent members, and where the Boards when constituted evince by their apathy and inactivity an incapacity for administration, the Lieutenant-Governor agrees that the *raison d'être* for Local Boards is wanting. Where therefore the District Officers and the Commissioners of Divisions are, after deliberate consideration, of opinion that nothing can be done to give life to the Local Boards, and that it would be better to abolish them, this may be proposed, the full facts being separately reported in each case.

15. Where Local Boards have failed, however, the cause has not, in His Honor's judgment, been proved to be wholly due to the elective system. In His Honor's opinion that system has not really had a fair trial, and its failure may be the result rather than the cause of the failure of Local Boards. The fact is that as matters have been arranged the District Board completely overshadows the Local Boards. Some importance attaches to the membership of the former, while a member of a Local Board is generally of far less account than the zaildár of the circle which he represents. Practically the only inducement to become a candidate for membership on a Local Board is the hope that delegation to the District Board will follow. The majority of members, however, are not delegated, and the candidate successful in election may have to content himself with a seat on the Tahsíl Board. If District Board members were elected directly it is possible that elections might induce a greater interest on the part of the people and call forth a greater number of candidates. Where then it is decided to abolish Local Boards it will be necessary to provide in the revised rules for the recruitment of a certain number of members of the District Board by election, and this must be carefully considered in submitting the proposals indicated at the close of the preceding paragraph.

PART II.—ACCOUNTS.

16. The following is an abstract statement of the accounts of the several District Boards for the year under review compared with the Budget Estimates of the year and the accounts of the previous year :—

RECEIPTS.	Accounts, 1889-90.	Budget estimates, 1890-91.	Accounts, 1890-91.	CHARGES.	Accounts, 1889-90.	Budget estimates, 1890-91.	Accounts, 1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue...	...	...	...	1—Refunds ...	1,967	1,000	221
VI.—Provincial Rates	21,03,778	21,60,000	21,58,431	15—Post Office ...	48,913	48,000	46,602
XII.—Interest ...	1,100	1,000	1,124	18—General Administration.	1,12,387	1,22,500	1,15,614
XIII.—Post Office ...	38,363	44,000	37,843	20—Police ...	15,370	19,500	15,736
XVII.—Police ...	44,290	47,000	48,204	22—Education ...	5,08,342	5,70,000	5,41,155
XIX.—Education ...	47,663	50,000	52,071	24—Medical ...	2,91,394	3,11,000	2,97,049
XX.—Medical ...	11,055	11,000	14,580	26—Minor Departments	1,22,899	1,44,200	1,18,571
XXI.—Minor Departments.	86,927	62,700	60,685	29—Superannuations ...	10,081	2,000	2,479
XXV.—Miscellaneous...	39,204	45,000	43,151	30—Stationery and Printing.	9,589	6,000	17,691
XXX.—Irrigation Minor Works.	9,275	10,000	12,730	32—Miscellaneous ...	51,579	54,000	45,846
XXXII.—Civil Works ...	1,96,906	2,34,000	2,61,847	43—Irrigation Minor Works.	1,012	1,000	11,089
Contributions ...	19,467	3,522	20,876	45—Civil Works (in charge of Civil Officers).	17,640	20,000	1,11,911
Debt ...	1,898	...	4,694	45—Civil Works (in charge of Public Works Officers).	9,63,153	10,68,000	10,01,062
				Contributions ...	3,89,364	4,35,522	4,43,474
				Debt ...	1,745	...	2,554
Total	25,99,926	26,68,222	27,16,236	Total ...	25,45,435	28,02,722	27,71,054
Opening balance ...	12,35,650	12,90,141	12,90,141	Closing balance ...	12,90,141	11,55,641	12,35,323
GRAND TOTAL ...	38,35,576	39,58,363	40,06,377	GRAND TOTAL ...	38,35,576	39,58,363	40,06,377

Leaving out of consideration for the present variations due to changes of classification and differences of comparatively smaller amount, it may be said generally that the improvement in receipts since 1889-90 is due to increase of the Local Rate collections caused by expansion of the Imperial Land Revenue, as a percentage of which the Rate is assessed, to extraordinarily large sales of dead and fallen trees and to transfers of income from the Provincial to the local accounts; and that the growth of expenditure since the same year is accounted for by increased outlay on Education, Medical Relief, and Public Works and the payment of a larger contribution to the Provincial revenues.

17. The following is a detailed review of the accounts :—

VI.—Provincial Rates.—This revenue which amounted to nearly 80 per cent. of the total District Fund income consists entirely of the share of the Local Rate collections assigned to District Boards under Section 9 of Act XX of 1883. Except in Umballa, Ferozepore, Mooltan, Jhang, Montgomery and Ráwalpindi, where there was deficiency due to temporary causes, the assignments exceeded those of the previous year, the increase being most marked in

the Hissar and Gurdáspur Districts in which a substantial addition was made to the Local Rate by revision of the Land Revenue assessment. The assessment and collection of the Local Rate, as a part of the Land Revenue administration, are not under the control of District Boards; but although the functions of these Bodies in connection with the Rate is limited to receiving the share assigned to them for local purposes, it is nevertheless in their power to develop their income under this head by the promotion of works calculated to increase the Land Revenue. District Boards will therefore do well to consider in framing their annual budgets whether preference should not be given to works of this character which conduce not only to the prosperity of the District Funds, but also to the material welfare of the agricultural population.

Kángra.
Hoshiárpur.
Jullundur.
Jhang.
Gurdáspur.
Siálkot.
Shahpur.
Jhelum.

XII.—Interest.—The District Board of Gujrát realized Rs. 100 from securities belonging to an invested Scholarship Fund, and in the eight districts named on the margin the interest on securities held by the Boards on behalf of dispensaries amounted to Rs. 1,024. Securities belonging to Dispensaries in the Punjab are for the most part held by Municipal Committees, and the interest on them appears in the accounts of those Bodies. Arrangements are, however, in progress for the revival of the old Dispensary Funds to which the interest used to be credited, and when this is done District Boards and Municipal Committees will cease to derive any income from the invested funds of dispensaries.

XIII and 15 *Post Office.*—The details are as follows :—

	Receipts.	*Charges.*	*Net Receipts* (+) *or Charges* (−)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Private ekka dâk service subsidized by the District Board, Rohtak ...	...	840	(−) 840
Ditto ditto Karnál ...	...	630	(−) 630
Ekka dâk service maintained by the District Board, Gurgaon	536	490	(+) 46
Mail-cart service maintained by District Board, Jhang	6,467	10,170	(−) 3,703
Ditto Kohát	9,418	10,313	(−) 895
Ditto Bannu	7,587	9,725	(−) 2,138
Ditto Dera Ismail Khan	13,831	14,434	(−) 603

In addition to the income stated above the mail-cart services in Jhang, Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu each received a grant of Rs. 2,400, and the mail-cart service in Kohát a grant of Rs. 600, from Provincial revenues under the account head " Contributions."

Notwithstanding these contributions the Jhang and Kohát District Boards incurred a loss by the maintenance of the mail-cart lines in those districts ; in Bannu the Provincial grant little more than covered the excess of charges over receipts, while in Dera Ismail Khan it placed the line in a position of substantial surplus. This surplus, however, appears to be due to the exceptionally large number of Public Works and other officials who were employed in or passed through the district in connection with the opening of the Gomal Pass and other duties.

These mail-cart and ekka dâk services cannot be said to be on a satisfactory footing while receiving aid from the Provincial Revenues or from the District and Municipal Funds, and the Lieutenant-Governor must again impress upon the District Boards and local officers concerned the desirability of ultimately managing them without grants from these sources. They are no doubt extremely useful, and doubtless also the same efficient management is not

to be expected from private speculators, if there are any, who may be willing to undertake them. But the Provincial Revenues are not ordinarily available for purely local services of this nature, and there are many more legitimate demands on the District and Municipal Funds.

18 *General Administration.*—The salaries and contingent charges of the District Boards' offices call for little remark; they amounted to Rs. 98,629 and Rs. 16,985 as compared with Rs. 98,076 and Rs. 14,311 respectively, and with one exception appear to be moderate. The cost of the District Board's office at Karnál was Rs. 10,220, or more than Rs. 6,000 higher than the average and Rs. 2,000 higher than the next most expensive establishment. In its contingent expenditure also this office compares unfavourably with the others, the total of the charges incurred by it being Rs. 3,022 as compared with Rs. 2,505 (including a special reward of Rs. 1,250) in Ráwalpindi, Rs. 1,668 in Umballa, and an average of Rs. 361 in the other districts. The apparently excessive scale of expenditure at Karnál is perhaps due to differences of classification; if not, it should be enquired into and an explanation of it submitted for the Lieutenant-Governor's information.

XVII and 20 *Police.*—Under this head are brought to account the income and expenditure connected with cattle-pounds managed by District Boards. These amounted to Rs. 48,204 and Rs. 15,736 as compared with Rs. 44,290 and Rs. 15,370 in the previous year. The District Board of Jhang undertook the management of cattle-pounds in that district for the first time. In Gurdáspur special care appears to be taken by the Board for the protection of road-sides and groves from cattle, with the result that the cattle-pound receipts have nearly doubled since these properties were taken over by the Board.

XIX and 22 *Education.*—The detailed accounts are as follows :—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.
RECEIPTS.		
School Fees	44,979	46,272
Contributions	1,586	2,445
Sale of books	313	680
Miscellaneous	785	2,674
Total ...	47,663	52,071
CHARGES.		
Grants to the Punjab University ...	1,821	2,771
Inspection	14,019	15,085
Schools, General	3,75,359	3,98,769
Schools, Special	302	324
Grants-in-aid	70,513	77,307
Scholarships	40,234	40,687
Miscellaneous	6,094	6,213
Total ...	5,08,342	5,41,156

School fees rose from Rs. 20,624 to Rs. 22,539 in middle schools, and fell from Rs. 24,355 to Rs. 23,733 in primary schools. The collections were larger in twenty districts, notably in Amritsar, where they increased by nearly Rs. 1,100, and smaller in eleven. The general tendency of the fee income is to increase, but, as happened in some districts during the year under review, a falling-off takes place when sickness is unusually prevalent.

The remaining receipts are unimportant and call for little remark. The Lieutenant-Governor notices with satisfaction in the accounts of the District Board, Gujránwála, a subscription of Rs. 600 from the inhabitants of Akálgarh for the maintenance of a Sanskrit School. This contribution is, however, wrongly classified under the head "Miscellaneous."

The expenditure from the District Funds on Education, excluding construction and repairs of buildings, amounted to nearly 20 per cent. of either the total income of or the total expenditure from the funds; the percentages in the previous year were about the same. A proportionate amount of the additional income realized in 1890-91 appears, therefore, to have been allotted to this important object. There was more or less of extra expenditure under every head of the accounts, but by far the largest shares of the additional grant were very properly devoted to middle and primary schools and grants-in-aid, the outlay on which was as follows :—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.
Middle schools	76,729	84,065
Primary schools	2,98,630	3,14,704
Grants-in-aid	70,513	77,307

The total expenditure on primary schools, including grants-in-aid to these institutions, was Rs. 3,30,249, or not far short of three-fifths of the whole amount spent on Education.

A special enquiry has been made into the charges classified under the head Inspection with a view to the transfer of this expenditure from the accounts of District Boards to those of the Provincial Services; and it has been found that some are not connected with Inspection at all. The Director of Public Instruction has been requested to have these correctly accounted for in future and to submit proposals for the removal of the remainder to the Provincial Education Budget.

A decrease of Rs. 2,293 in the expenditure on Education by the District Board, Umballa, is reported to be "due to the pay of the establishment for February 1891 having been paid in the current year (1891-92) as funds were not available last year." This explanation does not appear to be correct, as the grant for the year was Rs. 26,158, whereas the expenditure was only Rs. 23,876. On the other hand, the Board spent Rs. 2,823 on Veterinary Charges (including purchase of Bulls and Stallions) and Rs. 3,947 on gardens, the grants for these purposes being only Rs. 674 and Rs. 2,450. It appears therefore that the pay of the Education establishment was withheld to enable the Board to carry on horse-breeding and garden operations which were not contemplated when the budget was framed. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to be informed by the Commissioner and Superintendent whether this is the case, and, if it is, on what grounds the Board considered its procedure justifiable.

XX and 24 *Medical.*—The following receipts and charges appear in the accounts under this head :—

RECEIPTS.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.
Hospital and Dispensary Receipts ...	4,115	7,142
Sale of Medicines	2,572	2,268
Contributions from Municipalities towards Vaccination Establishments	3,627	4,349
Miscellaneous	741	821
Total ...	11,055	14,580
CHARGES.		
General Medical Establishment	...	...
Hospitals and Dispensaries	2,11,551	2,24,703
Vaccination and Sanitation	62,315	55,507
Medical Schools	3,451	3,515
Lunatic Asylums	327	244
Leper Asylums	13,746	13,080
Refunds	4	..
Total ...	2,91,394	2,97,049

The Hospital and Dispensary receipts include Rs. 3,012 of private subscriptions in 1890-91, as compared with Rs. 1,598 in the previous year; and though the accounts show a falling-off in sales of medicines, there was in reality an increase of income against this head also in the year under review, about Rs. 1,000 of the receipts in the previous year's account of the Gurdáspur District Board being misclassified. The amount subscribed by private persons is still, however, much less than it should be, and compared with the expenditure incurred by District Boards in the purchase of medicines for Dispensaries, and also for distribution in the villages during times of sickness, the realizations by sale of medicines are ridiculously small. Every effort should be made by District Boards to secure a better return for the outlay by demanding payment for medicines supplied to persons who can afford to pay for them. The Lieutenant-Governor has learnt with pleasure of the grant of Rs. 320 made by Sardár Balwant Singh for the establishment of a dispensary at Botála, in the Gujránwála District, and of the subscriptions raised by certain private persons in Ludhiána for the purpose of supplying villages with medicines.

Between nine and ten per cent. of the District Fund income was spent on medical relief in 1890-91, and the charges on this account amounted to about the same percentage of the total outlay from the funds. Owing principally to extraordinarily large purchases of quinine for gratuitous distribution to the rural population, the cost of Dispensaries rose from Rs. 2,11,551 to Rs. 2,24,703.

The usual stipends were allowed to students sent to Medical Colleges and adjusted under the head "Medical Schools," against which is also charged the cost of a midwifery class for native nurses at Rewári, in the Gurgaon District.

There was a decrease of about Rs. 1,000 in the Vaccination charges, and the amount spent on Sanitation fell from Rs. 10,522 to Rs. 5,355. Little or nothing appears to be done by District Boards in the direction of village sanitation and conservancy.

XXI and 26 Minor Departments—

RECEIPTS.	1889-90. Rs.	1890-91. Rs.
Botanical and other public gardens ...	47,590	30,425
Veterinary Receipts	32	170
Experimental Cultivation	9	306
Public Exhibitions and Fairs	36,600	28,137
Miscellaneous	2,696	1,647
Total ...	86,927	60,685
CHARGES.		
Experimental Cultivation	448	295
Public Exhibitions and Fairs	19,139	17,574
Veterinary Charges	16,829	21,725
Bulls and Stallions	4,240	10,566
Botanical and other public gardens (including arboriculture)	79,591	65,916
Miscellaneous	2,652	2,495
Total ...	1,22,899	1,18,571

The decrease in the garden income and expenditure is due chiefly to a transfer of receipts and charges due to road-side arboriculture to their proper heap under XXXII and 45 Civil Works.

Under the head Fairs the District Board of Hissar realized Rs. 18,163 in 1890-91 against Rs. 11,360 in the previous year from the well-known Hissar and Sirsa Cattle Fairs. The revenue from these fairs in 1889-90 was injuriously affected by an outbreak of cholera which necessitated the closing of the fairs held in the autumn sooner than usual. In the Rohtak District the cattle

fairs' income fell from Rs. 19,950 to Rs. 5,745. The occurrence of a similar show in the Jínd State accounts for a part of the decrease, which, however, is mainly due to delay in holding the spring fair, the receipts from which were paid into the Treasury in the current year.

There was a general increase of expenditure for the suppression of cattle disease and on horse, mule and cattle breeding, the staff of Veterinary Assistants in many districts having been strengthened, extra stallions and bulls purchased and additional stipends provided for students in the Lahore Veterinary College. Special attention appears to have been paid to horse and mule breeding in the Umballa District.

29 *Superannuations.*—The expenditure in 1890-91 was Rs. 2,479 as compared with Rs. 10,081 in the previous year. About Rs. 7,000 of the charge in 1889-90 was, however, fictitious, the District Board, Umballa, having withdrawn the amount from the Treasury in anticipation of sanction for the purchase of certain proposed annuities and since refunded it. This transaction has formed the subject of a separate correspondence, and the irregularity of its procedure has been pointed out to the Board.

The expenditure under this head in 1890-91 includes a charitable grant of Rs. 60 given by the District Board, Gurgaon, to the widow of a Vaccinator who died in its service while on cholera duty, and a reward of Rs. 1,200 paid to one of its employés by the District Board, Amritsar. These grants are not superannuation allowances and should have been classified, the latter under the head to which the official's salary was charged, and the former as charitable expenditure against the account 32 Miscellaneous. The District Board, Gurgaon, and the District Board, Kángra, who made a similar payment, have been informed that the grants to the widows are of doubtful propriety and must not be regarded as a precedent for similar concessions in future.

30 *Stationery and Printing.*—The accounts show an increase of Rs. 8,102, or from Rs. 9,589 to Rs. 17,691, but the increase if not wholly is mostly nominal, the cause of it being a transfer of the cost of School, Dispensary, Vaccination and other forms and registers from the grants "22 Education," "24 Medical," &c., to the grant "30 Stationery and Printing." The District Boards of Gurgaon, Karnál, Hoshiárpur and Siálkot respectively spent Rs. 1,143, Rs. 1,703, Rs. 1,006 and Rs. 1,627 on Stationery and Printing, whereas none of the other Boards exceeded an outlay of Rs. 886, and the expenditure of the majority was less than Rs. 500. There may be good reasons for the high expenditure in the four districts named, but they are not apparent, and the Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to learn what the reasons were.

XXV and 32 *Miscellaneous.*—The following are the details :—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.
RECEIPTS.		
Sale of old stores and materials	1,040	749
Rents (staging bungalow and sarai fees) ...	20,925	20,458
Miscellaneous	17,239	21,944
Total ...	39,204	43,151
CHARGES.		
Donations for charitable purposes	4,530	1,858
Rewards for the destruction of wild animals (including dogs) and snakes	8,805	10,189
Staging bungalow, sarai and other petty establishments	21,342	24,591
Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges... ...	13,356	7,619
Refunds	3,546	1,589
Total ...	51,579	45,846

The rent income of the District Board of Gurdáspur fell off largely owing to the establishment of private grain markets in the neighbourhood of the large sarai at Batála which had previously been used as a grain mart. There was a considerable decrease of sarai fees in Gujrát also, but this is not explained in the report.

Of the Miscellaneous receipts, which are generally insignificant, the principal items are Rs. 7,224, the refund mentioned in paragraph "29 Superannuations" above, and Rs. 2,812, the balance of the Pindi Bhatián Municipality, in the Gujránwála District, taken over by the District Board on abolition of the Municipality.

In the review of District Boards administration for the year 1889-90 it was explained that in consequence of the orders of the Punjab Government restricting the grant of rewards for the destruction of snakes to the undoutedly deadly varieties only, a marked reduction had been effected in expenditure by District Boards for the destruction of wild animals and snakes. A further reduction of about Rs. 3,000, or from Rs. 9,000 to Rs. 6,000, was made in 1890-91, but owing to a misclassification under this head of rewards amounting to Rs. 4,000 and more granted by the District Boards of Jhelum, Ráwalpindi and Peshávar for the destruction of locusts and locusts' eggs, the accounts for 1890-91 show an increased expenditure. As considerable outlay for the extermination of locusts has been, or is being incurred, from the District Funds in the current year, the Accountant-General is requested to instruct District Boards as to the correct classification of this expenditure in their accounts. The Commissioner and Superintendent of the Ráwalpindi Division may refer separately for orders, if he considers it necessary to do so, his suggestion that rewards should be given for destruction of the "Echis carinata" in the Siálkot District.

The increase in the cost of staging bungalow, sarai and other petty establishments in 1890-91 is due primarily to the opening of a new staging bungalow for travellers at Danera on the road to Dalhousie by the District Board of Gurdáspur, and partly to renewal of circuit and rest house furniture in some districts.

XXX and 43 *Irrigation—Minor Works.*—As in the previous year, the receipts occur only in the accounts of the Gurgaon, Delhi, Montgomery and Shahpur Districts and were derived from Band Works in Gurgaon and Delhi and small local canals in Montgomery and Shahpur. The income in Gurgaon was nearly twice as large as in 1889-90, a larger area having been brought under cultivation, especially in the Kotla *Jhíl*, which was protected against floods by the Akhera and Mow *Bands*.

An increase of Rs. 10,000 in the expenditure under this head is due to a contribution of this amount by the District Board, Ferozepore, towards the cost of improving the inundation canals in the district.

XXXII and 45 *Civil Works.*—The detailed account is as follows:—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.
RECEIPTS.		
(*a*) Adjusted by the Accountant-General—		
Ferry receipts	1,44,383	1,51,437
Rents	4,559	4,085
Sales of lands, houses, &c. ...	3,385	5,593
Miscellaneous	43,543	99,298
Total ...	1,95,870	2,60,413
(*b*) Adjusted by the Examiner, Public Works Accounts—		
Public Works receipts	1,036	1,434
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,96,906	2,61,847

CHARGES.

(*a*) Adjusted by the Accountant-General—

		Rs.
Ferry charges	12,088	9,772
Nazúl charges	245	372
Miscellaneous	5,307	1,01,767
Total ...	17,640	1,11,911

(*b*) Adjusted by the Examiner, Public Works

Accounts—

Original Works—

Buildings	57,913	66,475
Communications	1,63,402	1,47,142
Miscellaneous public improvements ...	89,418	71,443
Total ...	3,10,733	2,85,060

Repairs—

Buildings	74,710	88,960
Communications	4,25,939	4,60,742
Miscellaneous public improvements ...	38,894	44,297
Total ...	5,39,543	5,93,999
Establishment	1,08,508	1,15,701
Tools and Plant	4,369	6,301
Total adjusted by Examiner, Public Works Accounts ...	9,63,153	10,01,061
GRAND TOTAL ...	9,80,793	11,12,972

The ferries in the Jhang District, the receipts from which were nearly Rs. 15,000 in the year under review, were made over to the District Board for management during the year; and to this transfer from the Provincial accounts is due the increase of income from ferries in the District Fund accounts.

In the fourteen other districts where ferries were in charge of the District Boards the collections by these Bodies amounted to Rs. 1,36,666 against Rs. 1,44,383. In Karnál the ferries which had previously been under the direct management of the Board were leased, with the result that the income rose from Rs. 12,363 to Rs. 16,478. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that in reverting to the system of leasing the tolls the Board has taken precautions to prevent those malpractices on the part of contractors, the discovery of which caused the Board to take the ferries under direct management two years ago. In Ludhiána the ferry income of the year was swelled by recovery of over Rs. 2,000 of arrears of the previous year. The additional collections in Karnál and Ludhiána were, however, more than counterbalanced by deficiencies of Rs. 2,000, Rs. 6,000 and Rs. 7,000 in Kángra, Ferozepore and Amritsar.

The explanation of the decrease in Amritsar and Ferozepore is that the rivers remain fordable for much longer periods now than formerly, the shrinkage being due to volume of water diverted into the canals. In Kángra the falling-off is said to have taken place simultaneously with a diminution in the number of pilgrims to Jawálamukhi.

The miscellaneous income, which is largely composed of the sale proceeds of dead and fallen trees, rose from Rs. 43,543 to Rs. 99,298. The districts in which considerable additional collections were made and the causes of the increase are as follows :—

		Rs.	
Umballa increase	...	9,384	Due to sale of the trees on the Amadalpur road which has been abandoned.
Hoshiárpur „	...	3,137	Due to destruction of trees by storm.
Siálkot „	...	24,802	Ditto ditto.
Gujrát „	...	4,695	Ditto ditto.
		42,018	

The rest of the increase is due for the most part to the change of classification mentioned in a previous paragraph as accounting for the falling-off in garden income.

The year seems to have been a disastrous one for road-side arboriculture in Siálkot, but the Presidents and Members of the Local Boards are reported to have taken special pains to realize the full price of the fallen trees. As suggested by the Deputy Commissioner of Siálkot, the extra income thus realized should be used in supplementing the normal grants for road-side arboriculture during the next two or three years for the purpose of repairing the damage which has been done to the avenues. This remark applies equally to the extraordinary income realized in the Hoshiárpur and Gujrát Districts, and also to the case of Umballa where the District Board will no doubt reserve the sale proceeds of the trees on the Amadalpur road for tree-planting on other lines of communication.

The total outlay on "Civil Works" was Rs. 11,12,972 as compared with Rs. 9,80,793 in 1889-90. About three-fourths, or Rs. 94,000, of the increase appear in the Civil accounts of ferry, nazúl and road-side arboriculture charges kept by the Accountant-General, and only one-fourth, or Rs. 38,000, in the accounts of Public Works outlay submitted by the Public Works Department. As a matter of fact, however, by far the greater portion, if not nearly the whole, of the additional expenditure was laid out on Public Works, though this is not apparent, because in the previous year arboriculture charges were included in the Public Works outlay, while in those of the year under review they appear as Civil expenditure. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to notice the larger outlay on Public Works, and that the lists of projects begun or completed during the year, which are appended to the reports under review, contain many of considerable local importance. The desirability of a vigorous Public Works administration having been specially brought to the attention of District Boards in the reviews of the District Fund accounts of the years 1888-89 and 1889-90, it is hoped that the reports for future years will show considerable improvement in this respect. Reports have been called for and are now nearly all to hand as to the causes of lapse of the Public Works grants in previous years, and the subject will receive special attention from the Government in due course. Meanwhile comment is reserved on the lapses brought to notice by the Examiner of Public Works Accounts in the following extracts from his appropriation report of Local Fund Public Works outlay. As, however, the District Board of Umballa has complained in its report for 1890-91 that although there is money at the credit of the District

Fund it is very difficult to get it, the Lieutenant-Governor takes this opportunity of warning that and all other District Boards that the excuse is groundless, and that, as was explained in paragraph 11 of the review of District Board administration for 1889-90, there is no difficulty in the way of appropriating the surplus balances of the District Funds since the issue of the Punjab Government's order No. 44, dated the 19th March 1890. Recent correspondence has shown that the difficulty experienced by the District Board, Amballa, is of its own creation, being in fact due to want of ordinary foresight in the preparation of the annual budgets.

The following remarks are extracted from the Examiner's appropriation report on the District Fund Public Works outlay. It will be understood that in these remarks the Accounts and Budget Estimates of 1889-90 and 1890-91 include, whereas the accounts of 1890-91 exclude, expenditure on roadside arboriculture :—

"The outlay of year on Departmental and Service heads is contrasted in the following table with Budget and Revised Estimates and with the outlay of previous year :—

Departmental and Service Heads.		1889-90.	1890-91.			Outlay of 1890-91.					
			Estimate.			More than			Less than		
		Outlay.	Budget.	Revised.	Outlay.	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Previous year.	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Previous year.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Original Works.	Civil Buildings ...	57,913	91,409	85,000	66,474	...	...	8,561	24,935	18,526	...
	Communications ...	1,63,402	1,74,906	2,00,000	1,47,143	...	...	...	27,763	52,857	16,259
	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	89,418	89,535	1,16,000	71,443	...	...	...	18,112	44,557	17,975
	Total ...	3,10,733	3,55,870	4,01,000	2,85,060	...	...	...	70,810	1,15,940	25,673
Repairs.	Civil Buildings ...	74,710	79,912	80,000	88,960	9,048	8,960	14,250	...	...	...
	Communications ...	4,25,939	4,61,420	4,00,000	4,60,742	...	60,742	34,803	678	...	...
	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	38,894	49,423	50,000	44,297	...	...	5,403	5,126	5,703	...
	Total ...	5,39,543	5,90,755	5,30,000	5,93,999	3,244	63,999	54,456	...	...	...
Establishment ...		1,08,508	1,18,835	1,15,000	1,15,702	...	702	7,194	3,133	...	...
Tools and Plant ...		4,369	2,540	4,000	6,301	3,761	2,301	1,932	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...		9,63,153	10,68,000	10,50,000	10,01,062	...	...	37,909	66,938	48,938	...

"The short outlay against the Budget and Revised Estimates was Rs. 66,938 and Rs. 48,938 respectively. As, however, the usual transfer to and from the Civil portion of the Budget continued after the Revised Budget had been framed, the grant on 31st March 1891 stood at Rs. 11,03,037, so that the actual lapse amounted to Rs. 1,01,975, as below :—

District.	Amount.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	
Delhi	11,349	Bulk of savings under Original Works owing to late sanction of estimate and want of labour.
Ferozepore	5,171	Mainly due to the new dispensary at Lambi not being constructed during the year.
Hoshiárpur	4,543	Savings mostly from "Repairs Grants."
Ráwalpindi	3,534	Rupees 1,223 under establishment and Rs. 1,407 under Original Works.
Gujrát	10,874	Short outlay on new dispensary at Gujrát.
Gujránwála	9,300	Bulk of savings under Original Works which could not be finished owing to unusual rains.
Siálkot	5,370	Bulk of savings under Original Works, Communications.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	2,717	Savings due to some feeder roads not having been constructed.
Pesháwar	8,752	Additional grant Rs. 8,915 sanctioned in Civil Department No. 168, dated 22nd August 1890, not utilized.
Hazára	2,642	Rupees 2,000 provided for Minor Works, Miscellaneous Public Improvements, not spent during the year.
Lahore	9,290	Short outlay under Original Works and Repairs, Civil Buildings.
Mooltan	4,261	Savings under Original Works owing to works not being completed.
Montgomery ...	12,697	Due to project for the extension of Deg Canal not having been sanctioned.
Total ...	90,500	
16 other Districts ...	11,475	Of these, 12 districts are below Rs. 1,000 each.
Total as above ...	1,01,975	

"Under Original Works there was a short outlay of Rs. 1,15,940 against the provision in the revised estimate. Of this sum the lapse under Civil Buildings was Rs. 18,526, chiefly due to short outlay on new dispensary at Lambi (in Ferozepore District) and Gujrát; the savings under 'Communications' amounted to Rs. 52,827 and occurred chiefly in the Delhi, Gujránwála, Siálkot, Dera Ismail Khan, Peshāwar and Mooltan Districts. The savings under Miscellaneous Public Improvements were Rs. 44,557 and were chiefly in the Delhi, Hazára and Montgomery Districts.

"As contrasted with previous years there was a short outlay of Rs. 25,673 on original works during 1890-91, as below :—

	Rs.	Rs.
Communications ...	16,259	
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	17,975	
		34,234
Civil Buildings (excess) ...		8,561
Net short outlay ...		25,673

"Under Communications there was no expenditure on arboriculture during the current year from the Public Works portion of the Budget, as the provision was transferred to the Civil Budget and outlay is now dealt with in Civil Department. There was also a short outlay of Rs. 28,963 on sub-head Bridges and Culverts, but there were excesses on various other heads, and the ultimate short outlay during the year amounted to Rs. 16,259 only.

"The short outlay of Rs. 17,975 under Miscellaneous Public Improvements was on the heads 'Town Buildings,' 'Water-supply.'

"The excess outlay on Civil Buildings was under the head 'Medical.'

"The provision for repairs in the revised estimate was Rs. 5,30,000 and expenditure Rs. 5,93,999. The excess was Rs. 63,999, as below, but it was duly covered by subsequent reappropriations :—

	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Civil Buildings	8,960	
(*b*) Communications	60,742	
		69,702
(*c*) Miscellaneous Public Improvements (less outlay)		5,703
Net excess outlay ...		63,999

"The excess under (*a*) and saving under (*c*) are comparatively small, and call for no explanation. Of the excess under 'Communications' the Umballa District alone is responsible for Rs. 42,167, namely, on maintenance of raised, bridged and unmetalled roads.

"The repairs charges of the year were Rs. 54,456 more than those of the previous year and are arrived at as under :—

	Rs.
(*a*) Civil Buildings	14,250
(*b*) Communications...	34,803
(*c*) Miscellaneous Public Improvements	5,403
Total	54,456

Of the excess under 'Civil Buildings' Rs. 2,848 were on sub-heads Educational and Medical Buildings chiefly in the Umballa, Hoshiárpur, Jullundur, Mooltan, Shahpur, Ráwalpindi and Pesháwar Districts. The excess under (*b*) is arrived at as follows :—

	Rs.
Metalled and bridged roads	17,057
Raised, bridged and metalled roads	83,431
Bridges and culverts	6,256
Accommodation for travellers...	6,285
Other heads	535
	1,13,564
Deduct expenditure during 1889-90 on arboriculture now being accounted for in the Civil Department	78,761
Net excess as above	34,803

"The excess expenditure was mainly in the districts of Hissar, Rohtak, Hoshiárpur, Montgomery, Gujránwála, Gujrát, Shahpur and Jhelum.

"The excess under Miscellaneous Public Improvements is comparatively trivial, and calls for no remarks.

"The grant and outlay of the year under Repairs are compared in the following table with similar figures for the preceding four years :—

Years.	Civil Buildings.		Communications.		Miscellaneous Public Improvements.		Total.	
	Revised Estimate.	Outlay.	Revised Estimate.	Outlay.	Revised Estimate.	Outlay.	Revised Estimate.	Outlay.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1886-87	56,216	58,295	3,61,033	3,73,579	57,119	53,370	4,74,368	4,85,244
1887-88	67,641	60,016	4,33,059	4,24,850	51,100	46,109	5,51,800	5,30,975
1888-89	80,800	73,254	5,15,000	4,93,691	51,000	48,578	6,46,800	6,15,523
1889-90	70,000	74,710	4,45,000	4,25,939	50,000	38,894	5,65,000	5,39,543
1890-91	80,000	88,960	4,00,000	4,60,742	50,000	44,297	5,30,000	5,93,999

"The Establishment charges for the year amount to Rs. 1,15,702 working out to a percentage of 13·16 on the outlay on Original Works and Repairs. Under this head there has been an excess outlay of Rs. 702 as compared with the Revised Estimate, and of Rs. 7,194 as contrasted with the outlay of previous year. The excess of Rs. 702 being so very small calls for no remark; the major portion of the excess on the figures of the previous year occurred in the Karnál, Ferozepore, Umballa and Gurdáspur Districts.

"The subjoined table affords a comparison of the grants for and outlay on Establishment during the past five years and the percentage which that expenditure bears to the charges for Works and Repairs :—

Year.	Revised Estimate.	Outlay.	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.	
1886-87	94,895	88,368	12·03
1887-88	1,04,650	94,539	10·96
1888-89	1,01,000	99,551	10·38
1889-90	1,00,000	1,08,508	12·76
1890-91	1,15,000	1,15,702	13·16

"Under Tools and Plant there has been an excess outlay of Rs. 2,301 over the Revised Estimate, and of Rs. 1,932 over the expenditure of the previous year. The excess over Estimate was duly covered by subsequent re-appropriations, and as compared with previous year the increased outlay occurred in the Gurgaon, Karnál, Rohtak, Umballa and Gurdáspur Districts.

"The expenditure of Rs. 6,301 on Tools and Plant works out to a percentage of Re. 0·72 nearly on the charges of the year for Original Works and Repairs. The grants, outlay and percentages of the last five years were :—

YEAR.	Revised Estimate.	Outlay.	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.	
1886-87	1,420	2,923	0·40
1887-88	1,800	1,925	0·22
1888-89	2,500	1,913	0·20
1889-90	3,000	4,369	0·51
1890-91	4,000	6,301	0·72"

Contributions.—The nature of the contribution account was explained in last year's review. The increase of Rs. 52,421 in the net charge is due mainly to the temporary suspension in 1889-90 of a portion of the contribution paid from the Local Rate assignments towards the cost of the Provincial services and to the transfer of additional Provincial properties to District Boards on the contract system. The financial results to the Boards of the working of these contracts are exhibited in detail in Statement V appended to these remarks. In the Report of the District Board of Gujránwála complaint is made as to the complicated nature of the calculation by which the contribution to Provincial Revenues from the Local Rate is arrived at ; no other Board, however, appears to experience the some difficulty in understanding the calculation, and the Lieutenant-Governor apprehends that the Accountant-General Punjab will be able to explain satisfactorily to the Gujránwála Board how the amount which it is called upon to pay as contribution is calculated.

ORDER.—Ordered that copies of the foregoing remarks be forwarded to all Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners, the Accountant-General and the Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, and be submitted to the Government of India in the Home Department.

Also that the remarks and a translation of them be published in the *Punjab Government Gazette* English and Urdu versions respectively, and that copies of the Urdu translation be supplied to Deputy Commissioner, for the information of District and Local Boards.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

H. C. FANSHAWE,

Offg. Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Punjab Government Press Lahore—22-10-91—690.

No. 18 of 1891.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1891.

PART II.

GENERAL.

CATALOGUE of Books registered in the Punjab under Act XXV of 1867 during the quarter ending 30th September 1891.

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS REGISTERED IN THE PUNJAB UNDER ACT XXV OF

Serial Number.	Registration Number.	Title of the Book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents, when the same are not in the English language.	Language in which the Book is written.	Name of the Author, Translator, or Editor of the Book, or any part thereof.	The subject.	Name of the firm, and place of printing.
		Books, English.				
1	924	Digest of the Indian Law Reports, Bombay Series, Vols. I to XIV; Madras Series, Vols. I to XIII; Calcutta Series, Vols. I to XVII; and Allahabad Series, Vols. I to XII. From 1876—1890. With a comparative table and an Index of names, Acts and contents.	English.	Báwá Naráyan Singh.	Law.	National Press, Amritsar.
2	943	Poems by Ernest Holder ...	Ditto.	Ernest Holder.	Poetry.	Imperial Medical Hall Press, Delhi.
		The following are designed for Educational purposes.				
3	764	Primer ...	Ditto.	Anjuman-i-Himáyat-i-Islám, Lahore.	Language.	Islámia Press, Lahore.
4	848	English Readers, Punjab Series. The Third Reader for Middle Schools.	Ditto.	Published under the orders of the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab.	Ditto.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press, Lahore.
		Books, Arabic.				
5	726	Sipára-i-'Amm (The last Chapter of the Qurán).	Arabic.	...	Religion (Muhammadan).	Muhammadi Press, Lahore.
6	727	Pára-i-Saiyaqúl (The Second Chapter of the Qurán).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.
7	732	Sharh-i-Fiqh-i-Akbar (Commentary of Fiqh-i-Akbar).	Ditto.	Mullá 'Alí Qári.	Ditto.	Ditto.
8	791	Ta'wíz-i-Ganj ul 'Arsh (An amulet of heavenly treasure).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Ganesh Parkásh Press, Lahore.
9	815	Saiyaqúl (The Second Chapter of the Qurán).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press, Lahore.
10	817	Pára-i-Alif Lám Mím (The First Chapter of the Qurán).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.

1867 DURING THE QUARTER ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1891.

Date of issue from the Press, or of the Publication.	Number of pages.	Size.	First, second or other number of the Edition.	Number of copies of which the Edition consists.	Whether the Book is printed or lithographed.	Price at which the Book is sold to the Public.	Name and residence of the Proprietor of the copy-right, or of any portion of such copy-right.	Remarks.
						Rs. A. P.		
28th July 1891.	250	8vo.	I.	1,000	Printed.	2 0 0	Báwá Naráyan Singh, Amritsar.	
7th July 1891.	144	16mo.	I.	200	Ditto.	3 0 0	Ernest Holder, Umballa City.	Small poems written on various occasions and subjects. The language is pure and the verses are melodious.
18th May 1891.	28	16mo.	New.	2,500	Ditto.	0 1 6		
29th May 1891.	231	8vo.	New.	5,000	Ditto.	0 6 2		
15th May 1891.	32	8vo.	R.	1,100	Lithographed.	0 0 6		
19th May 1891.	32	8vo.	R.	740	Ditto.	0 0 9		
4th June 1891.	240	8vo.	R.	740	Ditto.	0 9 0		
7th May 1891.	4	4to.	R.	2,000	Ditto.	0 0 3		
20th April 1891.	32	8vo.	R.	10,000	Ditto.	0 1 0		
21st April 1891.	32	8vo.	R.	10,000	Ditto.	0 1 0		

Catalogue of Books registered in the Punjab under Act XXV o

Serial No.	Registration No.	Title of the Book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents when the same are not in the English language.	Language in which the Book is written.	Name of the Author, Translator, or Editor of the Book, or any part thereof.	The subject.	Name of the firm and place of printing.
11	840	Saiyaqúl (The Second Chapter of the Qurán).	Arabic.	...	Religion (Muhammadan).	Mufíd-i-'Am Press, Lahore
12	844	Pára-i-'Amm (The last Chapter of the Qurán).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.
13	950	Durúd-i-Mustaghás (Prayers for Divine help).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Mashír-i-Hind Press, Siálkot.
		The following are designed for Educational purposes.				
14	721	Qá'ida-i-'Arabí (Arabic Primer) ...	Ditto.	...	Language.	Fazl-i-Iláhí Press, Lahore.
15	722	Ditto (ditto) ...	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.
16	723	Ditto (ditto) ...	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.
17	814	Qawá'id-i-Baghdádí (Arabic Primer)	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press, Lahore.
18	818	Qá'ida-i-Arabí (Arabic Primer) ...	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.
19	819	Sullam-ul-Adab (Arabic Selections)	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.
20	868	Qá'ida-i-Baghdádí (Arabic Primer)	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Hindú Press, Delhi.
21	887	Qá'ida-i-Arabí (Arabic Primer) ...	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Mashír-i-Hind Press, Siálkot.

1867 *during the quarter ending 30th September* 1891—continued.

Date of issue from the Press, or of Publication.	Number of pages.	Size.	First, second or other number of the Edition.	Number of copies of which the Edition consists.	Whether the Book is printed or lithographed.	Price at which the Book is sold to the Public.	Name and residence of the Proprietor of the copy-right, or of any portion of such copy-right.	REMARKS.
						Rs. A. P.		
27th May 1891.	32	8vo.	R.	3,000	Lithographed.	0 0 6		
28th May 1891.	32	8vo.	R.	6,000	Ditto.	0 1 0		
31st Augt. 1891.	92	8vo.	I.	800	Ditto.	0 3 0		
23rd April 1891.	8	16mo.	R.	1,000	Ditto.	0 0 1½		
24th April 1891.	8	16mo.	R.	1,000	Ditto.	0 0 1½		
25th April 1891.	8	16mo.	R.	6,000	Ditto.	0 0 1½		
20th April 1891.	16	8vo.	R.	10,000	Ditto.	0 0 6		
22nd April 1891.	8	16mo.	R.	2,000	Ditto.	0 0 1		
23rd April 1891.	70	16mo.	New.	500	Ditto.	0 10 0		
10th June 1891.	32	16mo.	R.	2,000	Ditto.	0 0 6		
4th July 1891.	8	16mo.	R.	2,000	Ditto.	0 0 3		

Catalogue of Books registered in the Punjab under Act XXV

Serial Number.	Registration Number.	Title of the Book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents, when the same are not in the English language.	Language in which the Book is written.	Name of the Author, Translator, or Editor of the Book, or any part thereof.	The subject.	Name of the firm and place of printing.
		Books, Hindi.				
22	771	Dúdh, Anáj (Milk, Corn) ...	Hindí in Persian character.	Lála 'Atmá Rám.	Poetry.	Aror Bans Press, Lahore.
23	784	Satt Nám Parkáshní (Discloser of the true name).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Ganesh Parkash Press, Lahore.
24	786	Bhávrasámrit (The nectar of devotion).	Hindí in Gurmukhí character.	Mán Singh.	Ditto.	Ditto.
25	940	Khiyál-i-Chaubísí, Chauthá Bhág, Lá Mazhab (Twenty-four songs, Part IV, Irreligious).	Hindí.	Munshí Sukh Lál.	Ditto.	Hindú Press, Delhi.
26	792	Garbh Gítá (The Gítá of the womb).	Hindí in Gurmukhí character.	...	Religion (Hindú).	Ganesh Parkash Press, Lahore.
27	867	Amrit Ságar Arthál Partáp Ságar (Ocean of immortality or Ocean of Partáp).	Hindí.	Mahárája Shrí Sawáí Partáp Singh.	Medicine.	Hindú Press, Delhi.
28	937	Risála-i-Gilt Arthát Thunde Mulamma karne kí Tísrí Pustak (Third book on guilding).	Ditto.	Pandit Rám Parshád (Translator).	Art.	Ditto.
29	941	Pák Ratnákar Arthát Byanjan Parkár, Pritham Khand (A treatise on cookery, Part I).	Ditto.	Chobá Datt Rám.	Art.	Hindú Press, Delhi.

1867 *during the quarter ending 30th September* 1891—continued.

Date of issue from the Press, or of Publication.	Number of pages.	Size.	First, second or other number of the Edition.	Number of copies of which the Edition consists.	Whether the Book is printed or lithographed.	Price at which the Book is sold to the Public.	Name and residence of the Proprietor of the copy-right, or of any portion of such copy-right.	REMARKS.
						Rs. A. P.		
7th April 1891.	16	16mo.	I.	350	Lithographed.	0 0 6		
28th April 1891.	32	32mo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 0 3		
5th May 1891.	80	16mo.	R.	500	Ditto.	0 1 6		
16th Augt. 1891.	50	8vo.	I.	1,200	Ditto.	0 2 0		
7th May 1891.	16	16mo.	R.	800	Ditto.	0 0 3		
10th June 1891.	412	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	1 8 0	...	A standard Hindí work on the Vaidak system of medicine, compiled under the auspices of the late Mahárája Partáp Singh Sawáí of Jodhpur. The book treats of the various diseases to which man is subject, their symptoms and treatment.
8th Augt. 1891.	24	8vo.	I.	1,200	Ditto.	0 2 0	...	In this part receipts are given for various kinds of varnish, writing ink, removing stains from woollen and silken robes, and manufacturing various other things.
20th Augt. 1891.	68	8vo.	I.	1,200	Ditto.	0 3 0	...	A work on the Indian cookery. The present part contains receipts for pickles of various kinds.

Catalogue of Books registered in the Punjab under Act XXV of

Serial Number.	Registration Number.	Title of the Book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents, when the same are not in the English language.	Language in which the Book is written.	Name of the Author, Translator, or Editor of the Book, or any part thereof.	The subject.	Name of the firm, and place of printing.
37	724	Muzda-i-Hidáyat (Glad tidings of guidance).	Panjábí in Persian character.	Maulaví 'Umar-ud-Dín.	Poetry.	Fazl-i-Iláhí Press, Lahore.
38	758	'Alámát-ul-Aulíya ya'ní Faqr Náma-i-Panjábí (Signs of saints, *i. e.*, Book of anchorites in Panjábí language).	Ditto.	Maulaví Dín Muhammad.	Ditto.	Islámía Press, Lahore.
39	770	Kaljug ke Bishan Pade (Songs on the Iron age).	Panjábí in Nágrí character.	Nának Chand.	Ditto.	Arorbans Press, Lahore.
40	787	Durrat-ul-Islám (Pearl of Muhammadanism).	Panjábí in Persian character.	Shádá.	Ditto.	Ganesh Par[illegible] Press, Lahore.
41	789	Badí'ul Jamál ma'i Na't-i-Mahbúb-i-Lá Yazál (The Badí'ul Jamál together with praise of the beloved of God).	Ditto.	Imám Bakhsh.	Ditto.	Ditto.
42	813	Qissa Púran Bhagat (Story of Púran Bhagat).	Panjábí in Gurmukhí character.	Qádir Yár.	Ditto.	Mufíd-i-[illegible] Press, Lahore.
43	834	Qissa-i-Bahrám Gor (Story of King Bahrám Gor).	Panjábí in Persian character.	Imám Bakhsh.	Ditto.	Ditto.
44	835	Qissa-i-Púran Bhagat (Story of Púran Bhagat).	Ditto.	Qádir Yár.	Ditto.	Ditto.
45	836	Naját-ul-Muminín ba zabán-i-Panjábí (Salvation of the faithful).	Panjábí in Arabic character.	'Abdul Karím.	Ditto.	Ditto.
46	838	1. Madh-i-Amír 'Alí (Praise by Amír 'Alí). 2. Ghará Gharolí (Preliminary ceremonies on the occasion of a marriage). 3. Madh-i-tasníf Laddhá (Praise by Laddhá). 4. Madh-i-Roshan (Praise by Roshan). 5. Madh-i-Sharf-ud Dín (Praise by Sharf-ud Dín).	Panjábí in Persian character.	Amír 'Alí. Azím. Laddhá. Roshan. Sharf-ud Dín.	Ditto.	Ditto.

1867 *during the quarter ending 30th September* 1891—continued.

Date of issue from the Press, or of Publication.	Number of pages.	Size.	First, second or other number of the Edition.	Number of copies of which the Edition consists.	Whether the Book is printed or lithographed.	Price at which the Book is sold to the Public. Rs. A. P.	Name and residence of the Proprietor of the copy-right, or of any portion of such copy-right.	REMARKS.
27th April 1891.	8	8vo.	I.	400	Lithographed.	0 0 6		
15th May 1891.	8	8vo.	I.	750	Ditto.	0 1 0		
4th April 1891.	8	8vo.	I.	800	Ditto.	0 0 3		
5th May 1891.	24	8vo.	R.	750	Ditto.	0 0 6		
7th May 1891.	108	8vo.	R.	750	Ditto.	0 3 0		
20th April 1891.	24	8vo.	R.	6,000	Ditto.	0 0 9		
24th May 1891.	48	8vo.	R.	6,000	Ditto.	0 1 0		
Ditto.	16	8vo.	R.	8,000	Ditto.	0 0 6		
Ditto.	16	8vo.	R.	8,000	Ditto.	0 0 6		
26th May 1891.	16	8vo.	R.	5,000	Ditto.	0 0 6		

Catalogue of Books registered in the Punjab under Act XXV of

Serial Number.	Registration Number.	Title of the Book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents, when the same are not in the English language.	Language in which the Book is written.	Name of the Author, Translator, or Editor of the Book, or any part thereof.	The subject.	Name of the firm, and place of printing.
47	841	Wafát Náma (An account of Muhammad's death).	Panjábí in Arabic character.	...	Poetry.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press, Lahore.
48	842	Núr Náma (Book of light) ...	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.
49	849	Mi'ráj Náma-i-Qádir Yár ma'-i si-harafí-i-Mauləná Ghulám Rasúl (Muhammad's ascent to heaven by Kádir Yar, together with verses by Mauláná Ghulám Rasúl).	Panjábí in Arabic and Persian character.	Qádir Yár and Ghulám Rasúl.	Ditto.	Ditto.
50	850	Qissa Rája Gopí Chand Jogí (Story of Rája Gopí Chand Jogí)	Panjábi in Persian character.	Gangá Rám.	Ditto.	Ditto.
51	851	Sí harafí Maulaví Ghulám Rasúl (Versus by Maulaví Ghulám Rasúl).	Ditto.	Maulaví Ghulám Rasúl.	Ditto.	Ditto.
52	852	Karámat-i-Hazrat Ghaus-ul-A'zam (Miracle by Ghaus-ul-A'zam).	Ditto.	Pír Bakhsh.	Ditto.	Ditto.
53	854	Sí harafí-i-Mián Muhammad (Versus by Mián Muhammad).	Ditto.	Muhammad.	Ditto.	Ditto.
54	861	Sí harafí Sálig Rám (Versus by Sálig Rám).	Ditto.	Sálig Rám.	Ditto.	Akhtar-i-Hind Press, Amritsar.
55	862	Muníf 'Arif (Sayings of Muníf and 'Arif).	Ditto.	Kishan Singh, 'Arif.	Ditto.	Ditto.
56	864	Chhatís Varní tathá Chhandáwalí (Verses on various religious subjects).	Panjábí.	Bává Rám Dás.	Ditto.	Chashma-i-Núr Press, Amritsar.

1867 *during the quarter ending 30th September* 1891—continued.

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						Rs. A. P.		
27th May 1891.	12	8vo.	R.	6,000	Lithographed.	0 0 6		
Ditto.	8	8vo.	R.	6,000	Ditto.	0 0 3		
30th May 1891.	52	8vo.	R.	5,000	Ditto.	0 1 0		
31st May 1891.	8	8vo.	R.	6,000	Ditto.	0 1 3		
5th June. 1891.	8	8vo.	R.	6,000	Ditto.	0 0 3		
8th June 1891.	8	8vo.	R.	5,000	Ditto.	0 0 3		
10th June 1891.	8	8vo.	R.	5,000	Ditto.	0 0 3		
Ditto.	8	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 0 6		
18th June 1891.	28	16mo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 1 0	...	An adaptation of the work on Sufism by Munif. The author has quoted also from some Hindu and Muhammadan sacred writers on the unity of God, the identity of the Supreme with the human soul.
20th June 1891.	128	16mo.	I.	750	Ditto.	0 2 0		

Catalogue of Books registered in the Punjab under Act XX…

Serial No.	Registration No.	Title of the Book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents when the same are not in the English language.	Language in which the Book is written.	Name of the Author, Translator, or Editor of the Book, or any part thereof.	The subject.	Name of the firm and place of printing.
57	892	Makkar Náma (Verses on locust) ...	Punjábí in Persian character.	Háfiz 'Abdul 'Alí.	Poetry.	McKee Pr… Gujránw…
58	894	'Iláj-i-Khárish wa Makrí Náma (Cure for itch and an account of locust).	Ditto.	Deví Diyál.	Ditto.	Ditto.
59	895	Sí harafí Mián Nek 'Alim (Verses by Mián Nek 'Alim).	Ditto.	Mián Nek 'Alim.	Ditto.	Ditto.
60	897	Makrí Náma (An account of locust)...	Punjábí in Gurmukhí character.	Belí Rám.	Ditto.	Ditto.
61	904	Paintís Akkharí Jang Náma Srí Sat Gurú Rám Singh jí ká (Thirty-five letters, being an account of the war of Gurú Rám Singh).	Panjábí.	Bhái Kahlá Singh.	Ditto.	Dabdaba-i-Iqbál-i-Ra… Press, Ludhián…
62	906	Qissa Railway ká sí harafí Ramazán (Story of Railway. Verses by Ramazán).	Punjábí in Persian character.	Ramazán.	Ditto.	Victoria … Press, M…
63	907	Sí harafí-i-Núh Sas (Verses on a daughter-in-law and a mother-in-law).	Ditto.	Mirzá Tegh 'Alí.	Ditto.	Ditto.
64	911	Jang Náma-i-Zain-ul-'Arab (An account of the battles fought by Zain-ul-'Arab).	Ditto.	Mián Karím Bakhsh.	Ditto.	Punjab Pr… Siálkot.
65	913	Makrí Náma (An account of locust).	Ditto.	Mián Imám Dín.	Ditto.	Ditto.
66	914	Makrí Náma (An account of locust).	Ditto.	Munshí Imdád 'Alí.	Ditto.	Ditto.
67	949	Táp Náma wa Khurkh Náma wa Makrí Náma (A treatise on Fever, Itch and an account of locust).	Ditto.	Muhammad 'Alí.	Ditto.	Mashír-i-H… Press, Si…
68	951	Qissa-i-Makrí (Story of locust).	Ditto.	Mián Hashim 'Alí.	Ditto.	Siráj-ul-M… Press, Jh…
69	959	Makri Náma (An account of locust).	Ditto.	Sardár Rám Singh.	Ditto.	Ditto.

1867 *during the quarter ending 30th September* 1891—continued.

Date of issue from the Press, or of the Publication.	Number of pages.	Size.	First, second or other number of the Edition.	Number of copies of which the Edition consists.	Whether the Book is printed or lithographed.	Price at which the Book is sold to the Public. Rs. A. P.	Name and residence of the Proprietor of the copy-right, or of any portion of such copy-right.	REMARKS
3rd July 1891.	4	8vo.	I.	500	Lithographed.	0 0 6		
6th July 1891.	4	8vo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0 0 3		
15th July 1891.	4	8vo.	I.	100	Ditto.	0 0 3		
5th July 1891.	4	8vo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0 0 3		
22nd June 1891.	8	8vo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0 0 6		
20th June 1891.	18	8vo.	I.	300	Ditto.	0 2 0		
25th June 1891.	16	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 0 9		
27th July 1891.	80	8vo.	New.	800	Ditto.	0 5 0		
12th July 1891.	8	16mo.	I.	800	Ditto.	0 0 3		
21st July 1891.	4	8vo.	I.	1,600	Ditto.	0 0 3		
29th Augt. 1891.	8	16mo.	I.	800	Ditto.	0 0 6		
15th Augt. 1891.	8	16mo.	I.	100	Ditto.	0 0 3		
20th Augt. 1891.	8	8vo.	I.	600	Ditto.	0 0 6		

Catalogue of Books registered in the Punjab under Act XXV of

Serial No.	Registration No.	Title of the Book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents when the same are not in the English language.	Language in which the Book is written.	Name of the Author, Translator, or Editor of the Book, or any part thereof.	The subject.	Name of the firm, and place of printing.
70	963	Janj-ate Chhand Krit Sundar Singh (Marriage procession and verses by Sundar Singh).	Panjábí in Gurmukhí character.	Sundar Singh.	Poetry.	Chashma-i-Núr Press, Amritsar.
71	970	Fughán-i-Sassí (Lamentations of Sassí).	Panjábí in Persian character.	Imám-ud-Dín.	Ditto.	Anand Parkásh Press, Amritsar.
72	971	Síharafí dar Firáq ma'-i-Chand Ash'ár Lutafí (Verses on the separation of beloved and some poems).	Ditto.	Harnám Singh.	Ditto.	Ditto.
73	793	Pothí Panj Granthí (Collection of five Sikh scripture books).	Panjábí.	Gurú Nának.	Religion (Sikh).	Ganesh Parkásh Press, Lahore.
74	812	Pakkí Rotí wa Nasíhat Náma (The baken bread and Book of admonitions).	Panjábí in Arabic character.	Maulaví Ghulám Rasúl.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Mufíd-i-'Am Press, Lahore.
75	816	Roshandil ma'-i-Risála-i-Tuhr-i-Mutakhallil (Religious tenets of the Muhammadans).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.
76	845	Jap Jí (Sikh prayer book) ...	Panjábí.	Gurú Nának.	Religion (Sikh).	Ditto.
77	855	Sukh Maní (Ease of mind) ...	Ditto.	Gurú Arjan.	Ditto.	Srí Wáh Gurú Press, Lahore.
78	857	Srí Gurú Granth Sahib Jí de Shabad ate Amrit Chhakáon de Sawáiye (Verses from the Sikh Granth and stanzas on the consecration ceremony of the Sikhs).	Ditto.	Khálsa Student Club, Gujránwála.	Ditto.	Ditto.
79	891	Ahkám-i-Du'á (The rules of prayer).	Ditto.	Master Wadháwá Mal.	Religion (Christian).	McKee Press, Gujránwála.
80	947	'Aín-ul-Faiz (Fountain of bounty).	Panjábí in Persian character.	Maulaví 'Abd Ulla.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Punjab Press, Siálkot.
81	960	Sardhá Púran (Fulfilment of wishes)	Panjábí in Gurmukhí character.	Sardúl Singh.	Religion (Sikh).	Chashma-i-Núr Press, Amritsar.

1867[1] *during the quarter ending 30th September* 1891—continued.

Date of issue from the Press, or of Publication.	Number of pages.	Size.	First, second or other number of the Edition.	Number of copies of which the Edition consists.	Whether the Book is printed or lithographed.	Price at which the Book is sold to the Public.	Name and residence of the Proprietor of the copy-right, or of any portion of such copy-right.	REMARKS.
						Rs. A. P.		
20th Augt. 1891.	32	8vo.	I.	550	Lithographed.	0 0 6		
26th Augt. 1891.	24	16mo.	I.	750	Ditto.	0 0 6		
29th Augt. 1891.	16	16mo.	I.	350	Ditto.	0 0 6		
7th May 1891.	236	16mo.	R.	1,050	Ditto.	0 2 6		
20th April 1891.	16	8vo.	R.	6,000	Ditto.	0 0 6		
Ditto.	32	8vo.	R.	6,000	Ditto.	0 1 0		
28th May 1891.	32	16mo.	R.	6,000	Ditto.	0 0 6		
20th May 1891.	154	32mo.	I.	1,000	Printed.	0 1 6	...	A highly popular prayer book by Gurú Arjan Sáhib, the 5th Sikh Gurú, who collected and compiled the Sikh Granth. The present is a pocket edition neatly printed in good type.
11th June 1891.	80	32mo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 1 3		
5th July 1891.	12	16mo.	I.	500	Lithographed.	0 0 6		
28th Augt. 1891.	48	8vo.	I.	800	Ditto.	0 1 6		
10th Augt. 1891.	290	8vo.	I.	750	Ditto.	0 12 0	...	Contains directions for the Sikhs as to the manner of reciting certain pieces from the Granth which are considered to ensure success and prosperity in worldly concerns and liberation from disease.

Catalogue of Books registered in the Punjab under Act XXV

Serial Number.	Registration Number.	Title of the Book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents, when the same are not in the English language.	Language in which the Book is written.	Name of the Author, Translator, or Editor of the Book, or any part thereof.	The subject.	Name of the firm, and place of printing.
82	777	Guide aur Marker Duty Battalion Drill ke wáste (Guide and Marker Duty for Battalion Drill).	Panjábí.	Hawaldár Sher Singh.	Miscellaneous.	Aror Bans Press, Lahore.
83	961	Risála Tapdá vaddá (A treatise on fever, larger edition).	Ditto.	Bhái Melá Singh (Translator).	Medicine.	Chashma-i-Núr Press, Amritsar.
		The following are designed for Educational purposes.				
84	811	Bálopadesh (Instructions for children).	Ditto	...	Language.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press, Lahore.
85	822	Panjábí dí tíjí pothí (Third Panjábí Reader).	Ditto.	Lála Bihárí Lál (Translator).	Ditto.	Ditto.
86	823	Panjábí dí chauthí pothí (Fourth Panjábí Reader).	Ditto.	Lála Bihárí Lál.	Ditto.	Ditto.
87	846	Bálopadesh (Instructions for children).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.
88	829	Amritsar de zil' dá Jughráfíya (Geography of the Amritsar District).	Ditto.	Bhái Sardúl Singh (Translator).	Miscellaneous.	Ditto.
		BOOKS, PASHTO.				
89	936	Adáb-un-Nisá wa Iksáb-un-Nisá ba zabán-i-Afghání (On the manners and duties of women in Pashto language).	Pashto.	Ni'mat Ulla.	Poetry.	Hindú Press, Delhi.
		Designed for Educational purposes.				
90	837	Shakkaristán Afgháñí ya'ní Pashto zabán ká course Normal Skúlon kí zamíndárí class ke wáste (Pashto Course for the zamíndárí classes of Normal Schools).	Ditto.	Qází Mír Ahmad Sháh, Rízwání.	Language.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press, Lahore.
		BOOKS, PERSIAN.				
91	728	Kanz-i-Fársí (The Kanz in Persian language).	Persian.	Nasír-ud-Dín Muhammad.	Religion (Muhammadan.)	Muhammadí Press, Lahore.

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30th April 1891.	56	32mo.	I.	350	Lithographed.	Not given.		
15th Augt. 1891.	152	4to.	I.	550	Ditto.	0 5 0	...	A Gurmukhí translation of a Persian work treating of fevers and their cures.
18th April 1891.	32	16mo.	R.	6,000	Ditto.	0 0 6		
27th April 1891.	130	16mo.	New.	1,600	Printed.	0 5 0		
Ditto.	180	16mo.	New.	1,600	Ditto.	0 6 0		
28th May 1891.	16	16mo.	R.	6,000	Lithographed.	0 0 3		
16th May 1891.	51	16mo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 2 8	Educational Dept., Punjab.	
7th Augt. 1891.	20	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 2 0	Ghulám Qádir and Fazl Haqq, Pesháwar.	
24th May 1891.	111	16mo.	I.	200	Ditto.	0 4 7	Educational Dept., Punjab.	
22nd May 1891.	244	8vo.	New.	740	Ditto.	0 7 0		

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92	731	Durr-ul-Majális (Pearl for the assembly).	Persian	Faqír Ulla	Religion (Muhammadan).	Muhammadi Press, Lahore.
93	900	Tafsír-i-Ayat-ush Sharífat-il-Istikhláf (Commentary of Istikhláf, a verse of the Qurán).	Ditto.	Muhammad Hasan.	Ditto.	Dabdába-i Iqbál-i-Rabbí Press, Ludhiána.
94	783	Balmíkí Rámáyan ma'i Rámás Asmedh (Rámáyan of Bálmík together with Ramá's Ashwamedha, or the horse sacrifice performed by Ráma.	Ditto.	Muhr Singh	Poetry.	Ganesh Parkásh Press, Lahore.
95	795	Díwán-i-Khuwája Háfiz (Poems by Khuwája Háfiz).	Ditto.	Khuwája Shams-ud-Dín Muhammad Háfiz.	Ditto.	Ditto.
96	797	Díwán-i-Ghiyásí (Poems by Mír Ghiyás-ud-Dín).	Ditto.	Mír Ghiyás-ud-Dín.	Ditto	Ditto.
97	922	Musaddas-i-Fáizí (Stanzas by Fáiz)...	Ditto.	Maulaví Fíroz-ud-Dín Ahmad, Faiz (Translator).	Ditto.	Akhtar-i-Hind Press, Amritsar.
98	796	Qissa-i-Ahmad Jámí (Story by Ahmad Jámí).	Ditto.	Ahmad Jámí	Fiction.	Ganesh Parkásh Press, Lahore.
99	866	Makhzan-ul-Iksír-ma'-i-Takmila, Jild-i-Panjum wa shashum (The store house of elixir together with complements, Volumes V and VI).	Ditto.	Hakím Imám-ud-Dín.	Medicine.	Riyáz-i-Hind Press, Amritsar.
		The following are designed for Educational purposes.				
100	788	Hissa-i-Awwal, Mashq-i-Nasta'líq (Part I, Caligraphy).	Ditto.	...	Miscellaneous.	Ganesh Parkásh Press, Lahore.
101	889	Mashq-i-Nasta'líq Hissa-i-Awwal (Caligraphy, Part I).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Mashír-i-Hind Press, Siálkot.

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						Rs. A. P.		
1st June 1891.	132	8vo.	R.	740	Lithographed.	0 2 6		
14th June 1891.	8	8vo.	I.	100	Ditto.	0 0 6		
28th April 1891.	188	8vo.	I.	350	Ditto.	0 12 0	...	An abridgment of the well-known Rámáyan of Bálmík, in Persian verse of merit.
20th May 1891.	396 with 16 illustrations.	8vo.	I.	3,000	Ditto.	1 0 0		
20th May 1891.	140	8vo.	I.	1,500	Ditto.	0 4 0		
20th July 1891.	75	8vo.	I.	250	Ditto.	0 8 0	...	A Persian translation in verse of the well known poem of Maulaví Altáf Husain of Delhi comparing the present backward condition of the Muhammadans with their glorious past.
20th May 1891.	140	8vo.	I.	2,000	Ditto.	0 4 0		
22nd June 1891.	151	4to.	I.	700	Ditto.	3 8 0	...	The present volumes describe the properties and medicinal virtues of some of the Indian herbs, and include the various compounds and receipts in which those herbs are used. The supplement contains various modes by which receipts are compounded and oils extracted.
5th May 1891.	16	8vo.	R.	2,000	Ditto.	0 0 6		
1st July 1891.	16	8vo.	I.	1,600	Ditto.	0 0 6		

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102	801	Fársí kí dúsrí kitáb (The second Persian Book).	Persian.	Published under the orders of the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab.	Language.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press, Lahore.
		Books, Sanskrit.				
103	966	Pustak Dharam Shánt kí (A book relating to the funeral obsequies).	Sanskrit.	...	Religion (Hindú).	Anand Parkásh Press, Amritsar.
104	967	Ashlekhá Shántí (Pacification of Ashlekhá).	Ditto.	...	Miscellaneous.	Ditto.
		Designed for Educational purposes.				
105	858	Siddhánt Vayut patti Sár Granth (A revised Sárasuat Sanskrit Grammar.)	Ditto.	Pandit Láljí Rám.	Language.	Dabír-i-Hind Press, Amritsar.
		Books, Sindhi.				
106	761	Jap Sáhib (Prayer book) ..	Sindhí.	Harí Singh.	Religion (Sikh).	Islámíya Press, Lahore.
107	762	Indar Sabhá (Court of Indra) ...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Drama.	Ditto.
108	763	Ta'lím Hikmat, bhágo pahryon (Medical teaching, Part I).	Ditto.	Mirzá Qulíj Beg.	Medicine.	Ditto.
		Books, Urdu.				
109	729	Naqsh-i-Sulaimání (Amulets of Solomon).	Urdú.	Muhammad Ashraf 'Alí.	Miscellaneous.	Muhammadí Press, Lahore.
110	775	Tálib 'Ilmon ke líye Mufid Khorák (Useful food for students).	Ditto.	Lála 'Atmá Rám.	Ditto.	Aror Bans Press, Lahore.
111	776	Guide aur Marker Duty Battalion Pret ke wáste (Guide and Marker Duty for Battalion Parade).	Ditto.	Hawaldár Sher Singh.	Ditto.	Ditto.
112	878	Imámíya Educational Congress ká Jalsa-i-awwal ma'rúf ba Jalsa-i-Gulshan-i-Ta'lím-i-Imámíya (First meeting of the Imámíya Educational Congress called the meeting garden of the Imámíya education).	Ditto.	Qází Saiyid Sarfaráz 'Alí.	Ditto.	Faiz-i-Husainí Press, Delhi.

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						Rs. A. P.		
6th April 1891.	44	16mo.	New.	12,000	Lithographed.	0 1 4		
4th Augt. 1891.	48	16mo.	I.	350	Ditto.	0 2 0		
8th Augt. 1891.	32	16mo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0 1 0		Treats of certain astrological observances.
30th June 1891.	308	16mo.	I.	200	Ditto.	1 0 0	Pandit Láljí Rám, Amritsar.	
18th May 1891.	18	16mo.	I.	750	Ditto.	0 0 6		
Ditto.	48	16mo.	I.	750	Ditto.	0 1 0		
Ditto.	46	8vo.	I.	750	Ditto.	0 4 0		
27th May 1891.	64	8vo.	I.	740	Ditto.	0 1 0		
28th April 1891.	24	16mo.	R.	700	Ditto.	0 0 6	...	A small pamphlet dilating on the use of the vegetable food as against animal food which the author tries to show is injurious to students.
30th April 1891.	32	32mo.	I.	350	Ditto.	Not given.		
2nd July. 1891.	21	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 0 6		

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113	899	Musketry Karáne ká Qánún Desí Fauj ke wáste (Regulations for conducting the Musketry instruction for the Native Army).	Urdú.	Master Ghulám Muhyid Dín (Translator).	Miscellaneous.	Dabdaba-i-Iqbál-i-Rabbi Press, Ludhiána.
114	901	Firing Exercise.	Urdú in Gurmúkhi character.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
115	902	Theoretical Principle.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
116	903	Risála Out Post Duty ká sawál-o-jawáb (The Out Post Duty in the form of a catechism).	Urdú in Nágri character.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
117	905	Rahnumá-i-Drill (Guide to Drill).	Urdú in Persian character.	Sardár Parshan Singh.	Ditto.	Victoria Branch Press, Mooltan.
118	909	Musketry Karáne ká Qánún Desí Fauj ke wáste (Regulations for conducting the Musketry instruction of the Native Army).	Urdú in Gurmúkhi character.	Master Ghulám Muhyid Dín (Translator).	Ditto.	Narankári Press, Ludhiána.
119	945	Kímiyá-i-Daulat ma'i Risála-i-Iksír-i-Riyázat (The elixor of wealth together with a treatise on physical exercise).	Urdú.	Sheikh Guláb Dín and Maulaví Muhammad Fíroz-ud-dín.	Ditto.	Punjab Press, Siálkot.
120	958	Zábita-i-kár rawáí-i-Municipal Committe, Jhelum (Rules of the Municipal Committee, Jhelum).	Ditto.	Municipal Committee, Jhelum.	Ditto.	Siráj-ul-M[illegible] Press, Jhelum.
121	964	'Aína-Qawáid ma'-i-Tasáwír (Mirror of drill with illustrations).	Ditto.	Munshí Jassú Rám.	Ditto.	Chashma-i-Núr Press, Amritsar.
122	730	Fiqh-i-Muhammadiya mulaqqab-ba-Taríqa-i-Ahmadíyá hissa-i-tísra (Ecclesiastical Law of Muhammad called the Way of Ahmad, Part III).	Ditto.	Mahhammad Abul Hasan.	Religion (Muhammadan.)	Muhammadi Press, Lahore.
123	733	Dev Dharam Mishn kí sákht aur uske qawá'id (Organization and rules of the Dev Dharam Mission).	Ditto.	Shri S. N. Agnihotri.	Religion (Brahmo.)	Dev Bidhán Press, Lahore.
124	735	Hukm un Nabí bi Kufar-i-mn lá-yusalli (Orders of the Prophet for the infidelity of those who do not pray).	Ditto.	Maulaví Muhammad 'Usmán.	Religion (Muhammadan.)	Siddíqí Press, Lahore.
125	736	Dín ká bacháo (Defence of religion).	Ditto.	M. 'Abdulla.	Ditto.	Ditto.

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						Rs.	A.	P.		
12th June 1891.	208	16mo.	R.	400	Lithographed.	0	12	0		
15th June 1891.	50	16mo.	R.	400	Ditto.	0	3	0		
17th June 1891.	35	16mo.	I.	400	Ditto.	0	6	0	...	Treats of the art of shooting with a rifle.
20th June 1891.	56	16mo.	I.	300	Ditto.	0	2	0		
15th June 1891.	32	16mo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0	2	0		
26th June 1891.	296	16mo.	R.	400	Ditto.	1	0	0		
28th Augt. 1891.	104	16mo.	I.	800	Ditto.	0	8	0	...	Treats of the way of acquiring wealth by honest means, avoiding and discharging debts. It recommends habits of industry and quotes copiously from English authors on the subject. A small poem, exhorting people to encourage physical exercise is appended.
4th Septr. 1891.	39	8vo.	I.	100	Ditto.	0	2	9		
25th Augt. 1891.	16	16mo.	I.	750	Ditto.	0	1	0		
30th May 1891.	160	8vo.	I.	1,100	Ditto.	0	5	6		
8th June 1891.	46	12mo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0	1	0		
12th May 1891.	60	8vo.	I.	550	Ditto.	0	3	0		
13th May 1891.	8	8vo.	R.	750	Ditto.	0	0	3		

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126	738	Risála-i-Satr-i-Aurat (The veil of women).	Urdú.	Fakhr-ud-dín Ahmad.	Religion (Muhammadan.)	Siddíqí Press, Lahore.
127	741	Al Kalám ul Mubín fí bayán ut Tajhíz wat Takfín (Detailed description of funeral obsequies).	Ditto.	Saiyid Rahmat 'Alí.	Ditto.	Ditto.
128	745	I'ánat ul Millat il Islámíya Ashrabá há Alláho fí qulúb il Baríya (Help to Muhammadan religion, describing the prohibition of service according to Muhammadan religion).	Ditto.	Maulaví 'Abd-ul-Jabbár.	Ditto.	Ditto.
129	746	Tahrím ul Khamri waz Ziná wal Lawáti wal Mu'ázifi wal 'Ishqi (On the unlawfulness of drinking, fornication, sodomy, listening of music and love).	Ditto.	Saiyid Muhammad Siddíq Hasan Khán.	Ditto.	Ditto.
130	754	Anwár-i-Nu'máníya (Lights of Ni'-mán).	Ditto.	Maulaví Muhammad Fazl-ud-dín.	Ditto.	Islámía Press, Lahore.
131	756	Baráhín-i-'Azízíya ya'ni Subút-i-Wájib ul Wajúd (Reasons of 'Azíz, *i. e.*, Proof of self-existent).	Ditto.	Maulaví 'Abdul 'Azíz Khán.	Ditto.	Ditto.
132	757	Khabtí aur unke Khabt ya'ní tarjama-i-Fanatics and Fanaticism (Fanatics and Fanaticism translated into Urdú language).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.
133	767	Tanásukh kí laghwíyat (Absurdities of the doctrine of the transmigration of soul).	Ditto.	Brahm bádí S. N. Agníhotrí.	Religion (Brahmo).	Deva Bidhán Press, Lahore.
134	768	Tanásukh kí khaufnák buráíyán (Dangerous evils of the doctrine of the transmigration of soul).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
135	769	Tanásukh ke sharmnák Natíje (Shameful results of the transmigration of soul).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.

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						Rs. A. P.		
16th May 1891.	20	8vo.	I.	550	Lithographed	0 0 9	...	Treats of the Parda system and describes the kind of dress that should be worn by the followers of the Islám.
21st May 1891.	68	8vo.	I.	750	Ditto.	0 2 0		
27th May 1891.	20	8vo.	I.	550	Ditto.	0 0 9		
29th May 1891.	24	8vo.	I.	1,100	Ditto.	0 1 0		
5th May 1891.	368	8vo.	I.	750	Ditto.	0 14 0		
13th May 1891.	32	8vo.	I.	750	Ditto.	0 4 0		
Ditto.	33	8vo.	I.	800	Ditto.	0 2 0	...	A translation of a lecture against the use of intoxicating drugs delivered by W. H. Quilliam of Liverpool and a convert to Islám. In this lecture occasion has been taken to introduce to the audience Muhammad and his religion, and an attempt has been made to describe the difficulties met with and perseverance shown by the Prophet in the propagation of the Islám.
10th April 1891.	12	12mo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 0 3		
Ditto.	12	12mo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 0 3		
Ditto.	12	12mo.	R.	500	Ditto.	0 0 3		

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136	773	Gáe achhí yá Brahman (Which is the better of the two, either a cow or a Brahman).	Urdú.	Daulat Rái.	Religion. (Arya).	Aror Bans Press, Lahore.
137	774	Kyá Brahman Hamáre Dost hain yá Dushman (Whether Brahmins are our friends or enemies).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
138	794	Risála-i-Tahqíq-i-Rúh (An inquiry into the soul).	Ditto.	Lála Barkat Rái.	Ditto. (Hindú).	Ganesh Parkásh Press, Lahore.
139	863	Aghráz wa Qawá'id-i-Anjuman Himáyat-ul-Islám Jhang wa Shákh hái Anjuman (Objects and rules of the Anjuman-i-Himáyat-ul-Islám, Jhang, and its Branches).	Ditto.	...	Ditto. (Muhammadan).	Akhtar-i-Hind Press, Amritsar.
140	874	Taríq-ul-Ma'rifat (Way to Divine knowledge).	Ditto.	'Azíz-ul-Hasan.	Ditto.	Husainí Press, Delhi.
141	908	Shiháb-i-Sáqib bar Masíh-i-Kázib (A bright flame on false Jesus Christ).	Ditto.	Muhammad Sa'dulla.	Ditto.	Naraukári Press, Ludhiána.
142	912	Al Qaul ul Jamíl fí Tasdíq ul Misíl (Good word in proof of one like Jesus Christ).	Ditto.	Abú Yúsaf Muhammad Mubárak 'Alí.	Ditto.	Punjab Press, Siálkot.
143	915	Zubúr aur Gít (Psalms of David and Hymns).	Urdú in Roman character.	...	Ditto.	Mission Press, Ludhiána.
144	923	Tasdíq-i-Nuzúl ul Masíh fí dar kullahhum ul qabíh (Proof of the advent of Jesus Christ in reply to an entirely worthless pamphlet.)	Urdú.	Sayid Gauhar 'Alí Sháh.	Ditto.	Akhtar-i-Hind Press, Amritsar.
145	928	Aqída-i-Ahl-i-Islám nisbat Nuzúl-i-'Isá alaya is salám (Faith of Muhammadans regarding the descent of Jesus).	Ditto.	Maulaví Mushtáq Ahmad.	Ditto.	Bilálí Press, Sadhaura, District Umballa.
146	952	Izálat ur Rain 'an Qissai-zil Qarnain (An account of Alexander the Great).	Ditto.	Maulaví Abú Muhammad 'Abd-ul-Haqq.	Ditto.	Akmal-ul-Matábi' Press, Delhi.

1867 *during the quarter ending* 30*th September* 1891—continued.

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						Rs. A. P.		
13th April 1891.	16	16mo.	I.	1,000	Lithographed.	0 0 6		
16th April 1891.	16	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 0 6		
10th May 1891.	20	8vo.	I.	700	Ditto.	Not given.	...	The author has striven to prove that the soul is different from the body and that animals are not without it.
30th June 1891.	24	8vo.	I.	350	Ditto.	...		
4th May 1891.	16	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 1 6		
24th June 1891.	28	16mo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 1 6	...	A satire on the writings and assertions of Mirzá Ghulám Ahmad of Qádián who proclaims himself to be the second Jesus Christ
15th July 1891.	64	16mo.	I.	300	Ditto.	*Nil.*	...	The author, who seems to be a disciple of Mirzá Ghulám Ahmad of Qádián,s exhorts the Muhammadan, to accept his teaching and asserts that the Mirzá is the Jesus Christ of the age, whose advent was foretold in the Qurán.
July 1891.	198	8vo.	I.	7,500	Printed.	0 6 0		
28th July 1891.	14	8vo.	I.	500	Lithographed.	0 1 0		
Ditto.	16	16mo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 0 6		
1st Augt. 1891.	32	8vo.	I.	1,200	Ditto.	0 6 0		

Catalogue of Books registered in the Punjab under Act XXV of

Serial No.	Registration No.	Title of the Book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents when the same are not in the English language.	Language in which the Book is written.	Name of the Author, Translator, or Editor of the Book, or any part thereof.	The subject.	Name of the firm and place of printing.
147	886	Sharf-ul-Manáqib-i-Urdu (Noble abilities in Urdu).	Urdú.	Lála Chiranjí Lál and Munshi Jagan Náth.	Biography.	Muhibb-i-Hind Press, Delhi.
148	740	Khulása-i-Táríkh-i-Makka Mu'azzama (An abstract of the History of Mecca).	Ditto.	Muhammad Fakhr-ud-dín Husain.	History.	Siddíqí Press, Lahore.
149	910	Táríkh-i-Dunyá (History of the world).	Ditto.	Pandit Lekh Rám.	Ditto.	Gouldsbury Press, Ferozepore.
150	917	Muhammad kí Tawáríkh ká Ijmál (An epitome of the history of Muhammad).	Ditto.	Revd. T. Williams.	Ditto.	American Mission Press, Ludhiána.
151	921	Shahádat-i-'Ainí Kashmír par (Eye-witness on Kashmír).	Ditto.	Maulvi Fíroz-ud-dín Ahmad Fáiz.	Ditto.	Akhtar-i-Hind Press, Amritsar.
152	873	Gulshan-i-Ján fazá (Soul reviving garden).	Ditto.	Saiyid Asghar 'Alí.	Fiction.	Hindú Press, Delhi.
153	948	Bishá Barikhsha (Poisonous Tree) ...	Ditto.	Ghulám Qádir (Fasíh) (Translator).	Ditto.	Punjab Press, Siálkot.

1867) *during the quarter ending 30th September* 1891—continued.

Date of issue from the Press, or of the Publication.	Number of pages.	Size.	First, second or other number of the Edition.	Number of copies of which the Edition consists.	Whether the Book is printed or lithographed.	Price at which the Book is sold to the Public.	Name and residence of the Proprietor of the copy-right, or of any portion of such copy-right.	REMARKS.
						Rs. A. P.		
30th June 1891.	64	8vo.	New.	1,000	Lithographed.	0 3 0	...	A sketch of the life and the marvellous and miraculous doings of a Muhammadan saint of Pánipat named Sháh Sharf-ud-dín Bú Alí Qalandar.
20th May 1891.	64	8vo.	I.	550	Ditto.	0 2 0	...	A brief history of the foundation of the Shrine at Mecca and how it came into the possession of the Muhammadans. Mention is made also of the canal of Zebída, Queen of the Caliph Harún-ur-Rashíd.
8th August 1891.	76	8vo.	I.	1,400	Ditto.	0 3 0		
July 1891.	8	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 0 3	...	In this little tract the author compares the life of Muhammad with that of Jesus Christ, and tries to show the excellence of the latter.
17th July 1891.	26	8vo.	I.	250	Ditto.	0 2 0		
29th June 1891.	124	8vo.	R.	2,025	Ditto.	0 6 0	...	A love tale written in a highly elaborate style abounding in rhymed phrases, and copiously interspersed with verses by various Urdu Poets.
28th Augt. 1891.	96	8vo.	I.	400	Ditto.	1 0 0	...	A translation of a Bengálí novel in which a rich Zamíndár, having a dutiful wife and possessed of every worldly felicity, brought upon his head a series of untold miseries by his indiscreet action in falling in love with a young widow. The novel is very interesting and instructive.

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154	875	Qissa-i- Sháh-i- Rúm bá taswír (Story of the King of Turkey with illustrations).	Urdú.	...	Poetry.	Faiz-i-Husaini Press, Delhi.
155	377	Mián Nazír-ká-Burhápe Náma, &c. (The old age by Mián Nazír).	Ditto.	Mián Nazír.	Ditto.	Husainí Press, Delhi.
156	890	Qasídá-i-Makrí bazabán-i-Urdú (Poems on locusts in Urdú).	Ditto.	Muhammad Ramazán.	Ditto.	McKee Press, Gujránwála.
157	893	Wiqáya-i-Makrí (An account of locusts).	Ditto.	Mathrá Singh, Shafiq.	Ditto.	Ditto.
158	898	Tiddí Náma-i-Qásim (An account of locusts by Qásim).	Ditto.	Muhammad Qásim.	Ditto.	Ditto.
159	938	Musaddas-i-'Ibrat Angez (Admonitory stanzas).	Ditto.	Maulvi Muhammad Ashraf Alí.	Ditto.	Biláhí Press, Sádhaura, District Umballa.
160	934	Mi'ráj-i-Nazm (Ladder of Poetry)	Ditto.	Mír Tálib Husain.	Ditto.	Ditto.
161	955	Radd-ul-Mardúd fí Istihbáb-il-Maulúd yá'ní Musaddas-i-Ráshid dar-radd-i-kaid-i-Faqír-i-Hásid (Stanzas by Ráshid on the lawfulness of the nativity of Muhammad in refutation to a pamphlet by an envious Faqír).	Ditto.	Mauláná Muhammad Ráshid.	Ditto.	Akmal-ul-Matábi' Press, Delhi.
162	919	Jantarí-i-'Abyána (Table for the calculation of the water-rent).	Ditto.	...	Science (Mathematical.)	Akhtar-i-Hind Press, Amritsar.
163	954	Bachchon ká rakh rakháo (Preservation of children's health).	Ditto.	Munshí Saiyid Ahmad.	Medicine.	Akmal-ul-Matábi Press, Delhí.
164	968	Báqiyát-i-Bhárat Musáfir (Remembrance of Bhárat Musáfir).	Ditto.	Nand Lál, Bhárat Musáfir.	Ditto.	Anand Parkásh Press, Amritsar.

1867 *during the quarter ending 30th Septmber* 1891—continued.

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						Rs. A. P.		
18th May 1891.	16	8vo.	R.	2,000	Lithographed.	0 0 6		
20th June 1891.	16	8vo.	R.	1,000	Ditto.	0 0 6		
6th July 1891.	4	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 0 3		
12th July 1891.	8	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 0 6		
20th July 1891.	8	16mo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 0 3		
12th Augt. 1891.	18	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 1 3		
Ditto.	16	8vo.	I.	250	Ditto.	0 1 0		
4th Septr. 1891.	32	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	Gratis.		
12th July 1891.	54	4to.	I.	300	Ditto.	0 8 0		
3rd Augt. 1891.	40	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 1 6	...	A very useful small tract containing sound advice to mothers for the preservation of the health of their children. Most of the common ailments to which little children are subject have been fully treated of in a very simple Urdu style.
20th Augt. 1891.	280	8vo.	I.	700	Ditto.	2 0 0	...	A collection of receipts for various diseases according to the Vaidak system of medicine. The compiler is himself an Apothecary.

Catalogue of Books registered in the Punjab under Act XXV of

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		The following are designed for Educational purposes.				
165	734	Mukhtasar Jughráfíya-i-'álam (Abridged Geography of the world).	Urdú.	Háfiz 'Abd-ur-Rahmán.	Miscellaneous.	Siddíqí Press, Lahore.
166	743	Mukhtasar Jughráfíya-i-Punjab (An abridged Geography of the Punjab).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
167	744	Mukhtasar Jughráfíya-i-Hind (An abridged Geography of India).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
168	772	'Itr-i-Jughráfíya-i-Jahán (An essence of the Geograpy of the world).	Ditto.	Lála Rám Saran Dás.	Ditto.	Aror Bans Press, Lahore.
169	800	Jhelum ke Zil' ká Jughráfíya (Geography of the Jhelum District).	Ditto	The Translation Staff of the Central Training College, Lahore.	Ditto.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press, Lahore.
170	802	Shahpur ke Zil' ká Jughráfíya (Geography of the Shahpur District).	Ditto.	Lála Jíá Rám, M. A.	Ditto.	Ditto.
171	804	Mukhtasar Jughráfíya-i-Alam (A short Geography of the word).	Ditto.	Munshí Guláb Singh.	Ditto.	Ditto.
172	805	Ashyá ke sabaq, pahlá hissa, 'Am chízen (Object Lessons, Part I., Common things).	Ditto.	Lála Umráo, M. A. Singh and Lála Munshí Lál, M. A.	Ditto.	Ditto.
173	807	Mukhtasar Jughráfíya-i-Punjab (An abridged Geography of the Punjab).	Ditto.	Munshí Guláb Singh.	Ditto.	Ditto.
174	821	Karnál ke Zil' ká Jughráfíya (Geography of the Karnál District).	Ditto.	The Translation Staff of the Central Taaining College, Lahore.	Ditto.	Ditto.
175	824	Jughráfíya-i-Hind, pahlá hissa (Geography of India, Part I).	Ditto.	Published under the orders of the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab.	Ditto.	Ditto.
176	830	Naqsha-i-Zil'-i-Ráwalpindi (Map of the Ráwalpindi District).	Ditto.	Munshí Guláb Singh.	Ditto.	Ditto.

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						Rs.	A.	P.		
10th May 1891.	60	8vo.	New.	1,200	Lithographed.	0	2	0		
24th May 1891.	32	16mo.	New.	750	Ditto.	0	0	9		
26th May 1891.	40	16mo.	New.	750	Ditto.	0	1	0		
11th April 1891.	48	16mo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0	1	6		
6th April 1891.	54	16mo.	New.	2,000	Ditto.	0	1	8		
Ditto.	60	16mo.	New.	2,000	Ditto.	0	2	4		
8th April 1891.	64	8vo.	New.	5,000	Ditto.	0	4	0		
Ditto.	152	16mo.	New.	5,000	Ditto.	0	6	6		
10th April 1891.	24	8vo.	New.	5,000	Ditto.	0	1	3		
25th April 1891.	52	16mo.	New.	2,000	Ditto.	0	1	8		
27th April 1891.	56	16mo.	New.	5,000	Ditto.	0	1	8		
16th April 1891.	...	...	I.	200	Ditto.	3	0	0		

Catalogue of Books registered in the Punjab under Act XXV

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177	831	Naqsha-i-America (Map of America)	Urdú.	Educational Department, Punjab.	Miscellaneous.	Mufid-i-'Am Press, Lahore.
178	832	Naqsha-i-Punjab (Map of the Punjab).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
179	833	Siálkot ke Zil' ká Jughráfíya (Geography of the Siálkot District).	Ditto.	Lála Shiv Diyál M. A.	Ditto.	Ditto.
180	896	Guldasta-i-Tahzíb (A treatise on essay writing called Guldasta-i-Tahzíb).	Ditto.	Lála Shankar Dás.	Ditto.	McKee Press, Gujránwála.
181	930	Rahnumá-i-'Alam, hissa-i-duwum, (Guide to world, Part II).	Ditto.	Munshí Amír Chand and Lála Ganesh Dás.	Ditto.	Biláli Press, Sádhaura, District Umballa.
182	931	Jughráfíya-i-Benazír, hissa-i-duwum (Matchless Geography, Part II).	Ditto.	Munshí Jamí'at Singh.	Ditto.	Ditto.
183	737	Farhang-i-Qisas-i-Hind, hissa-i-awwal wa duwum (Glossary of Qisas-i-Hind or Indian Stories, Parts I. and II.).	Ditto.	Maulaví Abdul Azíz.	Language.	Siddíqí Press, Lahore.
184	739	Muntakhab Gulistán ke pahle do báb ká bá muháwara Urdú tarjama (Selections from the first two chapters of the Gulistán translated into idiomatic Urdú).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
185	785	Bábú Piyárí Charan Sarkár ke silsila-i-ta'lím men se Chauthí kitáb ká Urdú tarjama (An Urdú translation of Bábú Piyárí Charan Sarkár's Fourth Book of Reading).	Ditto.	Bashambar Dás	Ditto.	Ganesh Parkásh Press, Lahore.
186	798	Urdú kí chauthí kitáb (The Fourth Urdú Reader).	Ditto.	Colonel W. R. M. Holroyd.	Ditto.	Mufid-i-'Am Press, Lahore.

1867 *during the quarter ending 30th September* 1891—continued.

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						Rs. A. P.		
18th May 1891.	...	...	New.	350	Lithographed.	3 0 0		
20th May 1891.	...	...	New.	700	Ditto.	3 0 0		
Ditto.	56	16mo.	New.	2,000	Ditto.	0 2 2		
8th July 1891.	190	16mo.	New.	5,000	Ditto.	0 5 0	...	Contains essays on various moral and social subjects, and the Educational Department has patronized this book by introducing it into the schemes of study.
28th July 1891.	51	16mo.	I	1,000	Ditto.	0 2 6		
8th Augt. 1891.	142	16mo.	New.	1,000	Ditto.	0 4 0		
14th May 1891.	48	16mo.	I	1,100	Ditto.	0 1 6		
19th May 1891.	64	16mo.	New.	1,100	Ditto.	0 1 6		
28th April 1891.	104	16mo.	New.	700	Ditto.	0 5 0		
4th April 1891.	154	16mo.	New.	10,000	Ditto.	0 3 2		

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187	799	Urdú kí Tísri Kitáb (The Third Urdú Reader).	Urdú.	Col. W. R. M. Holroyd.	Language.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press, Lahore.
188	820	Qawáid-i-Urdú (Urdú Grammar) ...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
189	827	Sughr Bíví ká Dúsrá Hissa (Good House Mother, Part II).	Ditto.	Mrs. F. A. Steel.	Ditto.	Ditto.
190	828	Nisáb-i-Urdú Normal Skúlon ke wáste (Urdú Course for Normal Schools).	Ditto.	The Translation Staff of the Punjab Education Department (Compiler).	Ditto.	Ditto.
191	843	Inshá-i-Urdú (Urdú letter-writer) ...	Ditto.	Maulaví Karm-ud-Dín.	Ditto.	Ditto.
192	876	Ditto (Ditto) ...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Husainí Press, Delhi
193	880	Qisas-i-Hind Hissa-i-Awwal kí Farhang (Glossary of Qisas-i-Hind, or Indian Stories, Part I).	Ditto.	Lála Chiranjí Lál.	Ditto.	Muhibb-i-Hind Press, Delhi.
194	881	Qisas-i-Hind Hissa-i-Duwum ki Farhang (Glossary of Qisas-i-Hind, or Indian Stories, Part II).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
195	882	Urdú ki Pahlí Kitáb kí Farhang (Glossary of the First Urdú Book).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
196	883	Urdú kí Dúsrí Kitáb kí Farhang (Glossary of the Second Urdú Book).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
197	884	Urdú kí Tísrí Kitáb kí Farhang (Glossary of the Third Urdú Book).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
198	885	Urdú kí Chauthí Kitáb kí Farhang (Glossary of the Fourth Urdú Book).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
199	916	Urdú kí Tísrí Kitáb (Urdú Third Reader).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	American Mission Press, Ludhiána.

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						Rs. A. P.		
5th April 1891.	110	16mo.	New.	10,000	Lithographed.	0 3 2		
23rd April 1891.	80	16mo.	New.	12,000	Ditto.	0 2 4		
13th May. 1891.	246	16mo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 6 6	Educational Department, Punjab.	A Government text-book on domestic economy and elementary phisiology, compiled and translated into Urdú under the auspices of the Punjab Text-Book Committee.
14th May. 1891.	204	16mo.	New.	1,000	Ditto.	0 5 10		
28th May 1891.	24	8vo.	R.	3,000	Ditto.	0 1 0		
3rd June 1891.	32	8vo.	R.	1,000	Ditto.	0 1 0		
9th June 1891.	32	16mo.	New.	1,000	Ditto.	0 1 0		
Ditto.	66	16mo.	New.	1,000	Ditto.	0 1 6		
12th June 1891.	32	16mo.	New.	1,000	Ditto.	0 0 9		
15th June 1891.	32	16mo.	New.	1,000	Ditto.	0 1 0		
Ditto	34	16mo.	New.	1,000	Ditto.	0 1 0		
20th June 1891.	26	16mo.	New.	1,000	Ditto.	0 0 9		
July 1891.	240	16mo.	R.	5,000	Ditto.	0 3 0	...	The Third Urdú Reader of the Punjab Religious Book Society. Its type, paper and the general got-up are very good. Its price is only 3 annas, which for a book of over 240 pages illustrated with a number of wood-cuts is remarkably low.

Catalogue of Books Registered in the Punjab under Act XXV

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200	925	Guldasta-i-Tahzíb kí Farhang (Glossary of Guldasta-i-Tahzíb).	Urdú.	Munshí Hoshnák Rái.	Language.	Bilálí Press, Sadhaura, District Umballa.
201	926	Mazmún Nawísí kí dúsrí kítáb almausúm Khutút Nawísí kí chauthí Kitáb (Second Book of essay writing called Fourth Book of letter-writing).	Ditto.	Munshí Muhammad Bilál.	Ditto.	Ditto.
202	946	Mirat-ul-'Urús kí Farhang (Glossary of Mirat-ul-'Urús).	Ditto.	Maulaví Muhammad Fíroz-ud-Dín.	Ditto.	Punjab Press, Siálkot.
203	953	Urdú-i-Mu'alla, hissa-i-awwal (High Urdú, Part I).	Ditto.	Mirzá Asadulla Khán, Ghálib.	Ditto.	Akmal-ul-Matábi' Press, Delhi.
204	962	A'ína-i-Tahzíb ya'ní Guldasta-i-Tahzíb kí Farhang (Glossary of Guldasta-i-Tahzíb).	Ditto.	Jaimal Rám.	Ditto.	Chashma-i-Núr Press, Amritsar.
205	755	Risála-i-Ráh-i-Tandurustí ya'ní Mabádí-i-Hifz-i-Sihhat (Way to Health, *i. e.*, Preliminary safe guards to health).	Ditto.	Sultán Mahmúd (Translator).	Medicine.	Islámia Press, Lahore.
206	803	Masáhat ká Risála (Book of Mensuration).	Ditto.	Lála Máhlá Rám.	Science (Mathematical).	Mufíd-i-'Am Press, Lahore.
207	808	Taqrírí Hisáb (Mental Arithmetic).	Ditto.	Educational Department, Punjab.	Ditto.	Ditto.
208	860	Naí Tahrír Uqlídis ká dúsrá maqála (A new Geometry, Book II).	Ditto.	J. B. Dales, Esquire, B. A.	Ditto.	Akhtar-i-Hind Press, Amritsar.

1867 *during the quarter ending 30th September* 1891—continued.

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						Rs. A. P.		
20th July 1891.	80	16mo.	I.	1,000	Lithographed.	0 2 6		
25th July 1891.	136	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 4 0	...	Contains letters in a very elaborate style of Urdú. The author seems to have taken great care in the selection of the subject matter of his letters, which is calculated to aid in the culture of the moral and intellectual powers of the young student.
28th Augt. 1891.	64	16mo.	I.	750	Ditto.	0 1 0		
15th Feby. 1891.	384	8vo.	New.	1,000	Ditto.	1 8 0	...	Letters by Mirzá Asadulla Khán, Ghálib, a modern Urdú poet and prose writer of great fame. His style of Urdú prose as contained in these letters is much admired.
20th Augt. 1891.	80	16mo.	I.	750	Ditto.	0 3 0		
7th May 1891.	90	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 4 0	...	A translation of the "Way to Health". A Government text-book on sanitation used in public schools. The translation is inferior in respect to style to that made for the Educational Department of this Province.
8th April 1891.	180	8vo.	New.	4,200	Ditto.	0 6 0		
16th April 1891.	124	16mo.	New.	500	Ditto.	0 3 5		
7th June 1891.	87	16mo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0 3 6		

Catalogue of Books registered in the Punjab under Act XXV of

Serial No.	Registration No.	Title of the Book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents when the same are not in the English language.	Language in which the Book is written.	Name of the Author, Translator, or Editor of the Book, or any part thereof.	The subject.	Name of the firm, and place of printing.
209	888	Paisa Masáhat hissa-i-awwal (Pice Mensuration, Part I).	Urdú.	Bahádur Chand.	Science (Mathematical).	Mashír-i-Hind Press, Siálkot.
210	929	Majmú'a-i-Hisáb (Collection of questions on Arithmetic).	Ditto.	Munshí Ghulám Ahmad and Sultán Bakhsh.	Ditto	Bilálí Press, Sádhaura, District Umballa.
211	932	Kilíd-i-Jabríya hissa-i-awwal (Key to Algebra, Part I).	Ditto.	Maulavi Muhammad Iláhí Bakhsh.	Ditto	Ditto.
212	944	Tashríh-ul-Ashkál (Notes on the first three books of Euclid).	Ditto.	Maulavi Muhammad Munír.	Ditto.	Punjab Press, Siálkot.
213	806	Jughráfíya-i-Tab'í hissa-i-awwal (Physical Geography, Part I).	Ditto.	Maulavi Muhammad Zaká Ulla.	Science (Natural.)	Mufíd-i-'Am Press, Lahore.
214	825	Rusúm-i-Hind (The Indian Customs)	Ditto.	Educational Department, Punjab.	History.	Ditto.
215	826	Qisas-i-Hind dúsra hissa (Tales from Indian History, Part II).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
216	927	Misbáh-ut-Táríkh ya'ní E. Lethbridge Sáhib kí Mukhtasar Táríkh-i-Hind ká sawálan jawában Khulása (Key to History, or an abstract of E. Lethbridge's abridged History of India in the form of a catechism).	Ditto.	Munshí Karam Bakhsh.	Ditto.	Bilálí Press, Sádhaura, District Umballa.
		BOOKS, BILINGUAL.				
		Arabic-Urdu.				
217	742	Al Hízb-ul-Maqbúl min Ahádís ir Rusúl (Collection of slected traditions).	Arabic and Urdú.	Abú Said Muhammad.	Religion (Muhammadan).	Siddíqí Press, Lahore.
218	747	Tafsír-i-Súra-i-Fátiha, &c. (Commentary of a chapter of the Qurán called Fátiha).	Ditto.	Saiyid Muhammad Siddíq Hasan Khán.	Ditto.	Ditto.

1867 *during the quarter ending 30th September* 1891—continued.

Date of issue from the Press, or of the Publication.	Number of pages.	Size.	First, second or other number of the Edition	Number of copies of which the Edition consists.	Whether the Book is printed or lithographed.	Price at which the Book is sold to the Public	Name and residence of the Proprietor of the copy-right, or of any portion of such copy-right.	REMARKS.
						Rs. A. P.		
3rd July 1891.	8	16mo.	I.	1,000	Lithographed.	0 0 3		
28th July 1891.	96	16mo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 4 0		
12th Augt. 1891.	79	16mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 4 0		
28th Augt. 1891.	216	16mo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0 8 0	...	The first three books of Euclid with copious notes, analysis, solved problems, exercises, and hints to solve them. The work is calculated to impart a thorough knowledge of the subject to, and is altogether a very useful production for, scholars.
10th April 1891.	180	16mo.	New	6,000	Ditto.	0 6 6		
28th April 1891.	351	16mo.	Ditto.	6,000	Ditto.	0 9 11		
29th April 1891.	187	16mo.	Ditto.	10,000	Ditto.	0 5 4		
25th July 1891.	268	16mo.	Ditto.	2,000	Ditto.	0 7 0		
23rd May 1891.	144	8vo.	I.	1,200	Ditto.	0 5 0		
29th May 1891.	40	8vo.	I.	1,100	Ditto.	0 1 0		

Catalogue of Books registered in the Punjab under Act XXV of

Serial Number.	Registration Number.	Title of the Book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents, when the same are not in the English language.	Language in which the Book is written.	Name of the Author, Translator, or Editor of the Book, or any part thereof.	The subject.	Name of the firm and place of printing.
219	748	Tuhfat-ul-Islám Tafsír-i-Súra-i-Fátiha (Present of Muhammadanism, Commentary of Fátiha, a chapter of the Qurán).	Arabic and Urdú.	Maulavi Karím-ud-dín.	Religion (Muhammadan.)	Siddíqí Press, Lahore.
		Panjabi-Hindi.				
220	790	1. Bárán Máh Moti Rám (Calendar by Moti Rám). 2. Bárán Máh Bení Mádho (Calendar of Bení Mádho). 3. Kanwal Netar (Religious songs) 4. Astotar Harí Har (Hymns) ...	Panjábí and Hindí.	Moti Rám. Súr Dás, Swamie. Káli Datt. Krishan Dás.	Poetry.	Ganesh Pa[illegible] Press, Lah[illegible]
		Arabic-Panjabi.				
221	839	Du'á-i-Suryání (Syrian prayer) ...	Arabic and Panjábí.	Ahmad Yár.	Religion (Muhammadan.)	Mufíd-i-'A[illegible] Press, Lah[illegible]
		Panjabi-Urdu.				
222	853	Mundrí Rám Dás, Musaddas-i-Kishan Singh (The ring by Rám Dás and stanzas by Kishan Singh).	Punjábí and Urdú.	Rám Dás and Kishan Singh.	Poetry.	Ditto.
223	856	Majmú'at-ul-Fiqrát-i-Angrezí (Collection of English sentences).	English and Urdú.	Lála Devi Diyál.	Language.	Srí Wá[illegible] Press, [illegible]
		Arabic-Pashto.				
224	869	Chihil Hadís-al-musamma ba Wasíqa-i-'Akhirat Mutarjam (Forty traditions named Writing of the day of Judgment translated.)	Arabic and Pashto.	Mián 'Abdul Halím, Káká Khail (Translator).	Religion (Muhammadan).	Hindú Press, Delhi.
225	870	Sharh-i-Abyát-i-Mullá Jámí ba zabán-i-Afghání (Commentary of verses of Mullá Jámí in Pashto language).	Ditto.	Mullá Saiyid Mujaddid.	Poetry.	Ditto.
		Arabic-Persian.				
226	871	Kanz-ud-Daqáyiq Jild-i-akhír (Treasury of Niceties, last volume).	Arabic and Persian.	...	Religion (Muhammadan.)	Ditto.
227	872	Kanz-ud-Daqáyiq (Treasury of Niceties).	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.
		Hindi-Urdu.				
228	956	Nirbhai Bilás athwá Gít Gobind (Amusement of Nirbhai Rám or Hymns).	Hindí and Urdú in Nágri character.	Kidári Lál *alias* Nirbhai Rám.	Poetry.	Rasik K[illegible] Press, D[illegible]
229	957	Nirbhai Bilás mausúm ba Gít Gobind (Amusement of Nirbhai Rám called Hymns).	Hindí and Urdú in Persian character.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.

1867 *during the quarter ending* 30*th September* 1891—continued.

Date of issue from the Press, or of Publication.	Number of pages.	Size.	First, second or other number of the Edition.	Number of copies of which the Edition consists.	Whether the Book is printed or lithographed.	Price at which the Book is sold to the Public. Rs. A. P.	Name and residence of the Proprietor of the copy-right, or of any portion of such copy-right.	REMARKS.
30th May 1891.	56	8vo.	I.	750	Lithographed.	0 1 6		
7th May 1891.	16	8vo.	R.	800	Ditto.	0 0 6		
26th May 1891.	16	8vo.	R.	8,000	Ditto.	0 1 0		
9th June 1891.	8	8vo.	R.	5,000	Ditto.	0 0 3		
27th May 1891.	28	16mo.	I.	500	Printed and Lithographed.	0 5 3	...	A collection of English phrases and sentences, with their translation in Urdú, which is not very accurate in some places. This little pamphlet seems to be useful to school students for exercise in translation.
13th June 1891.	36	8vo.	I.	1,000	Lithographed.	0 3 0		
16th June 1891.	16	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 1 0		
20th June 1891.	208	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	1 0 0		
24th June 1891.	548	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	3 0 0	Ishar Singh and Rattan Singh of Peshàwar.	
6th Septr. 1891.	126	8vo.	I.	1,000	Printed.	0 8 0	Bábú Kídári Lál *alias* Nirbhai Rám, Delhi.	A collection of devotional and Pantheistic songs by Nirbhai Rám.
Ditto.	82	8vo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 8 0	Ditto.	

Catalogue of Books registered in the Punjab under Act XXV of

Serial Number.	Registration Number.	Title of the Book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents, when the same are not in the English language.	Language in which the Book is written.	Name of the Author, Translator, or Editor of the Book, or any part thereof.	The subject.	Name of the firm, and place of printing.
		Sanskrit-Hindi.				
230	969	Manukh ke Mukh karm (Principal duties of man).	Sanskrit and Hindí.	Rám Náth.	Religion.	'Anand Parkásh, Amritsar.
		Books—Trilingual.				
		Arabic-Persian-Urdu.				
231	879	Qurán Majíd do tarjama ma'-i-Tafsír-ul-Furqán (The Qurán with two translations and commentary).	Arabic, Persian and Urdú.	Sháh Walíulla and Mauláná Abú Muhammad 'Abd-ul-Haqq (Translators).	Religion (Muhammadan).	Quddúsí Press, Delhi.
		Hindi-Panjabi-Urdu.				
232	935	Prem Patriká (A love letter) ...	Hindí, Panjábí and Urdú in Persian character.	Kirpá Rám, Mahtá.	Poetry.	Egerton Press, Ráwalpindi.
		PERIODICALS.				
233	717	Ganjína-i-Qawánín (Treasury of Law) for 15th March 1891.	Urdú.	Báwá Naráyan Singh.	Law.	Qánúní-i-Hind Press, Lahore.
234	718	Ganjína-i-Qawánín (Treasury of Law) for 31st March 1891.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
235	719	Ganjína-i-Qawánín (Treasury of Law) for 15th April 1891.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
236	725	Urdú Punjab Record (Executive Part) for the quarter ending 30th June 1890.	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Kohi-i-Núr Press, Lahore.

1867 *during the quarter ending 30th September* 1891—continued.

Date of issue from the Press, or of Publication.	Number of pages.	Size.	First, second or other number of the Edition.	Number of copies of which the Edition consists.	Whether the Book is printed or lithographed.	Price at which the Book is sold to the Public.	Name and residence of the Proprietor of the copy-right, or of any portion of such copy-right.	REMARKS.
						Rs. A. P.		
24th Aug. 1891.	80	32mo.	I.	700	Lithographed.	0 1 6		
10th July 1891.	36	Folio.	I.	2,525	Ditto.	0 13 0	Muhammad 'Abd-ul-Quddús, Proprietor, Quddúsí Press, Delhi.	
31st Aug. 1891.	35	12mo.	I.	1,000	Ditto.	0 1 6		
4th May 1891.	68	8vo.	I.	525	Ditto.	0 4 0		
14th May 1891.	80	8vo.	I.	525	Ditto.	0 4 0		
22nd May 1891.	90	8vo.	I.	525	Ditto.	0 4 0		
31st May 1891.	286	8vo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0 12 0		

Catalogue of Books registered in the Punjab under Act [illegible]

Serial No.	Registration No.	Title of the Book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents when the same are not in the English language.	Language in which the Book is written.	Name of the Author, Translator, or Editor of the Book, or any part thereof.	The subject.	Name of the [illegible] and place of printing.
237	778	Anwár-ush-Shams (The Light of the Sun) for 15th January 1891.	Urdú.	...	Law.	'Aftáb-i-P[illegible] Press, La[illegible]
238	779	Anwár-ush-Shams (The Light of the Sun) for 31st January 1891.	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.
239	780	Anwár-ush-Shams (The Light of the Sun) for 15th February 1891.	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.
240	781	Anwár-ush-Shams (The Light of the Sun) for 28th February 1891.	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.
241	782	Anwár-ush-Shams (The Light of the Sun) for 15th March 1891.	Ditto.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.
242	749	Takmíl-ul-Hikmat (The complement of Medical Science) for March 1891.	Ditto.	Hakím Ahmad 'Alí.	Medicine.	Islámi[illegible] La[illegible]
243	759	Takmíl-ul-Hikmat (The complement of Medical Science) for April 1891.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
244	751	Risála-i-Davis al ma'rúf Risála-i-Intikháb-ul-Hikmat (Selections from Medical works) for March 1891.	Ditto.	Dr. A'gyá Rám.	Ditto.	Ditto.
245	750	The Indian Architect for March 1891.	Ditto.	Munshí Muhammad 'Abdulla.	Science (Mehanical).	Ditto.
246	752	Risála-i-Saʻín Sabhá, Lahore (The Journal of the Sarín Society, Lahore) for Baisakh Sammat 1948.	Ditto.	Munshí Mutsaddí Mal.	Miscellaneous.	Ditto.
247	753	Káyasth Mittra (Friend of Káyasth) for 1st May 1891.	Ditto.	Devi Dás.	Ditto.	Ditto.
248	760	Káyasth Mittra (Friend of Káyasth) for 15th May 1891.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.

1867 *during the quarter ending 30th September* 1891—continued.

Date of issue from the Press, or of Publication.	Number of pages.	Size.	First, second, or other number of the Edition.	Number of copies of which the Edition consists.	Whether the Book is printed or lithographed.	Price at which the Book is sold to the Public.	Name and residence of the Proprietor of the copy-right, or of any portion of such copy-right.	REMARKS.
						Rs. A. P.		
8th April 1891.	80	8vo.	I.	525	Lithographed.	0 4 0		
Ditto.	30	8vo.	I.	525	Ditto.	0 4 0		
12th April 1891.	76	8vo.	I.	525	Ditto.	0 4 0		
Ditto.	42	8vo.	I.	525	Ditto.	0 4 0		
15th April 1891.	54	8vo.	I.	525	Ditto.	0 4 0		
19th April 1891.	28	8vo.	I.	270	Ditto.	0 6 0		
15th May 1891.	28	8vo.	I.	270	Ditto.	0 6 0		
30th April 1891.	16	8vo.	I.	200	Ditto.	0 2 0		
20th April 1891.	12	4to.	I.	450	Ditto.	0 6 0		
2nd May 1891.	16	8vo.	I.	500	Ditto.	0 1 0		
Ditto.	20	8vo.	I.	264	Ditto.	0 2 0		
16th May 1891.	24	8vo.	I.	264	Ditto.	0 2 0		

Catalogue of Books registered in the Punjab under Act XX…

Serial No.	Registration No.	Title of the Book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents when the same are not in the English language.	Language in which the Book is written.	Name of the Author, Translator, or Editor of the Book, or any part thereof.	The subject.	Name of the firm and place of printing…
249	765	Anjuman-i-Himáyat-i-Islám Lahore ká Máhwárí risála (Monthly Journal of the Anjuman-i-Himáyat-i-Islám, Lahore) for March 1891.	Urdú.	...	Religion (Muhammadan).	Islámiá P… Lahore.
250	766	Ishá'at-us-Sunnat in Nabwíya (Diffusion of Muhammadan Law) Nos. 6 to 12, Volume 12 for 1889.	Ditto.	Abú Sa'íd Muhammad Husain.	Ditto.	Ditto.
251	859	Anwár-i-Muhammadí, Jild ek, nambar do (Lights of Muhammad, Volume I, No. 2).	Ditto.	Maulvi Ghulám Mustafá.	Ditto.	Charág-i-… Press, Am…
252	865	Anwár-i-Muhammadí, Jild ek, nambar pánch (Lights of Muhammad, Volume I, No. 5).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Riyáz-i-H… Press, Am…
253	920	Anwár-i-Muhammadí (Lights of Muhammad) Volume I for Zilhijj Hijrí era 1308.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Akhtar-i-H… Press, Am…
254	965	Anwár Muhammadí, Jild ek, nambar sát (Lights of Muhammad, Volume I, No. 7).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Chashma-i-N… Press, Am…
255	918	'Ajíb Tajriba (P. R. B. Society's Monthly Handbill No. 129).	Ditto.	...	Religion (Christian).	Amrican Mis… Press.
256	972	Alwáiz (The Preacher), Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, Volume 4.	Ditto.	Maulvi Ghulám Ulla.	Ditto.	Riyáz-i-Hind Press, Am…

LAHORE:
The 19*th October* 1891.

1867 *during the quarter ending 30th September* 1891—concluded.

Date of issue from the Press, or of Publication.	Number of pages.	Size.	First, second or other number of the Edition.	Number of copies of which the Edition consists.	Whether the Book is printed or lithographed.	Price at which the Book is sold to the Public. Rs. A. P.	Name and residence of the Proprietor of the copy-right, or of any portion of such copy-right.	REMARKS.
19th April 1891.	24	8vo.	I.	2,000	Lithograph.	0 1 0		
Ditto.	228	8vo.	I.	352	Ditto.	2 8 0	...	Is an ably conducted Journal on Muhammadanism. The present volume contains a dissertation on the unlawfulness of gambling, lotteries, receiving interest, and charging fees for the insurance of articles, &c. Muhammadans have been exhorted to raise subscriptions for the support of the newly-converted Englishmen in Liverpool.
15th June 1891.	16	8vo.	I.	350	Ditto.	0 2 0		
18th June 1891.	16	8vo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0 2 0		
16th July 1891.	16	8vo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0 0 6		
30th Augt. 1891.	16	8vo.	I.	700	Ditto.	0 0 6		
July 1891	4	8vo.	I.	10,000	Ditto.	0 0 1		
30th Augt 1891.	40	8vo.	I.	150	Ditto.	0 7 6		

RAM KISHAN,

Registrar, Education Department.

List of Books whose Copy-right has been registered in the Punjab during the quarter ending 30th September 1891.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Serial No.	Title of the book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents when the same are not in the English language.	Place of printing and the place of publication.	Name or firm of the printer and the name or firm of the publisher.	Date of issue from the Press or of publication.	Name and residence of the proprietor of the copy-right or of any portion of such copy-right.	Date on which the entry was registered.	REMARKS.
1	Digest of the Indian Law Reports (Bombay Series, Vols. I to XIV, from 1876—1890, with a comparative table and an index of names, Acts and contents).	Amritsar.	National Press.	28th July 1891.	Báwá Naráyan Singh, Amritsar.	28th August 1891.	
2	Poems by Ernest Holder ...	Delhi.	Imperial Medical Hall Press.	7th July 1891.	Ernest Holder, Umballa City.	12th September 1891.	
3	Madiráwatí Upnyás (Story of Madiráwatí).	Ditto.	Bhárat Darpan Press.	8th May 1891.	Pandit Káshí Náth, Proprietor, Bhárat Darpan Press, Delhi.	Ditto.	
4	Hindí Course Zimíndárí Mudarrison ke líye (Hindí Course for Teachers of Zimíndárí Schools).	Lahore	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	29th May 1891.	Educational Department, Punjab.	25th September 1891.	
5	Amritsar de Zil' dá Jughráfíya (Geography of the Amritsar District).	Ditto.	Ditto.	16th May 1891.	Ditto.	Ditto.	
6	'Adáb-un-Nisá wa Iksáb-un-Nisá ba Zabán-i-Afghání (On the manners and duties of women in Pashto language).	Delhi.	Hindú Press.	7th August 1891.	Ghulám Qádir and Fazl Haqq, Peshávar.	12th September 1891.	

7	Shakkaristáni Afghání Ya'ní Pashto Zabán ká Course Normal Skúlon kí Zimíndárí Class ke wáste (Pashto Course for the Zimíndárí Classes of Normal Schools).	Lahore.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	24th May 1891.	Educational Department, Punjab.	25th September 1891.	
8	Siddhánt Vayut pattí Sár Granth (A revised Sárasuat Sanskrit Grammar).	Amritsar.	Dabír-i-Hind Press.	30th June 1891.	Pandit Lálji Rám, Amritsar.	24th July 1891.	
9	Sughr Bíví ká dúsrá hissa (Good House Mother, Part II).	Lahore.	Mufíd-i-'Am Press.	13th May 1891.	Educational Department, Punjab.	25th September 1891.	
10	Kanz-ud Daqáyiq (Treasury of niceties).	Delhi.	Hindú Press.	24th June 1891.	Ishar Singh and Ratan Singh of Pesháwar.	25th July 1891.	
11	Nirbhai Bilásathwá Gít Gobind (Amusement of Nirbhai Rám or Hymns) (Nágrí character).	Ditto.	Rasik Késhí Press.	6th September 1891.	Bábú Kidárí Lal, *alias* Nirbhai Rám.	23rd September 1891.	
12	Nirbhai Bilás mansúm ba Gít Gobind (Amusement of Nirbhai Rám called Hymns) (Persian character).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	
13	Qurán Majíd do tarjama ma'-i-Tafsír-ul-Furqán (The Qurán with two translations and commentary).	Ditto.	Qudúsí Press.	10th July 1891.	Muhammad 'Abd-ul-Qudús, Proprietor, Qudúsí Press, Delhi.	25th July 1891.	

List of Books whose Copy-right has been registered in the Punjab during the quarter ending 30th September 1891—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Serial No.	Title of the book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents when the same are not in the English language.	Place of printing and the place of publication.	Name or firm of the printer and the name or firm of the publisher.	Date of issue from the Press or of publication.	Name and residence of the proprietor of the copy-right or of any portion of such copy-right.	Date on which the entry was registered.	REMARKS.
14	Makhzan-ul-Iksír (The store-house of elixir) (Vol. I).	Jullundur.	Aftáb-i-Hind Press.	17th March 1884.	Hakím Imám-ud-Dín of Kapurthala.	10th August 1891.	The book was registered as per No. 592 of the 2nd quarter of 1884, but the registration of the copy-right has now been effected.
15	Shikshá Manjarí (Instructive book).	Delhi.	Bhárat Darpan Press.	14th November 1890.	Pandit Káshí Náth, son of Pandit Gopáljí, Proprietor, Bhárat Darpan Press, Delhi.	6th August 1891.	The book was registered as per No. 459 of the 2nd quarter of 1891, but the registration of the copy-right has now been effected.

16	Sawánih-i-'Umrí Hazrat Khuwája Qutb-ud-Dín Bakhtiyár Kákí (Life of Hazrat Khuwája Qutb-ud-Dín Bakhtiyár Kákí).	Delhí.	Muir Press.	15th December 1890.	Munshí Buláqí Dás, Proprietor, Muir Press, Delhi.	6th August 1891.	The book was registered as per No. 465 of the 2nd quarter of 1891, but the registration of the copy-right has now been effected.
17	Matla'-ul-Badr fí Tafsír-i-Súrat il 'Asr (Commentary of 'Asr, a Chapter of the Qurán).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	The book was registered as per No. 466 of the 2nd quarter of 1891, but the registration of the copy-right has now been effected.
18	Shu'á-i-Ma'rifat (Radiance of Divine knowledge).	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	The book was registered as per No. 464 of the 2nd quarter of 1891, but the registration of the copy-right has now been effected.

LAHORE:
The 19th October 1891.

RAM KISHAN,
Registrar, Education Department.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—29-10-91—690.

No. 19 of 1891.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1891.

PART II.

GENERAL.

No. 4945 I.

GOVERNMENT OF PUNJAB.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Resolution by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies.

Dated Lahore, the 21st November 1891.

READ—

Revenue Report of the Chief Engineer, Irrigation Works, Punjab, for the year ending 31st March 1891.

RESOLUTION.—The outlay under Capital during and to the end of the year 1890-91 is shown in the following table :—

BUDGET HEAD.	CANAL.	CAPITAL OUTLAY During 1890-91.	CAPITAL OUTLAY To end of 1890-91.
		Rs.	Rs.
35.—Protective Irrigation Works.	I.—Swát River	31,916	36,03,495
49.—Irrigation Works not charged to Revenue.	II.—Western Jumna	60,897	1,11,92,828
	IIA.—Sirsa Branch...	4,83,172	6,24,123
	III.—Bári Doáb	27,082	1,64,33,558
	IV.—Sirhind	— 2,75,886	2,32,87 392
	V.—Chenab	19,19,315	57,03,153
	VI.—Lower Sohág and Pára ..	21,144	6,91,557
	VII.—Sidhnai	94,676	9,35,755
	XIII.—Jhelum	260	9,642
	Total	23,30,660	5,88,78,008
43.—Minor Works and Navigation.	VIII.—Upper Sutlej...	16,429	5,94,061
	IX.—Lower Sutlej and Chenab ...	..	1,10,102
	X.—Indus	— 1,156	7,07,635
	XI.—Shahpur	...	40 739
	Madhopur Workshops	...	4,24,148
	Total ...	15,273	18,76,685
	Total Imperial ...	23,77,849	6,43,58,188
Contributions	II A.—Sirsa Branch...	1,64,635	2,22,569
	IV.—Sirhind	5,10,366	1,38,01,934
	Total Contributions ...	6,75,001	1,40,24,503

Good progress was made on the Sirsa Branch of the Western Jumna Canal. The channel excavation was nearly completed for 47 miles and well advanced down to the 63rd mile. The masonry works were also well in hand, and equally good progress was made on the Distributaries. The Chenab Weir Works were pushed on with great vigour during the year. The undersluices and regulator were, with the exception of arching, almost complete; the fish-ladder was completed, as was also a length of 1,150 feet of the weir, whilst the core walls had been completed for a distance of 1,550 feet, and fair progress had been made on the Feeder Line.

On the Chenab Canal itself good progress was also made. A very detailed map of the whole tract was completed, and proposals were submitted for the extension of the Canal to enable the full power of the Head Works to be utilized. The Koranga and Fázil Shah (two of the canals subsidiary to the Sidhnai Canal) were completed and opened for irrigation, whilst the third (the Abdul Hakím) was nearly completed by the end of the year. The Construction Estimate of the Sirhind Canal was closed on the 31st March 1891, but work on the sanctioned extensions was in progress. On the Bári Doáb Canal no heavy works were in hand, but a scheme was under preparation to enable the Canal to carry an increased supply during the kharíf.

On the Lower Sohág Canal the alternative head was nearly completed.

2. The revenue *assessed* during the last five years is shown for each Canal in the following table:—

Budget item.	Canal.	Revenue Assessed.				
		1890-91.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1886-87.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
35	Swát River	2,25,508	2,30,372	2,74,775	1,87,020	[illegible]
49	Western Jumna...	15,47,543	14,71,597	11,44,888	11,02,415	11,93[illegible]
	Bári Doáb	19,30,915	18,58,992	18,99,663	17,12,122	14,68[illegible]
	Sirhind	19,89,415	15,99,432	13,77,243	10,41,209	[illegible]
	Chenab	98,793	81,815	75,921	6,232	...
	Lower Sohág and Pára ...	54,468	78,858	66,070	42,190	18,7[illegible]
	Sidhnai	2,39,397	1,81,354	2,14,606	1,64,120	[illegible]
	Total 49 ...	58,60,531	52,72,048	47,78,391	40,68,288	32,65,648
	Total 35 and 49 ...	60,86,039	55,02,420	50,53,166	42,55,308	33,33,985
43	Upper Sutlej	1,53,024	1,86,392	1,77,907	1,82,220	1,37,919
	Lower Sutlej and Chenab ...	5,98,739	5,63,237	5,84,396	6,10,897	[illegible]
	Indus	2,33,007	2,39,871	2,50,649	2,87,680	[illegible]
	Shahpur	48,502	43,148	42,559	34,994	27,917
	Muzaffargarh	3,95,603	3,57,534	3,95,569	3,75,484	[illegible]
	Total 43 ...	14,28,875	13,90,182	14,51,080	14,91,275	[illegible]
	Grand Total ...	75,14,914	68,92,602	65,04,246	57,46,583	[illegible]

There is a slight falling-off under item 35 (Swát River Canal) as compared with the previous year. The question of enhancing the existing rates, which are very low, is engaging attention, but, from the peculiar circumstances of the Canal, this matter requires very careful consideration. There is again a very substantial increase under item 49; it is mainly due to the Sirhind Canal, though the Bári Doáb, Sidhnai and Western Jumna Canals have all largely

contributed to this result. There is a slight increase under item 43, which is mainly attributable to the good working of the Mooltan and Muzaffargarh Canals.

The Canal Revenue *assessed* during the year amounted to Rs. 75,14,914, or Rs. 6,22,312 in excess of last year, and Rs. 28,11,170 in excess of that assessed in 1886-87.

3. The following table shows the actual earnings of the Canals in operation for which interest accounts are maintained, and the returns on the Capital outlay for three years :—

Budget item.	CANAL.	Capital outlay to end of year.	Collections *less* Refunds.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue.	Interest Charges.	PERCENTAGE OF NET REVENUE ON CAPITAL OUTLAY.		
							1890-91.	1889-90.	1888-89.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
35	Swát River ...	36,03,495	2,50,482	1,09,092	1,41,390	1,38,416	3·92	4·18	3·79
49	Western Jumna ...	1,11,92,828	16,20,511	5,86,853	10,33,658	4,23,814	9·23	5·99	4·03
	Bári Doáb ...	1,64,33,558	19,33,194	6,05,419	13,27,775	6,31,593	8·08	7·39	7·33
	Sirhind	2,32,87,392	16,84,259	6,20,752	10,63,507	8,90,656	4·56	2·96	2·40
	Chenab	57,03,153	97,848	93,023	4,825	1,84,170	0·08	−0·67	−1·39
	Lower Sohág and Pára	6,91,557	63,909	80,124	−16,215	26,238	−2·34	3·00	0·31
	Sidhnai	9,35,755	1,80,237	78,423	1,01,814	34,394	10·88	15·82	12·61
	Total ...	5,82,44,243	55,79,958	20,64,594	35,15,364	21,90,865	6·04	4·79	4·07
	Total 35 and 49 ...	6,18,47,738	58,30,440	21,73,686	36,56,754	23,29,281	5·91	4·76	4·05
	Total 1889-90 ...	5,99,57,527	49,66,797	21,14,115	28,52,682	22,72,655	4·76	...	...

The Sirsa Branch of the Western Jumna Canal and the Jhelum Canal have been excluded from the above table, as they are not yet in operation.

The Lower Sohág and Pára was the only Canal that failed to pay its working expenses; the Western Jumna, Bári Doáb and Sirhind all show large increases in percentage of net revenue on Capital outlay, whilst the percentage for the whole Province has risen from 4·76 last year to 5·91 in the year under review, and there is a balance of Rs. 13,27,473 after providing for interest charges, as against a balance of Rs. 5,80,027 last year and one of Rs. 1,64,313 the previous year.

4. The financial results up to the close of 1890-91 are exhibited below for all the Canals for which interest accounts are maintained :—

Budget item.	CANAL.	TOTAL OF		BALANCE OF	
		Net revenue.	Interest charges.	Net revenue.	Interest charges.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
35	Swát River	3,83,590	12,72,661	...	8,89,071
49	Western Jumna	3,01,62,221	82,03,029	2,99,59,192	...
	Sirsa Branch	...	17,373	...	17,373
	Bári Doáb	1,84,15,312	1,71,28,631	12,86,681	...
	Sirhind	25,62,632	1,11,08,033	...	85,45,401
	Chenab	−1,24,430	6,46,839	...	7,71,269
	Lower Sohág and Pára	7,045	1,41,462	...	1,34,417
	Sidhnai	4,30,704	1,75,739	2,54,965	...
	Jhelum	...	512	...	512
	Total 49 ...	5,94,53,484	3,74,21,618	2,20,31,866	...
	Total 1890-91	5,98,37,074	3,86,94,279	2,11,42,795	...
	Total 1889-90	5,61,80,320	3,63,49,977	1,98,30,343	...
	Total 1888-89	...	...	1,92,53,180	...
	Total 1887-88	...	...	1,90,88,867	...

The balance of net revenue for the whole Province continues to increase very satisfactorily; at the end of March 1891 it amounted to Rs. 2,20,31,866 as against Rs. 2,11,42,795 at the end of the last financial year. The Sirsa Branch was not in operation, and the Chenab Canal was still working as an Inundation Canal, the expenditure on the incomplete Head Works being still unproductive, so that a still greater and very marked improvement may be expected within the next few years.

5. The Working Expenses of the above-mentioned Canals for the past five years are given below :—

CANAL.	WORKING EXPENSES.				
	1890-91.	1889-90	1888-89.	1887-88.	1886-87.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Swát River	1,09.092	99,657	94.657	90,123	56,095
Western Jumna	5,86,853	5,07,984	4,98,529	5,82,309	5,13,537
Bári Doáb	6,05,419	6,08,856	6,01,007	5,28,999	5,87,976
Sirhind	6,20.752	6,41,215	5,66,604	3,61,833	2,39,396
Chenáb	93.023	1,02,515	81,841	59.941	...
Lower Sohág and Pára	80 124	62,860	54,254	37,034	13,008
Sidhnai	78,423	91,028	76,095	41,009	14,364
Total ...	21,73,686	21,14,115	19,72,987	17,01,248	14,23,312

The total for the year under review amounts to Rs 21,73,686, or Rs. 59,571 more than in 1889-90. The increase is mainly due to abnormally heavy maintenance charges on the Swát River, Western Jumna and Lower Sohág and Pára Canals.

The figures under this head must, however, be expected to increase as the irrigated area extends.

6. The following table shows for the past five years the cost per acre irrigated of Working Expenses and Establishment :—

CANAL.	COST PER ACRE IRRIGATED.									
	WORKING EXPENSES.					ESTABLISHMENT.				
	1890-91.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1886-87.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Swát River	1·23	1·09	0·88	0·93	0·74	0·53	0·62	0·48	0·47	0·25
Western Jumna ...	1·51	1·21	1·68	2·45	1·62	0·59	0·56	0·80	1·09	0·81
Bári Doáb	1·13	1·16	1·16	1·12	1·45	0·56	0·54	0·50	0·51	0·49
Sirhind	1·03	1·31	1·19	0·92	1·11	0·42	0·55	0·46	0·30	0·29
Chenab	1·77	2·60	1·72	5·52	...	0·49	0·78	0·52	1·72	...
Lower Sohág and Pára	2·08	0·99	0·88	0·90	0·75	1·12	0·57	0·46	0·39	0·14
Sidhnai	0·64	0·83	0·70	0·54	0·52	0·26	0·37	0·25	0·17	0·15

The cost of Working Expenses per acre irrigated on the Western Jumna Canal has again risen considerably; this is due to there having been heavy expenditure during the year not only on repairs, but also on extensions and improvements, whilst a smaller area was irrigated.

On the Lower Sohág the apparently large increase is mainly due to the fact that very large remissions were given before the submission of the demand statements, so that the rate has this year been struck on an abnormally small area.

7. The remaining Canals for which no interest accounts are maintained and which are classed as Minor Works (item 43) are all Inundation Canals, and their working is exhibited in the following table :—

Budget item.	CANAL.	Capital outlay to end of year.	Collections *less* Refunds.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue.	NET REVENUE OF PREVIOUS YEARS.		
						1889-90.	1888-89	1887-88.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
43	Upper Sutlej	5.94,061	1,47,842	1.17.456	30,386	56,374	62,822	2,152
	Lower Sutlej and Chenab ...	1,10,102	5,98,691	4,01,821	1,96,870	2,39,910	1,99,834	1,88,751
	Indus	7,07,635	2,27,453	3,03,320	— 75,867	— 4,103	— 6,928	— 26,529
	Shahpur	40.739	49,601	38,629	10,972	21,325	5,973	24,582
	Total ...	14,52 537	10,23,587	8,61,226	1,62,361	3,13,506	2,61,701	1,88,956
	Muzaffargarh	...	3,95,602	2,01,582	1,94,020	1,84,426	1,88,841	1,81,951
	GRAND TOTAL ...	14,52,537	14,19,189	10,62,808	3,56,381	4,97,932	4,50,542	3,70,907

With the exception of the Muzaffargarh Series, the net revenue has fallen off considerably on all the Inundation Canals, due (except in the case of Shahpur) to failure of supply owing to the rivers rising late and falling again very rapidly and at comparatively a very early date.

The loss on the Indus Canals amounted to Rs. 75,867, or 10·72 per cent. of the capital invested.

Much of the expenditure incurred was *for reclamation* and other bunds ; *and it seems worthy of consideration* whether the whole of such charges ought to be debited to the Canals as at present, and whether such expenditure ought not more properly to be, at least partly, met from an Agricultural grant, as was done in the case of the Muzaffargarh District on the opposite bank of the same river. If the whole of the expenditure ought to be debited, as before, to the Canals, it will probably be right at the approaching Land Revenue Settlement to provide that such expenditure shall be included in the account from which the half clearance rate is deduced.

In Shahpur the falling-off shown is mainly attributable to an incorrect debit of the pay of the Engineer Officer deputed for the management of the Canals. The error referred to in paragraph 197 of the Chief Engineer's Report will be adjusted in the accounts for 1891-92.

8. The following table shows for the past five years the cost per acre irrigated of Working Expenses and Establishment on Inundation Canals :—

CANAL.	COST PER ACRE IRRIGATED.									
	WORKING EXPENSES.					ESTABLISHMENT.				
	1890-91.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1886-87.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Upper Sutlej ...	0·85	0·83	0·86	1·15	1·46	0·37	0·39	0·38	0·41	0·54
Lower Sutlej and Chenab.	1·16	0·86	1·09	1·41	1·20	0·23	0·20	0·29	0·34	0·27
Indus	1·38	1·13	1·27	1·64	1·39	0·39	0·39	0·42	0·44	0·44
Shahpur	1·81	1·19	1·60	0·99	0·83	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffargarh ...	0·69	0·56	0·71	0·69	0·55	0·15	0·16	0·15	0·16	0·13

With the exception of the Shahpur Canals, the increase in the percentage is due to the falling-off in the irrigated area. In Shahpur the increase in cost per acre is mainly due to the incorrect debit under the head of Establishment which has been referred to above.

9. The following statement shows the mileage of channels sanctioned and completed to end of 1890-91 :—

	Canal.		Mileage of Channels — Sanctioned.	Mileage of Channels — Completed.	Mileage of Distributaries — Sanctioned.	Mileage of Distributaries — Completed.	Mileage available for Navigation.
			Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Perennial.	Swát River		22	22	140	140	...
	Western Jumna		280	280	917	911	243
	Sirsa Branch	British ...	101	...*	368	...*	...
		Native States ...	37		160		
	Bári Doáb		362	362	1,048	1,048	...
	Sirhind	British ...	319	319	2,521	2,445	143
		Native States ...	223	223	1,940	1,940	46
	Chenab		125	91	529	283	...
Inundation.	Lower Sohág and Pára		98	95	41	41	...
	Sidhnai		68	58	146	146	...
	Upper Sutlej		219	219	134	109	...
	Lower Sutlej and Chenab		751	751	19	19	...
	Indus		713	713	...	...	...
	Shahpur		108	108	27	27	...
	Muzaffargarh		817	817	436	436	...
	Total	British ...	3,983	3,835	6,326	5,605	386
		Native States ...	260	223	2,100	1,940	46

* The Sirsa Branch is under construction.

The mileage of channels sanctioned on permanent Canals has increased during the year owing to an additional length of 20 miles on the Chenab and 21 miles on the Sidhnai Subsidiary Canals having been now included in the statement. The lengths of the Inundation Canals are liable to vary from year to year according as lengths are washed away or new heads constructed. The length of Distributaries sanctioned and completed has largely increased during the year, the sanctioned length of these channels being now in excess of 6,300 miles in British territory.

10. The following table shows the area irrigated during the past five years on the Perennial and Inundation Canals :—

Year.	Perennial.			Inundation.			Total.		
	Kharíf.	Rabi.	Total.	Kharíf.	Rabi.	Total.	Kharíf.	Rabi.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1886-87	351,472	659,589	1,011,061	536,301	403,278	939,579	887,773	1,062,867	1,950,640
1887-88	543,030	655,907	1,198,937	578,216	472,928	1,051,144	1,121,246	1,128,835	2,250,081
1888-89	554,466	840,122	1,394,588	683,481	536,061	1,219,542	1,237,947	1,376,183	2,614,130
1889-90	544,978	1,017,883	1,562,861	704,514	529,797	1,234,311	1,249,492	1,547,680	2,797,172
1890-91	633,701	1,031,276	1,664,977	644,540	533,141	1,177,681	1,278,241	1,564,417	2,842,658

The total area irrigated (2,842,658 acres) is 45,486 acres in excess of that of last year, which in its turn was the largest recorded to that daté in this Province. The Perennial Canals show a large increase throughout, whereas the Inundation Canals fell-off in both crops as compared with the areas of the last two years, which, however, were exceptionally large as compared with previous ones.

11. The following table shows the area of principal crops for the past five years :—

Crops.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1886-87.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Sugarcane	77,207	54,236	71,561	83,691	59,104
Rice	199,901	184,781	165,837	158,837	146,777
Jowár	160,232	169,085	171,939	189,839	151,525
Maize	102,891	101,031	122,392	80,876	86,961
Wheat	1,011,127	1,023,321	935,510	783,189	747,514
Cotton	273,300	240,640	215,688	223,470	212,779

The principal changes in the areas of important crops are increases under cotton (32,660 acres), sugarcane (22,971 acres), and rice (15,120 acres), and decreases under wheat (12,194 acres) and jowár (8,853 acres). The increase under cotton has been most marked on the Bári Doáb and Western Jumna Canals, but there has also been a substantial increase both on the Swát River and *Chenab Canals.*

The increase in sugarcane is due entirely to the Western Jumna Canal, whilst the increase under rice is attributable mainly to the Western Jumna and Chenab Canals.

The decrease under jowár occurred on the Sirhind and Chenab Canals, whilst that shown under wheat is wholly due to the Western Jumna Canal, where, however, the area was still large for that Canal. The total wheat area is still over a million acres and is second only to that of last year.

12. The value of the crops raised with canal water during the year is estimated at Rs. 8,81,57,770 as against a value of Rs. 8,14,02,861 last year, and a value of Rs. 7,51,97,720 in 1888-89.

The average value of the crops raised on the Perennial Canals during the year under review was Rs. 35·3 per acre, and the average water-rates assessed (including owner's rates and water-advantage rates) was Rs. 3·2 per acre.

The increase in average value is due to the larger proportion of valuable crops (such as sugarcane) irrigated during the year.

13. There were no remarkable floods during the year. The most marked feature of the supply being the sudden fall of all the rivers in the commencement of the fourth week of August, which most prejudicially affected the operations of all the Inundation Canals.

14. The rainfall was unusually heavy throughout the year over the greater portion of the Province ; during the kharíf, however, it fell late, whilst during the cold weather the rainfall was both heavy and continuous, thus enabling large areas of winter crops to be sown and matured without the aid of canal water.

15. The following table shows the duty, or area irrigated, per cubic foot of water entering the Canal on the Perennial Canals for the past five years :—

Canals.	Area irrigated per cubic foot.									
	1886-87.		1887-88.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
	Kharíf.	Rabi.	Kharíf.	Rabi.	Kharíf.	Rabi.	Kharíf.	Rabi.	Kharíf.	Rabi.
Swát River	62	183	84	145	61	158	51	126	55	[illegible]
Western Jumna	66	110	92	32	73	70	78	101	87	[illegible]
Bári Doáb	69	123	61	123	62	139	58	169	61	[illegible]
Sirhind...	46	88	57	107	61	119	43	137	58	[illegible]
Chenab	...	...	32	55	71	83	112	42	85	[illegible]

There has been a slight improvement in the kharíf duty as compared with last year on all the Canals except the Chenab, where, however, it is still very large. On the other hand, the duties in the rabi have decreased on the Swát River, Western Jumna and Bári Doáb, owing to the abundant rainfall which obviated the necessity for carefully husbanding every drop of water, while it has increased on the Sirhind Canal, owing doubtless to the fact that there was comparatively less winter rain in this tract.

16. The Miscellaneous receipts show a slight decrease as compared with the figures for the last two years. This appears to be mainly due to the falling-off of Navigation receipts on the Western Jumna Canal, but partly also to a decrease under the head of Water-power on the Sirhind Canal, the receipts from which, however, are still in excess of all previous years except the [illegible] when they were unusually high—

Year.	Amount.
	Rs.
1886-87	2,28,4[illegible]
1887-88	3,13,70[illegible]
1888-89	3,47,91[illegible]
1889-90	3,49,27[illegible]
1890-91	3,36,0[illegible]

17. The Navigation receipts and charges for the last five years are exhibited in the following statement :—

Year.	Western Jumna.			Sirhind.			Total.		
	Receipts.	Charges.	Profit or Loss.	Receipts.	Charges.	Profit or Loss.	Receipts.	Charges.	Profit or Loss.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1886-87 ...	19,473	5,216	+14,257	8,789	21,803	−13,014	28,262	27,019	+1,2[illegible]
1887-88 ...	39,474	9,101	+30,373	12,105	18,083	−6,698	51,579	27,904	+2[illegible]
1888-89 ...	44,658	7,405	+37,253	11.288	13,894	−2,606	55,946	21,299	+3[illegible]
1889-90 ...	63,672	7,414	+56,258	13,684	10,895	+2,789	77,356	18,309	+5[illegible]
1890-91 ...	44,207	7,860	+36,347	12,632	10,596	+2,036	56,839	18,456	+38,[illegible]

These receipts are considerably below those of last year, and are very little in excess of those of 1888-89. There appears to be little probability of any substantial improvement under this head.

18. The working of the Native States Branches of the Sirhind Canal has, as usual, been reviewed by the Chief Engineer in his report on that Canal. The area irrigated during the year has been 216,583 acres, being an increase of 64,148 acres over the area of last year. Although there has thus been a marked improvement in the working, these Branches only irrigated 64 per cent. of the area which they would have watered had they worked up to the standard obtained on the British Branches.

In the *Patiála* State the revenue realized has for the first time covered the working expenses, leaving a profit of Rs. 1,48,600, which is equivalent to a return of 1·30 per cent. on the Capital invested.

In the *Nábha* State there has been a most marked improvement, and the Canal, which has hitherto worked at a loss, has this year given a profit of Rs. 34,599, equivalent to a return of 2·78 per cent. on the Capital invested by the State.

In the *Jínd* State the working of the Canal has also considerably improved, there being a profit of Rs. 21,848 as against Rs. 2,064 last year.

The working expenses in Patiála are practically the same as last year whilst in Nábha and Jínd there have been substantial reductions.

The following table shows the areas irrigated by each State for the last five years :—

YEAR.	AREAS IRRIGATED FROM THE NATIVE STATES BRANCHES.											
	PATIALA.			NABHA.			JIND.			TOTAL.		
	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1886-87 ...	5,651	42,269	47,920	704	5,895	6,599	1,892	7,396	9,288	8,247	55,560	63,807
1887-88 ...	27,032	50,949	77,981	3,828	5,105	8,933	3,756	5,871	9,627	34,616	61,925	96,541
1888-89 ...	39,440	82,461	121,901	2,880	5,107	7;987	5,447	4,899	10,346	47,767	92,467	140,234
1889-90 ...	25,661	106,180	131,841	1,951	8,050	10,001	1,740	8,853	10,593	29,352	123,083	152,435
1890-91 ...	43,311	141,234	184,545	4,627	14,017	18,644	3,173	10,221	13,394	51,111	165,472	216,583

The value of the crops irrigated by the Native States Branches during the year is estimated at Rs. 64,73,370 as against Rs. 40,22,666 in 1889-90.

19. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to be able to cordially congratulate Colonel Ottley and the Officers of the Irrigation Branch on the general results for 1890-91, which seem to him to be again highly satisfactory. The revenue assessed was more than six lakhs in excess of the figures for the previous year, which were themselves considerably higher than any previously recorded. At the same time there was a general decrease noticeable in objections to assessments.

The percentage of net revenue on Capital outlay has risen to the handsome figure of 5·91, though remissions were liberally given where required.

In spite of the early closing of the Inundation Canals, which led to a considerable diminution of the area of their irrigation, the total area irrigated by all canals increased, and the increase was very large in the case of the Perennial Canals, though the autumn and winter rainfalls were heavy. With the increase in area the average water-rate increased showing improvement also in class of crops.

The estimated value of crops raised rose by sixty-seven lakhs and reached the enormous figure of eight hundred and eighty-one lakhs.

The good work done by Mr. Higham, Superintending Engineer, and his staff seem to Sir James Lyall to deserve special recognition with reference to the very good progress made in the construction of the new Sirsa Branch of the Western Jumna Canal, and in the clearing out of drainage channels in the Delhi Division, a most important sanitary work; also with reference to the improved working and earnings of the Sirhind and Western Jumna Canals. The interest charges on the Sirhind Canal were for the first time covered by the net earnings and a surplus secured.

Sir James Lyall also concurs with Colonel Ottley in considering that Mr. MacLean deserves special credit for the great progress made on the Head Works of the Chenab Canal, and that the very good work done by Mr. Benton in renewals of the Head Works and emergent repairs of the Bári Doáb Canal calls for recognition.

The Canals of the Province are already yielding a handsome profit, and it seems certain that the rate of profit will largely and steadily increase in the next few years. In addition to the profit to the revenues of the State, there are other economical and political advantages to be derived from canal extension in the Punjab. Sir James Lyall hopes that this will be recognized, and that it will be held to be a good reason for special treatment of the Province in the matter of liberal supply of funds for Irrigation projects.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

J. W. OTTLEY, Lieut.-Col., R. E.,
Joint-Secy. to Government, Punjab,
P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—3-12-91—890.

No. 20 **of 1891.**

SUPPLEMENT TO THE

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1891.

PART II.

GENERAL.

REVIEW OF THE MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1890-91.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, in the Boards and Committees (Committees) Department, No. 1064 H., dated 30th November 1891.

READ—

The Reports of Commissioners on Municipal Administration and Accounts for the year 1890-91.

REMARKS.—With the exception of the report of the Commissioner of Jullundur, which was five weeks late, the Divisional reports were submitted to the Government in good time, those from the Lahore, Peshâwar, Râwalpindi and Derajât Divisions having been received before, and that of the Delhi Division only one day after the prescribed date, *viz.*, 1st September 1891. The reports of the Jullundur Division for 1888-89 and 1889-90 also were late, and in last year's Review the Commissioner was requested to issue such orders as would ensure the punctual submission of his report in future. The Commissioner should now report for the Lieutenant-Governor's information what steps he took to comply with the wishes of Government in this matter and why they have not been successful.

PART I.—CONSTITUTION, &c., OF COMMITTEES.

2. *Number of Municipalities.*—The total number of Municipalities in existence in the Punjab at the end of the year 1890-91 was 157, or 1 less than the number returned last year. This is due to the abolition of the Municipality of Pindi Bhatián in the Gujránwála District from April 1st, 1890. During the year under review the question of retaining or abolishing the Municipalities noted in the margin came under consideration, and it was eventually decided to abolish the Municipalities of Ellenabad, Ránia and Rori in the Hissar District, Garhshankar in Hoshiárpur, Mudki and Moga in Ferozepore, Dunyapur in Mooltan, and Vairowál in Amritsar; the others being retained. It is observable that the population of the small Municipalities which have now been abolished has not, as was anticipated, been found to decrease considerably during the last ten years, with the exception of Ellenabad, in which case the decrease is no doubt due chiefly to the great unhealthiness of the town site.

Municipality.	District.	Population (1881).	Population (1891).	Income.
				Rs.
Ellenabad ...	Hissar ...	4,131	2,311	776
Ránia ...	Ditto ...	4,626	5,110	1,464
Rori ...	Ditto ...	3,063	3,490	528
Garhshankar ...	Hoshiárpur ...	5,278	6,064	1,873
Miáni ...	Ditto ...	6,499	6,649	1,741
Mudki ...	Ferozepore ...	3,752	3,538	719
Moga ...	Ditto ...	6,430	6,569	917
Makhu ...	Ditto ...	1,658	1,619	1,435
Dunyapur ...	Mooltan ...	2,041	2,101	1,377
Talamba ...	Ditto ...	2,231	2,792	1,925
Khudián ...	Lahore ...	2,917	2,921	1,505
Vairowál ...	Amritsar ...	5,409	5,524	1,681
Nawashahr ...	Hazára ...	7,956	5,298	1,756
Kunjah ...	Gujrát ...	5,799	5,474	1,787

3. *Revision of Boundaries.*—The Municipal boundaries of Dalhousie and Edwardes-abad have been extended during the year under review, owing to the acquisition by the respective Committees of land formerly outside their jurisdiction. The boundaries of Bangah in Jullundur and Shahabad in Umballa have also been revised, and those of Fázilka in Ferozepore defined and mapped. Several revisions of boundaries have also taken place for the purpose of the collection of the octroi tax, namely, in the Municipalities of Hissar, Sirsa, Bhiwáni and Hánsi, all in the Hissar District, and in the Jhelum and Wazirabad Municipalities; while proposals from the Amritsar Committee for a revision of a similar nature are still under the consideration of Government.

4. *Changes in the system of appointing members.*—Very few changes have been made in the system of appointing members during the year under review. It has been decided to revise the constitution of the Simla Municipality so as to reduce the number of members of that Committee from 13 to 10, and of the latter number 4 will in future be nominated and only 6 elected. The Notification effecting this change was published just after the close of the year. It was also proposed that the Umballa Municipality should be deprived of the privilege of electing members, as the working of the Committee was said to be very unsatisfactory. This proposal was not, however, accepted by Government, and it is observed that, although there was said to be a difficulty in getting a quorum to meet, the Committee held 27 meetings during 1890-91, at which there was an average attendance of 2 officials and 4 non-officials out of a total membership of 5 officials and 7 non-officials. The year under review was marked by the introduction in the first class Municipalities of Lahore and Mooltan of rules requiring certain property or other qualifications from persons who appear as candidates for election to the Committees. Moreover, in Lahore a rule was introduced whereby Hindús and Muhammadans are permitted to elect their own representatives, a similar rule having been found to work well in the Amritsar Municipality. The principle of requiring property qualifications has been also extended to many other Municipalities during the current year.

5. *Elections, &c.*—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to observe that in nearly all the reports which have been submitted the subject of elections has received due attention: he cannot, however, pass over without remark the large number of instances in which voters have been called on to go to the poll, although the number of candidates did not exceed the number of vacancies to be filled,—a matter which seems to indicate some carelessness in the supervision of elections. Instances of this will be found in the cases of Kángra and Núrpur in the Kángra District; the Karnál Municipalities; Tandah in Hoshiárpur; Kahror and Dunyapur in Mooltan; Kalanaur in Gurdáspur; Kila Sobha Singh, Daska, Jámki and Pasrúr in Siálkot; Ráwalpindi Municipality, Wards Nos. 3 and 7, and Hazro, Wards Nos. 1, 2 and 4. On the other hand, there is an apparent error of an opposite nature in the report regarding Bhera and Sahiwál, two minor Municipalities of the Shahpur District. The tabular entry regarding these towns is as follows :—

Name of Municipality.	Number of vacancies for which elections were held.	Number of Candidates for election.		Result of elections.		Number of persons entitled to vote.	Number of persons who voted.
		Old members seeking re-election.	New candidates.	Old members re-elected.	New candidates elected.		
Bhera	3	3	6	2	1	686	...
Sahiwál	2	2	1	2	...	757	...

Later on in the report it is, however, observed without comment that "in the towns of Bhera and Sahiwál no regular election was held, as the number of candidates was equal to the number of vacancies." As last year, during the Bhera elections, the provisions of the criminal law had to be resorted to to enforce order, His Honor would be glad to learn which of these two statements represents the actual facts.

The result of the elections in the 1st class Municipalities of the Province is as follow :—

In Dalhousie the elective system is not in force.

In Delhi 4 members retired by rotation, of whom 3 were re-elected and 1 new candidate was elected : in no case was there a contest.

In Simla there were 5 vacancies and 7 candidates. Two only of the retiring members sought re-election, and they with 3 new candidates were duly elected. Out of 450 persons entitled to vote only 113 actually voted, but it is observed that about one-sixth of the electorate were absent from the station at the time of the election.

In Dharmsála there was no contested election.

In Mooltan there were 8 vacancies, to fill which 5 new candidates came forward and 6 of the retiring members sought re-election. Three of the new candidates, however, withdrew, so that the number of candidates and vacancies became equalized, and no poll was held.

In Amritsar there were no elections.

In Lahore there were 20 vacancies: for 18 of these 15 retiring members and 14 new comers appeared as candidates; and 14 old members and 4 new candidates were elected. The other 2 vacancies were in the station ward and had to be filled up by appointment for want of candidates. The votes polled were 4,650 out of 10,264.

At Murree 5 candidates appeared for 4 vacancies and 2 old members and 2 new candidates were elected. One hundred and twenty-seven persons polled out of 135 entitled to vote.

As regards both Mooltan and Lahore, it is observed that persons of position prefer to enter Committees as Government nominees rather than as elected members.

Among the minor Municipalities in the Delhi Division, the only district where the elections appear to have been well contested was Gurgaon. In that district 16 candidates, of whom 6 were retiring members, appeared to contest 10 vacancies. The polling was as follows:—Rewári 583 out of 759; Farakhnagar 213 out of 268; Sohna 195 out of 285; Firozpur 172 out of 281; Palwal 143 out of 289. In Hissar District, on the other hand, although there were 21 candidates for 14 vacancies, the voters only numbered 489 out of 3,482.

As regards Umballa Municipality, it is stated that 4 members resigned and that 426 voters polled out of 1,410; but the number of candidates has not been furnished, and no particulars have been given as to elections in the minor Municipalities of the Umballa District.

In the Jullundur District of the Jullundur Division 16 vacancies out of 22 were contested. There were 39 candidates, and the polling was 2,273 out of 4,980.

In Hoshiárpur Municipality the elective system is not in force. In the minor Municipalities of the district only 9 out of 21 vacancies were contested, and 447 voters polled out of 701 entitled to vote for the filling up of those vacancies.

In wards Nos. 3 and 4 of the Ferozepore Municipality where there were contests, the voting was very heavy; in ward No. 4 in particular it is stated that the entire electorate (1,121) went to the poll.

In the minor Municipalities of the Lahore Division it is stated that, except in one or two cases, not much interest was taken in elections. In the Lahore District vacancies were contested in only 3 out of 6 of the smaller Municipalities, and the number of voters who polled was about one-half.

In Jhang there were no contested elections.

In Montgomery, however, for 10 vacancies there were 15 candidates, and the voters were 889 out of 1,319. The Deputy Commissioner reports that there was a considerable amount of ill-feeling stirred up between the Hindús and Muhammmadans, the latter being especially anxious to secure the seats at Montgomery as they are in a great minority on the Committee.

In Gurdáspur 36 candidates appeared for 15 vacancies out of 17. The number of voters who polled was about one-half. It is said that considerable animus was shown in the elections in this district, and that in all places party-feeling ran high.

In the Siálkot District of the Ráwalpindi Division contested elections took place at Siálkot, Zafarwál and Narowál, the number of vacancies being 4, 4 and 3, and the candidates 7, 7 and 6 respectively. The number of voters was 593 out of 1,965.

In the Gujránwála District the only contested election was in Gujránwála itself, where 7 candidates stood for 4 vacancies. The number of voters was 1,071 out of 2,000.

In Jhelum and Pind Dádan Khan there were 14 candidates for 9 vacancies, and 1,600 voters polled out of 2,660.

In the Municipality of Ráwalpindi there were contested elections in two wards, and 5 candidates competed for two vacancies, 396 out of 431 voters appearing at the poll.

In the Peshávar and Derájat Divisions there are no elective Committees, except in Muzaffargarh and Khángarh in the Muzaffargarh District, and there were no contested elections.

6. *Proportion between elected and ex officio or nominated members.*—The only change made during the year under review in the constitution of any Municipality (with the exception already noted of Simla, or in the authorized proportion between elected members on the one hand and nominated and *ex officio* members on the other, occurred at Kohát, where the number of nominated members was increased from 11 to 16 in order to correct an existing disproportion which was commented on last year. The Commissioner of Delhi also remarks that in the Faridabád Municipality the proportion of elected to other members has varied from 6 : 3 to 4 : 5, this being due to the fact that, owing to a want of candidates for election in 1889-90 two places for elective members had to be filled up by nomination.

7. *Meetings and Attendance.*—The 14 Municipal Committees noted in the margin held more than 25 meetings during the year. The Committees of Lahore, Mooltan and Amritsar held 24, 25 and 13 meetings respectively. In 14 Municipalities the number of meetings was less than 6, and 54 out of the 157 Muncipal Committees failed to hold the minimum number of meetings prescribed by the Act, *viz.*, 12. In this connexion the Lieutenant-Governor regrets to be again compelled to notice the unsatisfactory condition of affairs in the Municipalities of Dera Ismail Khan. In last year's review commenting on the fact that no meetings at all were held during the year 1889-90 in any of the minor Municipalities of that district, the Lieutenant-Governor observed that the explanation of the Deputy Commissioner (who is President of these Committees) that his time was too much taken up by trans-frontier affairs to convene meetings could not be accepted. It was pointed out that it was not necessary that the President should be present at every meeting; that Section 21 of the Municipal Act enabled a Committee to hold meetings with the Vice-President as Chairman, and that even if the Vice-President were absent one of the members might preside. This year, however, it appears that none of the Municipal Committees in this district held more than three regular meetings, while Kuláchi held none at all; and the explanation again given is that the Deputy Commissioner's time was largely taken up with important political work. Considering that the duty which devolved upon the President was merely that of fixing a day and hour for the

	Number of meetings.
Simla	52
Rewári	50
Delhi	49
Mukerián	40
Shahabad	39
Siálkot	32
Hissar	31
Jagádhri	31
Kaithal	30
Rawalpindi	29
Kila Sobha Singh... ...	28
Umballa	27
Hoshiárpur	27
Shahpur	26

meetings of Committees, the Deputy Commissioner should have had no real difficulty in carrying out the orders of Government, and the Lieutenant-Governor must insist upon this being done in future. The average attendance of members was, generally speaking, good, and the only place where a difficulty is said to have been found in getting a quorum together is, as has been mentioned above, at Umballa.

8. *General working.*—In the Delhi Division the working of Committees generally is said to have been satisfactory, with the exception of Rewári and Hodal in the Gurgaon District; Gohána in Rohtak; and Umballa, Sadhaura and Ládwa in Umballa. As regards the latter two places the Commissioner writes that they "are not fit for the municipal system at all: if retained, the members should be nominated." At Ládwa, however, the members are at present all nominated, and the most conspicuous feature of the statistics of the meetings at Ládwa, as well as at Thanesar and Búria, is the almost total failure on the part of *ex officio* members to attend. In the Jullundur Division the working was generally satisfactory, and the Jullundur and Phillour Committees are said to have worked particularly well. With regard to Kángra and Núrpur, however, the Deputy Commissioner writes that the income is insufficient for all the urgent municipal requirements, and yet is not raised without causing some discontent among the townspeople which has found vent in petitions praying for the abolition of the Municipalities. In the Lahore Division the Lahore Committee is said to be doing as much as it can with limited funds. The working of the Amritsar Committee is highly and deservedly praised by the Deputy Commissioner. The minor Municipal Committees of the Division generally worked well, with the exception of Talamba and Kahror in Mooltan, Vairowál in Amritsar (which has now been abolished), and the Gurdáspur Municipalities, with the exception of Batála and Sujánpur. In this last district Srígovindpur and Dínanagar are especially badly spoken of. It is said that the local jealousies and quarrels effectually prevent any useful work being undertaken without considerable pressure; that rules are disregarded and money frequently drawn in an improper way; and that the members are generally considered by the people as thinking only of their own immediate advantage instead of the welfare of the town. The Lieutenant-Governor requests that further particulars as to the disregard of rules and irregular drawing of money may be furnished by the Deputy Commissioner: the improper expenditure of the Municipal Fund should be taken serious notice of. In the Siálkot Municipality the working is said to have improved, but it appears that the appointment of a non-official President has not been an unqualified success, and the actual work seems to be in the hands of the paid Secretary.

In Jhelum and Pind Dádan Khan there is said to have been some friction between the Hindús and Muhammadans.

The working of the Committees in the Deraját Division is said to have been satisfactory.

Standing sub-committees have been appointed in all the Divisions of the Province, and in all except the very smallest Municipalities. Generally speaking, they have been found to afford great relief and assistance to the general Committees regarding the subjects under their control. In the Umballa District, however, it is reported that the system has not had any good results, except in Jagádhri; and the Deputy Commissioner of Mooltan reports that some of the sub-committees in that district are of doubtful utility. In Jhang and Montgomery it is the practice for the sub-committees to exchange duties every quarter—an arrangement the advantages of which are not apparent.

9. *Proceedings overruled.*—In the Jullundur Division only one instance occurred in which the proceedings of a Municipal Committee were overruled, *viz.*, in Ferozepore, where the Committee offered khillats to the President and Secretary for the good services which they had rendered to the citizens while serving on the Committee. The resolution was set aside by the Deputy Commissioner, who

however failed to report the matter as required by the Municipal Act. It is also stated that on several occasions the Municipal Committees of Ferozepore and Jullundur on the advice of the Deputy Commissioners reconsidered resolutions which had been passed by them. In the Lahore Division certain proposals of the Dera Nának Committee to tax pedlars and of the Kasúr Municipality to tax ekkas were overruled, as well as a proposal of the latter Municipality to abolish the refund system in favour of reduced rates of octroi. The appointment of an unqualified person as teacher by the Srígovindpur Committee and of an Overseer for the supervision of public works by the Dera Nának Committee was also overruled. In the Káwalpindi Division the proposal of the Murree Committee to impose a capitation tax was overruled by Government, and several proceedings were overruled by the local officers. The more important of these were: (1) the Siálkot Committee's proposal to reduce the status of the High School in order to provide funds for strengthening the Police force; (2) the refusal of the Siálkot Committee to entertain proposals for a joint water-supply for the city and cantonment; and (3) the Jhelum Committee's proposal to oust its President. In the Peshávar and Deraját Divisions no proceedings were overruled.

10. *Rules made by Government and by Committees.*—Rules regarding the qualifications of members were, as already observed, promulgated by Government for the Municipalities of Lahore and Mooltan. The model set of rules regarding such matters as registration of births and deaths, supervision of burial and burning grounds, and regulation of slaughter-houses, which were drafted by Government, were generally adopted during the year by the Municipalities of the Jullundur, Ráwalpindi and Deraját Divisions. Several Municipalities in the Ráwalpindi Division framed rules of business, as did also the Municipalities of the Muzaffargarh and Jhang Districts and the Delhi and Hissar Municipal Committees. As regard the last-named Municipality, it is observed that although rules of business are required to be passed by a special Committee, the Hissar Committee is reported to have held no special Committees during the year. Other matters which have generally engaged the attention of Committees were the *regulation of new buildings*, bonded-warehouses, rules dealing with refunds and the evasion of octroi. Amended rules for regulating hackney carriages were passed by the Municipalities of Delhi, Jullundur, Siálkot, Ráwalpindi and Dera Gházi Khan. In the Simla Municipality rules made under the Game Birds Protection Act came in force during the year, and the rules relating to lodging-houses were amended.

PART II.—TAXATION.

11. Excluding alterations in octroi schedules, the following new taxes came into force during the year under review. In Dera Ghází Khan a house and land tax was imposed in order to provide for the repayment of the Government loan which had been granted for the construction of river protective works. In the Hazára District a house and land tax was sanctioned for the Municipalities of Abbott-abad and Haripur, and in the case of the latter Municipality a tax on ekkas also. The Murree Municipal Committee also revised its taxation during the year under review with a view to increasing its income, and imposed new taxes on dogs, horses and vehicles. The Committee's proposals received the sanction of Government and came into force with effect from January 1st, 1891. In Lahore the wheel and dog tax alluded to in last year's review came into force with effect from April 1st, 1891, and it has been proposed to impose similar taxation in the Municipality of Jhang-*cum*-Maghiána. In Delhi a tax on all milch cows kept within the city walls came into force from January 1st, 1891. On the other hand, in Dalhousie the tax on laden animals which was introduced only last year has now been withdrawn as being liable to damage the prosperity of the station and give rise to disputes. On the

whole, the year under review affords satisfactory indications of an increased readiness on the part of Municipal Committees to resort to other modes of taxation than octroi.

The sums realized on account of taxes other than octroi in the Hill Municipalities in 1889-90 and 1890-91 were as follows :—

Tax.	Simla.		Kasumpti.		Dharmsala.		Dalhousie.		Murree.		Abbott-abad.		Total.	
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Conservancy ...	...	...	...	...	391	446	2,120	2,042	2,773	2,661	...	...	5,284	5,149
Houses and Lands	1,01,972	1,00,516	1,919	2,467	1,601	1,499	7,357	7,050	4,872	3,354	...	806	1,17,721	[illegible]
Vehicles ...	4,036	4,198	96	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,132	[illegible]
Animals ...	4,500	4,230	104	96	...	...	1,262	764	284	260	...	...	6,150	[illegible]
Servants ...	15,535	15,241	330	292	...	...	1,158	1,115	...	...	...	...	17,023	[illegible]
Water Tax ...	...	...	...	...	662	764	338	336	...	...	...	...	1,000	[illegible]
Total ...	1,26,043	1,24,185	2,449	2,919	2,654	2,709	12,235	11,221	7,929	6,275	...	806	1,51,310	[illegible]

The decrease of income Rs. 1,456 in the Simla Municipality under the head of Houses and Lands appears to have occurred entirely in the taxation on shop frontage, and it is explained that as this tax falls rather heavily on certain classes of houses in the bazár which realize but small rents, the Committee has had to recommend remissions of taxation. In Dalhousie the falling-off was due mainly to the abolition of the tax on laden animals, and in Murree to the decreased number of residents in the station during the year.

In the Plains Municipalities the tax on animals yielded Rs. 8,680 in the Delhi Municipality and Rs. 2,400 at Pesháwar. The newly introduced house and land tax at Haripur yielded Rs. 446 ; the vehicle tax in the same place brought in Rs. 186 ; and a tax on drays at Hissar Rs. 77.

	Rs.
Lahore	2,84,859
Delhi	2,72,267
Amritsar	2,33,687
Pesháwar	1,56,134
Ráwalpindi	1,32,937
Mooltan	1,04,729
Simla	52,181
Siálkot	51,293
Ludhiána	54,400
Dera Ismail Khan ...	47,392
Rewári	40,451
Gujránwála	39,139
Bhiwáni	38,755
Jullundur	38,620
Dera Gházi Khan ...	36,498
Kasúr	29,773
Hoshiárpur	28,829
Ferozepore	27,731
Umballa	26,127
Jhang	24,679
Pánipat	21,667

12. *Octroi.*—Octroi is levied in all Municipalities except Kasumpti, Dharmsála and Murree. The gross octroi collections during the year were Rs. 24,07,623 as against Rs. 25,34,224 in the previous year, so that there was a decrease of Rs. 1,26,601. These gross collections are, however, subject to deductions on account of refunds, which amounted to Rs. 90,050 as compared with Rs. 90,748 in the previous year. Octroi collections exceeded Rs. 20,000 in the 21 Municipalities noted in the margin. The following table shows the Municipalities in which the net collections, after deducting refunds, decreased or increased by Rs. 2,000 or upwards as compared with the collections for the year 1889-90 :—

Decrease in 1890-91.			Increase in 1890-91.		
Municipalities.	Amount.	Per cent.	Municipalities.	Amount.	Per cent.
	Rs.			Rs.	
Khusháb	4,432	43·89	Dera Ismail Khan	11,341	31·47
Phillour	2,842	42·74	Simla	8,244	18·87
Núrmahal...	2,326	40·04	Jhang	3,424	16·11
Sadhaura	2,032	32·49	Rewári	3,078	9·81
Sirsa	5,781	29·36	Pesháwar	10,158	7·46
Kaithal	5,323	28·72	Mooltan	3,438	3·39
Hánsi	3,559	28·69			
Palwal	2,905	27·41			
Fázilka	3,004	24·46			
Pind Dádan Khan	5,018	22·60			
Sonepat	2,308	20·23			
Chunián	2,532	20·09			
Jagádhri	3,829	19·99			
Umballa	6,182	19·47			
Ferozepore	4,261	13·31			
Siálkot	7,411	12·88			
Karnál	2,460	11·24			
Amritsar	23,952	9·44			
Delhi	14,006	5·32			
Ráwalpindi	7,168	5·13			
Lahore	12,616	4·45			

The large increase in the octroi income of Dera Ismail Khan is attributed to the increased rates of taxation which were sanctioned in February

1890. In Rewári the increase was more nominal than actual, as a large sum has had to be paid during the current year for refunds claimed on account of collections made during the year under review. In Peshávar the increase is said to be due to the wholesale changes in the octroi staff, which took place in consequence of the discovery of frauds practised by the former officials, and which was commented on last year. In Jhang the increase was due to an enhancement of rates. Important decreases of net octroi income have occurred in no less than 21 Municipalities as compared with 10 last year. The reasons most generally assigned for these decreases are the prevalence of fever in an epidemic form during the autumn of 1890 and bad harvests. In some cases, however, the decrease is due to increased refunds, *e.g.*, in Delhi, where the amount so expended increased from Rs. 12,336 to Rs. 23,144. The falling-off in Amritsar was due to the abolition, under the orders of Government, of the tax on piece-goods and to the evasion of octroi which the unsuitability of the octroi boundaries rendered possible. In the districts of Jullundur and Ferozepore the decrease is attributed to non-taxation of through trade. In the Hissar District and at Jagádhri the reason assigned is the abolition of taxation on oil-seeds and metals respectively.

13. The following statement shows the net octroi taxation of the year under each of the eight classes of dutiable articles and the incidence of the same on the Municipal population as shown in the Census Returns for 1891:-

	Net taxation.	Average incidence per head.
	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
CLASS I.—Articles of food or drink for men or animals	13,09,032	0 9 [illegible]
„ II.—Animals for slaughter	1,06,979	0 [illegible]
„ III.—Articles used for fuel, for lighting or for washing...	1,20,742	0 [illegible]
„ IV.—Articles used in the construction of buildings	1,08,856	0 [illegible]
„ V.—Drugs, gums, spices and perfumes	1,14,304	0 [illegible]
„ VI.—Tobacco	62,891	0 [illegible]
„ VII.—Piece-goods and other textile fabrics and manufactured articles of clothing and dress.	3,73,638	0 2 [illegible]
„ VIII.—Metals and articles of metals	1,21,765	0 [illegible] 11
TOTAL	23,18,207	1 1 5

The average incidence per head of the population was thus Re. 1-1-5 as compared with Re. 1-3-6 last year, and Re. 1-2-5 of the year previous to that. In the Municipalities noted in the margin this average was exceeded, but it is observed that in only 10 instances was the incidence more than Re. 1-8-0 per head, while last year there were 15 Municipalities in which this was the case.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Rewári	1	3	9
Delhi	1	4	8
Jagádhri	1	2	11
Simla	3	15	9
Fázilka	1	3	7
Mooltan	1	6	6
Lahore	1	11	2
Amritsar	1	11	2
Gujránwála	1	7	1
Jhelum	1	13	8
Pind Dádan Khan	1	2	3
Báwalpindi	1	12	9
Haripur	1	2	11
Abbott-abad	1	15	6
Pesháwar	1	11	9
Edwardes-abad	3	1	5
Dera Ismail Khan	2	3	2
Dera Gházi Khan	1	8	5
Municipalities in the Muzaffargrah District which are all in Class B	1	5	3

14. The tables of maximum taxable consumption for the larger Municipalities of the Delhi Division were not submitted to Government for approval until after the expiration of the year under review, but orders have since been passed approving of those which were received from the Committees of Delhi, Pánipat, Kaithal and Karnál. Under the orders of the Government of India oil-seeds were exempted from taxation throughout the Hissar District by notification in March 1891, and metals were exempted from taxation in the Jagádhri Municipality in January of the same year. The Jagádhri Committee has represented that this will place them in great financial difficulties, and has asked for a reconsideration of the orders of Government, but they do not seem to realize that $\frac{14}{15}$ths of the income they formerly derived from this source was absolutely illegitimate and therefore such as no reconsideration of the orders of Government could restore to them. Great over-taxation is still to be observed in some of the Municipalities of this Division as will appear from the following table :—

		Class I. (a) Grains.	(b) Refined sugar.	(c) Unrefined sugar.	Class III. (a) Oils.	(b) Oil-seeds.	Class V. Drugs, gums and spices.	Class VII. (a) Cloth.	Class VIII. Metals.
		Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
DISTRICT HISSAR.									
Bhiwáni ...	Actual consumption ...	13 1	3 21	10 18	...	...	5 9	66 11	13 7
	Taxable ditto ...	7 0	0 9	0 25	...	...	2 0	10 0	2 0
	Difference ...	6 1	3 12	9 33	...	...	3 9	56 11	11 7
Sirsa ...	Actual consumption ...	24 19	1 1	3 6	...	...	...	27 4	...
	Taxable ditto ...	*7 0*	*0 6*	0 15	...	...	...	7 0	...
	Difference ...	17 19	0 35	2 31	...	...	...	20 4	...
DISTRICT GURGAON.									
Rewári ...	Actual consumption ...	16 16	1 3	3 18	...	...	...	...	9 2
	Taxable ditto ...	7 0	0 9	0 25	...	...	...	...	2 0
	Difference ...	9 16	0 34	2 33	...	...	...	...	7 2

The over-taxation in Bhiwáni is very discreditable, particularly in view of the fact that, although refund rules are in force there, nothing was refunded during the year. This is said to be due to the lowness of the rates of taxation which renders exporters careless as to applying for refunds, but it is more probable that an unwillingness on the part of traders to ask for refunds is due to some defect in the working of the refund rules themselves. Unless this is corrected during the current year the articles in regard to which octroi is still improperly levied will be exempted from this form of taxation with effect from 1st January 1893.

In the Jullundur Division there are instances of considerable over-taxation in Ráhon, Ludhiána and Khanna, and especially in Fázilka, where it was general in nearly all classes of taxable articles. Tables of maximum taxable consumption should be prepared both for Ferozepore and Fázilka.

In the Lahore Division the over-taxation in Mooltan was very flagrant in the case of refined sugar, oil-seeds and cloth. As regards refined sugar, the Committee was informed so long ago as April 1890 that refunds must be given on exports, and that if the annual returns do not show that this is being done, Government will not hesitate to exercise its authority in the matter by directing the removal of refined sugar from the octroi schedule. In spite of

that warning, the returns show that 130,096 maunds of refined sugar have been taxed, the maximum taxable consumption being only 18,488 maunds, and that no refunds of any kind have been given. This case, and that of Amritsar, where there has been considerable over-taxation, will be separately considered by the Lieutenant-Governor.

In the Ráwalpindi Division excess taxation occurred in the cases of Pind Dádan Khan (metals), Gujránwála (refined sugar and tobacco), Khushâb (oil-seeds), and Jhelum (oil-seeds and unrefined sugar). In Gujránwála, however, the refund rules were only in force during half of the year under review.

In the Peshâwar Division there was some excessive taxation in the Haripur and Abbott-abad Municipalities ; but as regards the latter place, the Deputy Commissioner points out that the Municipality actually supplies the entire population of the Civil Lines and about half the population in Cantonments besides its own population, and the same is said of the Edwardes-abad Municipality in the Deraját Division.

15. The refunds of octroi to exporters of dutiable articles remained practically the same as last year, the exact figures being Rs. 90,050 as against Rs. 90,748 in 1889-90. Considering the decrease in the gross receipts of over $1\frac{1}{4}$ lakh, this may be regarded as satisfactory. The list given in the margin shows the various Municipalities in which sums over Rs. 100 were refunded. In Simla it is stated that a doubt has arisen as to whether refunds could be granted on goods brought up at the beginning of the season and taken down again at its close. The Municipal Committee of Ferozepore again failed to grant any refunds, and in view of the remarks in last year's review on the point this failure should be explained.

			Rs.
Hissar	...	...	1,186
Sirsa	...	...	379
Hánsi	...	...	912
Rewári	...	...	6,000
Delhi	...	...	23,144
Simla	...	...	264
Hoshiárpur	...	...	6,525
Jullundur	...	...	3.605
Ludhiána	...	...	7,035
Fázilka	...	...	275
Lahore	...	...	14,052
Kasúr	...	...	7,726
Amritsar	...	...	3,913
Siálkot	...	...	1,196
Gujránwála	...	...	1,765
Jhelum	...	...	613
Ráwalpindi	...	...	366
Abbott-abad	...	...	401
Peshâwar	...	...	9,835

The failure of the Mooltan Municipal Committee to grant refunds has already been commented on. The Amritsar Municipality, however, gave refunds of nearly Rs. 4,000 during the last three months of the year. It is not understood how the refunds in the Ráwalpindi Municipality have fallen-off from Rs. 1,485 last year to Rs. 366 in the year under review.

16. The Commissioner of Delhi reports that owing to the liberal working of the refund rules in the Delhi Municipality bonded-warehouses are not used there. At Simla also there are no such warehouses. As regards the Hissar District it is said that they do not seem to be popular with the Municipal authorities, and that traders seem opposed to them, preferring to store their goods in their houses until they can realize large profits. In the Jullundur Division the warehouse in the Jullundur Municipality is said to be largely used by grain and cloth dealers, while those at Hoshiárpur are very little used, as every facility is offered for obtaining refunds of octroi. In the Lahore Division there is a bonded-warehouse at Jhang, and buildings which serve the purposes of such a warehouse at Kasúr, but it is not said how far they are utilized. The rules have also been nominally introduced in the Gurdáspur District, but no warehouses have yet been established. In the Ráwalpindi Division the system is said to work well in Ráwalpindi, Jhelum, Pind Dádan Khan and Gujránwála, but to be unpopular in Siálkot. The subject is not noticed at all in the Deraját report. In the Peshâwar District it is said to work well, but not so in Kohát and Hazára. As regards the latter district, the Deputy Commissioner reports that traders will not sleep apart from their goods or go to a warehouse where they cannot put up their pack animals as well as their bales, and that, moreover, they insist on starting at all hours of the night, when it would be impossible to expect members of Committee or superior officials to attend and check the goods removed.

PART III.—INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

17. The following is an abstract of the Municipal Fund accounts for 1890-91, published herewith :—

	Rs.
Opening balance	8,50,164
Receipts	43,06,889
Total ...	51,57,053
Charges	43,76,639
Closing balance	7,80,414

In addition to the balances here stated the Municipalities named in the margin held investments in Government or other securities amounting to Rs. 5,36,400 at the beginning and Rs. 1,19,600 at the end of the year. The Municipal Committee of Delhi realized the whole of its investments to meet outlay on the water-works under construction in that city. The Simla Municipality invested Rs. 1,500 but, *per centra*, sold out securities to the value of Rs. 55,800 ; a large portion of the letter sum is being spent in the current year on the sewerage works and special repairs to roads and water works. The Hissar Municipality invested Rs. 12,000 in Government Promissory Notes.

	1st April 1890.	*31st March* 1891.
	Rs.	Rs.
Delhi	3,74.500	...
Umballa	30,000	30,000
Simla	95,900	41,600
Hoshiárpur	2,000	2,000
Jhang	1,500	1,500
Amritsar	32,500	32,500
Hissar	...	12,000
Total ...	5,36,400	1,19,600

18. The receipts and charges of the year compare as follows with those of the previous year :—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts—		
Taxation	26,95,222	25,67,527
Miscellaneous receipts	9,49,493	10,67,810
Sale proceeds of securities	...	4,31,794
Loans	1,50,000	2,37,526
Other debt	2,181	2,232
Total ...	37,96,896	43,06,889
Charges—		
General establishment	5,29,914	5,46,755
Public safety	5,75,078	5,82,960
Public health	13,64,246	16,50,064
Public instruction	4,68,366	4,99,239
Public convenience	3,98,731	6,98,804
Contributions	30,466	28,423
Repayment of loans	2,24,108	2,07,086
Investments	1,42,283	13,519
Other debt	1,457	9,008
Miscellaneous	1,21,561	1,40,781
Total ...	38,56,210	43,76,639

19. Loans and sale proceeds of investments being deducted, the actual Municipal revenue of 1890-91 stands at Rs. 36,37,569 as compared with Rs. 36,46,896 in 1889-90. The income from taxes declined from Rs. 26,95,222 to Rs. 25,67,527, but nearly the whole of this deficiency was made good in the "Miscellaneous Receipts," and the net falling-off of revenue was only Rs. 9,327. The subject of Municipal taxation has as usual been separately treated in

Part II of this Review, and calls for no further remarks here. The details of the Miscellaneous Receipts are as follows:—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.
Realizations under special Acts	5,017	6,180
Proceeds of lands	26,611	81,220
Income from markets	49,905	44,890
Conservancy	1,16,997	1,16,642
Municipal fines	13,228	12,689
Payments for Municipal services rendered to individuals	5,110	5,484
Grants-in aid from Provincial and Local Funds ...	2,52,953	2,55,045
Sundries	4,79,672	5,45,660
	9,49,493	10,67,810

There are not many Municipalities in the Punjab that have a miscellaneous income of any magnitude, and in fact the great majority of the Municipal Funds depend almost entirely, if not wholly, on taxation in the form of an octroi. Endeavours have been made of late years to develop the income from conservancy but the efforts of Municipal Committees in this direction have not generally been very successful. In only 14* out of the 157 Municipalities in the Province did the miscellaneous receipts amount to Rs. 15,000 or more; in only 21 others did they exceed Rs. 5,000; in the remaining towns *the average income was* less than Rs. 1,600.

	Rs.
*Delhi	1,09,301
Simla	1,00,255
Hoshiárpur	18,605
Jullundur	19,325
Ludhiána	20,520
Mooltan	23,995
Lahore	1,04,720
Amritsar	1,18,075
Gurdáspur	15,932
Siálkot	18,220
Murree	15,028
Ráwalpindi	25,714
Pesháwar	68,043
Edwardes-abad	45,981
Total ...	*7,03,714*

20. As in the previous year the only special Act under which any Municipal income was realized was the Hackney Carriages Act. The Act was extended to Dera Gházi Khan, and was in force during 1890-91 in also Delhi, Mooltan, Lahore, Amritsar, Siálkot, Ráwalpindi and Pesháwar. Ekkas were licensed for the first time in Amritsar.

21. Special transactions by the Edwardes-abad and Pesháwar Municipalities account for the increase of receipts by sale of land. With a view to the extension of the city of Edwardes-abad, which was somewhat over-crowded, the Municipal Committee purchased a large area of land out of a loan of Rs. 35,000 taken from Government for the purpose. The portion of the new land which was not required for streets, markets and other public purposes was immediately re-sold for over Rs. 38,000, and a sum of Rs. 28,000 out of the sale proceeds was paid to Government in liquidation of four-fifths of the loan almost as soon as it was advanced to the Municipality. A very large number of private dwelling-houses are springing up on the new land. The streets and drains have been, or are in course of being, constructed, sites have been reserved for public buildings, and generally the work of extension is being rapidly pushed on. These operations have been carried out under the personal supervision of Mr. Greer, Assistant Commissioner, whose hard work and energy in this connection are deserving of the thanks of the Municipality. In the case of Pesháwar the large receipts from land are due to sales of sites for shops to be constructed over the city fresh-water canal. The sale proceeds of these sites have as a special case been assigned to the Committee by Government.

22. At Delhi, owing to the substitution of an octroi on vegetables for a rent on vegetable stalls, the income from markets decreased from Rs. 23,811 to Rs. 19,884, or by about Rs. 4,000. The only other Municipalities besides Delhi in which a fairly large revenue was derived from market places were Simla Rs. 8,447), Mooltan (Rs. 1,202), Murree (Rs. 2,463), Káwalpindi (Rs. 1,234), Peshâwar (Rs. 1,680) and Edwardes-abad (Rs. 3,560).

23. The conservancy receipts were slightly less than those of 1889-90, the collections being Rs. 1,16,642 in the former and Rs. 1,16,997 in the latter year; but the number of towns deriving an income under this head rose from 116 to 127. The cost of conservancy also has risen, the outlay in 1890-91 being Rs. 3,40,120 as compared with Rs. 3,32,566 in the previous twelve months.

24. The reports and accounts under review contain nothing worthy of special notice regarding the conservancy operations of Municipal Bodies.

25. The remaining item of importance in the account of Municipal revenue is "Sundries," which consists of the following receipts:—

	Rs.
Education Receipts—	
School fees	1,47,179
Other receipts	4,137
Total ...	1,51,316
Dispensary Receipts—	
Subscriptions	16,006
Interest on investments	4,308
Sale of medicines	9,369
Other receipts	5,762
Total ...	35,445
Leper Asylum receipts	8,744
Rent of Municipal lands including land revenue assigned to Municipalities	83,562
Garden receipts	39,383
Sale of trees, grass, &c.	26,047
Licenses for cutting wood and grass	603
Receipts from nazúl properties	31,965
Cattle-pound income	25,314
Dâk bungalow and serai receipts	4,948
Ferry receipts	158
Sales of water	14,337
Receipts from cattle fairs	17,274
Slaughter-house fees	1,715
Bonded-warehouse fees	2,740
Interest on invested Municipal balances	25,730
Refunds	12,386
Miscellaneous	63,993
Total ...	5,45,660

26. There is an increase of about Rs. 4,000 in the total school fee collections as compared with the previous year, and a small increase (Rs. 1,100) in the miscellaneous school receipts also. The income from fees is a little over two-sevenths of the total expenditure recorded in the Municipal accounts under the head Public Instruction, which amounted to Rs. 4,99,239. In 1889-90 the expenditure was Rs. 4,68,366. These figures include the cost of the district schools which were transferred to Municipal management in 1886, and for the maintenance of which the Municipal funds receive contributions aggregating about Rs. 1,53,000 from the Provincial revenues. The contributions form

part of the Municipal receipts under the head Grants-in-aid The following remarks and tabular statement regarding education in Municipalities have been supplied by the Director of Public Instruction :—

The total number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st March in Secondary schools maintained by Municipal Boards fell from 23,045 to 22,309 during the year The Secondary stage shews a slight rise from 5,917 to 6,019 ; but the Primary stage fell from 17,128 to 16,290. The decline in numbers is solely due to the unusual sickness that prevailed throughout the Province during a great part of the year. The Municipal Bodies seem to have taken increased interest in the improvement of the Educational institutions under their charge, as is evidenced by a rise in the total expenditure from Rs. 3,15,412 in the previous year to Rs. 3,27,150 in the year under report. Institutions under private management also received increased attention, the grants allowed to them during the year having risen from Rs. 9,737 to Rs. 11,076.

Though the total expenditure has increased, the burden on Municipal Funds has not risen in a corresponding degree. On the contrary, the rise in the income from fees has for several years past all but covered the increased annual expenditure on the schools. Of the total expenditure for the past year, Rs. 1,44,637, or 44 per cent., was covered by fees, the rise in which for the year amounted to Rs. 9,380 against Rs. 11,738 of increased total expenditure.

Statement of expenditure from Municipal Funds for the year 1890-91.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8				9	10	11
							EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON SECONDARY SCHOOLS MANAGED BY						
Year.	Province.	Total number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March in Secondary Schools managed by Municipal Boards.	Total number of pupils in the Secondary stage comprising the High and Middle stages.	Percentage of column 4 to column 3.	Total number of pupils in the Primary stage comprising the Upper and Lower Primary stages.	Percentage of column 6 to column 3.	Municipal Boards.	The Government.	Local Fund Boards.	Private persons or associations.	Municipal expenditure on Secondary Schools.	Total Municipal expenditure on public instructions.	REMARKS.
1890-91	Punjab	22,309	6,019	26·98	16,290	73 02	Rs. 1,82,123	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,353	Rs. 11,076	Rs. 1,95,752	Rs 3,27,150	

27. There was an increase of Rs. 7,000 in the income from dispensaries, the private subscriptions to, and miscellaneous receipts of, these institutions having risen from Rs. 13,657 and Rs. 682 to Rs. 16,006 and Rs. 5,762 respectively.

28. A sum of Rs. 8,744 was realized on account of the Municipal Leper Asylum at Tarn Táran. It is stated in the report of the Amritsar Municipality that difficulty is experienced by the Committee in recovering the cost of maintaining lepers in this Asylum from Native States and also from districts in other Provinces. His Honor requests that a special report on this matter may be submitted by the Commissioner and Superintendent of the Lahore Division, with a view to the other Governments being addressed on the subject if necessary.

29. The remaining details of the head Sundries in the Municipal accounts call for no remark.

30. *Loans.*—Advances aggregating Rs. 25,120 and Rs 1,77,206 were made to the Delhi and Dera Gházi Khan Municipalities respectively against the loans of Rs. 6,00,000 and Rs. 2,34,000 sanctioned by Government for the construction of water-works in the former and protective works in the latter city. The Municipal Committee of Edwardes-abad received a loan of Rs. 35,000 for the city extension project, but under the circumstances already stated above four-fifths of this loan were repaid before the end of the year. A loan of Rs. 200 was irregularly borrowed in the open market by the Pathánkot Municipality, but has since been repaid. The amounts outstanding against Municipal Committees on 31st March 1891 on account of loans granted by Government or raised in the open market are as follows :—

	Received from Government.	*Raised in the open market.*
	Rs.	Rs.
Delhi Water-Works loan ...	25,120	...
Simla ditto ...	5,18,425	...
Ditto Town Hall loan ...	1,84,442	1,50,000
Lahore Water-Works loan ...	16,67,564	...
Pathánkot (unsanctioned loan) ...	...	200
Ráwalpindi Water-Works loan ...	...	1,17,000
Pesháwar ditto ...	1,50,000	...
Edwardes-abad City extension loan ...	7,000	...
Dera Gházi Khán Protective Works loan ...	1,77,206	...
Total ...	27,29,757	2,67,200

The loan liabilities of the Simla, Lahore and Ráwalpindi Municipalities were reduced by Rs. 22,681, Rs 20,411 and Rs. 7,000, and in addition to these credits to the capital account of the loans due by them the Committees paid Rs. 3?,682, Rs. 71,214 and Rs. 7,320 to the interest account. A sum of Rs. 11,778 was also realized as interest on the Pesháwar and Edwardes-abad Municipal loans. The Accountant-General had Rs. 30,3?7 and Rs. 34,241 in deposit at the end of the year on behalf of the Simla and Lahore Committees as sinking funds for the liquidation of the loans due by them to Government, and securities to the value of Rs. 39,900 were separately held by the Simla Municipality for repayment of the Town Hall debenture loan.

Excluding investments the total expenditure from Municipal Funds in the year under review was Rs. 43,63,120 as compared with Rs. 37,13,927 in 1889-90, the increase of nearly six and-a-half lakhs being due mainly to the Delhi Water-Works and the Dera Gházi Khan Protective Works, outlay on which amounted to Rs. 4,00,120 and Rs. 1,77,206.

31. *General Establishments.*—Octroi refunds came to Rs. 90,000 round as in the previous year, and the salaries and other charges of office, inspecting and Honorary Magistrates' establishments increased by about Rs. 1,000 only, or

from Rs. 1,71,094 to Rs. 1,72,497. The cost of collecting taxes, however, rose from Rs. 2,68,072 to Rs. 2,84,208. The Lahore Municipality paid a large sum as commission for the collection of octroi by the North-Western Railway staff, and the Peshâwar Committee incurred additional expenditure in building and furnishing octroi posts and offices and rewarding establishments.

32. *Public Safety.*—The following are the details of this expenditure :—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.
Fire (establishment and purchase and repair of fire engines) ...	8,121	7,553
Lighting ...	59,847	62,091
Police ...	5,07,110	5,13,316
	5,75,078	5,82,960

	Rs.
Bhiwáni ...	1,450
Delhi ...	10,372
Simla (including Kasumpti)...	7,323
Ludhiána ...	1,105
Mooltan ...	2,174
Lahore ...	9,434
Amritsar ...	5,349
Siálkot ...	1,153
Gujránwála ...	1,365
Ráwalpindi ...	2,224
Peshâwar ...	4,717

Lighting charges occur in the accounts of 77 Municipalities, but except in the towns marginally noted the expenditure was insignificant. Additional Municipal Police were employed at Lahore, and the Police charges of the Peshâwar Municipality were higher owing to extraordinary outlay on buildings.

Public Health.—The sub-heads are—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.
Registration of births and deaths ...	5,731	5,801
Buildings and other works (erection of slaughter-houses, latrines, &c.) ...	23,635	30,381
Repairs (to markets, dispensaries, &c.) ...	22,774	17,471
Maintenance of Medical institutions (dispensary establishments, purchase of medicines, &c.) ...	2,83,966	2,87,356
Vaccination (establishments) ...	22,558	22,542
Water-works—capital outlay ...	2,71,363	4,97,919
Ditto establishment and repairs ...	41,923	49,036
Road-watering (establishment, water-carts, repairs, &c.) ...	57,297	54,954
Road-cleaning (establishment, purchase and repair of dust-bins, &c.) ...	82,472	87,362
Conservancy (establishment, repairs, purchase of carts, dry earth, land for burying night-soil, &c.) ...	3,32,566	3,40,120
Conservancy (refunds of fines or over-assessments)	3,365	1,736
Drainage—capital outlay ...	47,463	1,03,276
Ditto establishment and repairs ...	60,892	32,261
Markets and slaughter-houses (establishment and contingencies) ...	6,160	6,891
Public gardens ...	97,739	1,08,871
Contributions ...	4,342	4,087
Total ...	13,64,246	16,50,064

33. The grants for the support of Medical institutions were generally on the same scale as in the previous year, except at Simla, Jullundur and Gujrát, where they were somewhat larger, and at Amritsar, where the dispensaries were maintained at reduced cost.

34. A special feature in the year's accounts of expenditure on the public health is the large capital outlay on water-works. Satisfactory progress was made with the Delhi Water-Works on which the Municipality laid out Rs. 4,40,120 during the year, including Rs. 25,120 advanced against the Government loan

of Rs. 6,00,000 sanctioned for the project. At Simla the Committee spent Rs. 17,084 on improvements to the existing works. Very considerable extensions of the Simla water-supply system and sewerage works are in contemplation, and proposals for financing them are now under consideration. The Lahore Municipality incurred an expenditure of Rs. 10,000 in purchasing pipes for the water-supply of Mozang, the project for which has recently been sanctioned by Government. A complete scheme of water-supply for the Dalhousie Municipality was prepared during the year, and a loan of Rs. 56,000 is about to be made to the Committee for the construction of the work. The project for supplying the several Cantonments of Murree with drinking water, which has been prepared by the Military Works Department and sanctioned by the Government of India, provides for an adequate supply to the Murree Municipality also, the incidence of the cost of the measure on the Imperial and Municipal revenues has yet, however, to be determined. The work of further extending the Ráwalpindi Municipal Water-Works was completed, and the Pesháwar city project was carried further towards completion at an outlay of Rs. 64,050.

35. There was a considerable increase of capital expenditure on drainage works also. The Simla Municipality incurred an expenditure of Rs. 6,824 under this head in petty additions to the present sewerage works. An outlay of Rs. 7,000 was incurred by the Jullundur Committee on the drainage works, which are being constructed for the benefit of the Jullundur city and jail at the expense of the Provincial and Municipal revenues. A small drainage project was completed at Banga, in the Jullundur District, at a cost of Rs. 2,329, and further progress was made with the Ludhiána city drainage works undertaken in 1888-89. A sum of Rs. 54,441 was paid out of the Ludhiána Municipal Fund for outlay by the Public Works Department on the last-named project.

36. *The decrease in charges described as "drainage establishment and* repairs" is due to the completion of the work of filling up the Amritsar city ditch which the Municipality has had in hand during the past seven years. The expense of laying out gardens on the reclaimed land, which in previous year was shown, with the rest of the outlay, as "drainage" expenditure, is in the accounts for 1890-91 separately classified under the head "Public Gardens," and this explains the apparent increase of garden charges in those accounts. Including the cost of gardens the whole cost of filling up the Amritsar city ditch has been Rs. 2,56,568, as follows :—

	Rs.
Carriage of earth-work	1,24,098
Formation of parks and gardens	39,144
Wells	6,291
Roads, drains, fences and bridges	24,856
Purchase of land	6,189
Tools and plant	39,938
Establishment	11,233
Miscellaneous	4,819
Total ...	2,56,568

The work is of considerable importance as a sanitary work, and the Lieutenant-Governor congratulates the Committee and their energetic Secretary, Mr. E. Nicholl, on having brought it so far to a satisfactory conclusion.

37. *Public Convenience.*—The following are the detailed accounts of th[e] expenditure :—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.
Establishment	28,928	33,528
Construction of new roads	30,022	37,572
Maintenance and repair of roads	1,45,595	1,76,372
Other new works	1,13,057	3,74,312
Other repairs	67,529	58,241
Survey of land	925	2,774
Other charges	12,437	13,085
Contributions	238	2,920
Total ...	3,98,731	6,98,804

There was on the whole an increase of Rs. 38,327 in the outlay on ro[ads] in 1890-91 as compared with that of the previous year. On new works [the] largest expenditure was at Dera Gházi Khan, where the Municipality incur[red] a charge of Rs. 1,77,206 against the loan of Rs. 2,34,000 made to it by Gove[rn]ment to meet the Municipal share of the project designed to protect the c[ity] from the encroaches of the River Indus. At Delhi the outlay was Rs. 42,[...] as compared with Rs. 2,838 in 1889-90, the increase being due mainly to [the] construction of a tramway, which has since been completed. The Munic[ipal] Committee of Amritsar completed at a cost of Rs. 3,498 a model cow-by[re]; the structure is, however, considered to be too good and expensive for the pur[pose] intended and one that the people are not likely for these reasons to adopt, [it] is being used as a Veterinary Hospital. An additional outlay of ab[out] Rs. 42,000 was incurred by the Edwardes-abad Municipality in the purchase [of] land and construction of works connected with the scheme for extending [the] city. The Municipal Committee of Lahore spent Rs. 10,000 in purchas[ing] land in the city for use as conservancy *cart-stands and thus partially* [...] the nuisance of these carts being loaded while standing on the public s[treets].

38. The following statement of the Public Works as distinct from [the] Civil expenditure incurred from the Municipal Funds exhibits the various cl[asses] of works undertaken by the Committees during the year :—

Civil Buildings.	*Original works.*
	Rs.
Land Revenue buildings	92
Excise buildings	...
Law and Justice buildings	...
Ecclesiastical buildings	...
Police buildings	10,311
Educational buildings	16,936
Medical buildings	12,052
Miscellaneous buildings	...
Public Works buildings	900
Total ...	40,291

Communications.	
Metalled and bridged roads	392
Raised, bridged and unmetalled roads	...
Boat-bridges and ferries	...
Accommodation for travellers	190
Arboriculture	1,079
Total ...	1,661

Miscellaneous public improvements.	*Original works.*	*Repairs.*
	Rs.	Rs.
Town buildings	40,382	25,091
Markets	25,561	4,338
Pavings and streets	67,521	1,62,385
Lighting	119	273
Water-supply	4,57,348	25,357
Sewage and drainage	1,15,200	31,865
Conservancy	57,737	5,270
Miscellaneous	9,020	1,754
Total ...	7,72,888	2,56,333
Total Works and Repairs ...	8,14,840	3,01,525
	11,16,365	
Establishment ...	49,018	
Tools and Plant ...	1,289	
GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURE ...	11,66,672	

39. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 11,66,672 and fell short of the final grants by Rs. 3,56,121. The details by districts of this short outlay will be found below :—

DISTRICTS.	Final grant.	Outlay.	Short outlay.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Hissar	31,752	24,928	6,824	Numerous petty lapses.
Rohtak	[illegible]	[illegible]	7,358	
Gurgaon	21,929	14,412	7,517	
Delhi	5,75,120	4,68,077	1,07,043	Greater portion of the lapse is on the water-works.
Delhi Minor	8,002	2,681	5,321	Numerous petty lapses.
Umballa	35,988	29,803	6,185	
Simla	76.733	70,617	6,116	
Ludhiána	64,117	60,041	4,076	
Ferozepore	24,453	6,800	17,653	Of this sum Rs. 8,000 is for constructing drain and paving streets, Fázilka.
Jullundur	28,400	23,939	4,461	Numerous petty lapses.
Hoshiárpur	13,281	9,055	4,226	
Gurdáspur	14,124	10,637	3,487	
Amritsar...	1,10,186	60,390	49,796	Lapse on new Victoria Dispensary Rs. 30,000, cow-byres Rs. 2,500, and construction of latrines Rs. 5,000.
Lahore	89,518	68,223	21,295	Greater portion of the lapse is on original works,—Police buildings Rs. 2,500, purchase of Museum Rs. 5,000, water-works Rs. 3,500, drainage Rs. 3,500.
Lahore, Minor	20,478	6,349	14,129	Lapse under works Rs. 9,000 nearly, the rest under repairs.
Jhang	10,494	6,657	3,837	Numerous petty lapses.
Siálkot	26,666	14,055	12,611	Rs. 10,000 provided for High School not spent.
Gujránwála	28,941	16,346	12,595	Numerous petty lapses.
Shahpur	8,905	4,507	4,398	
Ráwalpindi	52,315	29,193	23,122	Lapse on water-works was nearly Rs. 23,000.
Murree	10,700	4,125	6,575	Numerous petty lapses.
Hazára	7,073	3,229	3,844	
Dera Ismail Khan	15,493	12,337	3,156	
Dera Gházi Khan	13,866	8,331	5,535	
Muzaffargarh	7,055	2,149	4,906	
Other districts	2,10,338	2,00,283	10,055	
Total ...	15,22,793	11,66,672	3,56,121	

These lapses of grant are not explained, but the whole subject of the failure of District and Municipal Bodies to utilize the budget grants for Public

Works to the full is under consideration, and will be separately dealt with as soon as the enquiries which have been made by Government in regard to it are complete.

40. *Miscellaneous.*—The details of the expenditure classed as "Miscellaneous" in the accounts of 1890-91 are—

	Rs.
Charges connected with the maintenance of nazúl properties ...	7,686
Ditto ditto Municipal cattle-pounds	6,289
Dâk bungalows and serais	3,023
Destruction of dogs and snakes	2,218
Interment of paupers	3,605
Cattle fairs	9,431
Land expenses	7,693
Museums and menageries	3,976
Poor-houses	10,775
Fire insurance charges	985
Leper Asylums—	
Maintenance of lepers	10,475
Contributions towards Leper Asylums	882
Pensions and gratuities	3,742
Grants to public libraries	1,632
Miscellaneous petty establishments	6,873
Other miscellaneous charges	61,496
Total	1,40,781

41. *Provincial Properties.*—The financial results of the management of Provincial properties made over to the care of Municipalities are exhibited in the subjoined statement, which calls for no remarks:—

	Receipts in 1890-91, including compensation from Government.	*Charges in 1890-91, including compensation grants to Government.*	*Loss (—) or gain (+) to Municipalities.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nazúl properties ...	6,119	5,954	(+) 165
Cattle-pounds ...	22,980	18,594	(+) 4,386
Dâk bungalows ...	1,375	1,516	(—) 141
Cattle fairs ...	17,274	14,831	(+) 2,443

PART IV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

42. The health of the Municipalities during the year under review was far from good owing to the general prevalence of fever, but this matter has been dealt with in the Provincial Sanitary Report. In Delhi two cotton presses were established during the year, and the Delhi-Umballa-Kálka Railway was opened. The management of the Municipal forests at Simla continued to be satisfactory, and there was a considerable increase of revenue from them. Some fires broke out during the year, but little damage was done. At Sadhaura, in the Umballa District, there were great floods in the rainy season, and a sum of Rs 3,000 had to be expended on protective works, as the safety of the town was threatened. As regards this the Commissioner writes that for all the Committee cared the town might and would have been washed away, but fortunately the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Gladstone, arrived, and the scheme was carried out. In the Jullundur Division but little of importance occurred in the various Municipalities. Near Ferozepore the Sirhind Canal overflowed and caused some damage, the embankment apparently being breached, and some apprehension was felt of danger to the city. The necessary repairs, however, were rapidly executed by the Executive Engineer with assistance rendered by the Municipality. At Amritsar a Victoria Jubilee Market for the sale of grain and sugar

was under construction during the year, and was formally opened in May 1891: the survey of a railway to connect Amritsar with Tarn Táran was also commenced. In Dera Gházi Khan the stone embankment along the Indus to protect the city from floods was completed in the spring of 1891. At Peshávar fires occurred in the city in the months of June and July.

43. From the general census which was taken in February 1891 it appears that the Municipal population of the Province has increased from 2,008,260 to 2,041,527 souls. The population of the eight first class Municipalities as shewn in the census of 1881 and that of 1891 is given in the margin, the most noticeable features being the decrease at Amritsar and in the Hill Municipalities, except Simla. In the case of the Hill Municipalities, however, it may be observed that a census taken in the month of February is no criterion of the population of these places during the greater part of the year. Since the close of the year the law relating to Municipalities has been amended in many important points by the passing of Act XX of 1891 which came into force on December 1st, 1891, and which will more properly come under consideration when next year's reports come under review.

	1881.	1891.
Delhi	173,393	189,648
Simla	12,305	13,034
Dharmsála	3,839	2,778
Amritsar	150,665	135,401
Lahore	138,878	159,597
Dalhousie	870	807
Murree	2,489	1,457
Mooltan	68,674	64,265

ORDER.—Ordered that copies of the foregoing Remarks be forwarded to all Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners, the Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, and be submitted to the Government of India in the Home Department.

Also that the Remarks and a translation of them be published in the *Punjab Government Gazette*, English and Urdu versions, respectively, and that copies of the Urdu translation be supplied to Deputy Commissioners for the information of Municipal Committees.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

H. C. FANSHAWE,

Offg. Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Translated.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—10-12-91—630.